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George A. A. A. -
Lancashire

8° 45.

1888

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LIVERPOOL,
ITS COMMERCE, STATISTICS,

&c. &c.

S.H. 1825

LIVERPOOL,

ITS

COMMERCE, STATISTICS,

AND

INSTITUTIONS;

WITH

A HISTORY OF THE COTTON TRADE.

By HENRY SMITHERS.



LIVERPOOL:

PRINTED BY THOS. KAYE;

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CHEGWIN, AND HALL, T. TAYLOR, E. WILLAN, T. MUNCASTER,
W. GRAPEL, AND J. BYWATER AND CO. SOLD ALSO BY S. BURTON,
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1825.

Gough, Lanc. Add.

TO
HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,
THE KING.

SIRE,

WITH sensations similar to those with which a parent witnesses the welfare of his beloved children, will your Majesty, as the Father of his People, contemplate the increasing prosperity of that portion of the British dominions which is treated of in the following pages.

Your Majesty's satisfaction will be considerably heightened by the recollection, that the welfare of the nation at large has advanced hand in hand with that of its several provinces.

For a long series of years a heavy foreboding cloud overhung Britain: inveterate foes leagued against her without; within were civil discords. She now presents the animating spectacle of a magnanimous nation, emerging from a night of

desolation, dissipating the gloom and radiant in morning brightness. The circumstances of this eventful era, when narrated by the historian, will establish this maxim, that Religion and Virtue constitute the only substantial basis for the stability of thrones and the duration of dynasties.

That your Majesty's life may be prolonged to a distant period, and that you may witness the increasing prosperity of the empire under your sway, is the ardent prayer of one who, having been permitted to dedicate the result of his researches to your Majesty, approaches the throne with the respect due from a subject to his Sovereign, and subscribes himself

Your Majesty's

Most obedient

Humble Servant,

THE AUTHOR.

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PREFATORY REMARKS.

THE principal object of the following work is to exhibit a view of the rise and progress of the commerce and various public institutions of Liverpool to the present period. A detail of the events connected with the history of the town would alone occupy a volume of greater extent than the present. I have, therefore, been compelled to confine myself to a few scattered fragments. Several interesting circumstances, however, connected with the history, will be found interspersed in other parts of the volume.

Were I at liberty to name the several individuals to whom I have had access to ascertain the facts relating to each particular branch of commerce and each public institution, the respectability of their names would place the truth of the statements beyond doubt. I have uniformly submitted the manuscripts to the examination of those best qualified to judge of their accuracy, previous to publication, and thus publicly make my grateful acknowledgments.

The indefatigable exertions which have been made, day by day, in collecting materials and ascertaining truth are well known to many.

ON NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

Much useless argument would be saved in discussions on political economy, could a definition of what constitutes the wealth of nations and national prosperity be agreed upon between contending parties, and if such distinctions were uniformly kept in view.

THE WEALTH OF A NATION consists in a productive soil, valuable minerals, ample capital, public buildings, ships, harbours, roads, canals, and an industrious population, subdivided into

PERMANENT WEALTH, or whatever has a positive exchangeable value.

SOURCES OF WEALTH—as human labour, human intellect, an accredited circulating medium, extensive commerce, and valuable manufactories.

To constitute **NATIONAL PROSPERITY**, must be added

WISE LAWS, equitably administered, substantial freedom, integrity of character, and a state of progressive improvement; or, in other words, it involves all that is necessary to promote the welfare of man in a state of society.

Some writers on subjects connected with national

prosperity, when inquiring into the causes of the wealth of nations, confine their investigations within too narrow limits.

The real wealth of a nation consists in its general prosperity, taken in a most comprehensive sense : it cannot be accurately estimated by the mere increase of its gold, silver, merchandise, or other durable properties ; it is essential that it should possess a numerous, healthful, virtuous population, furnished with adequate means of existence, including food, shelter, and clothing.

1. Whatever be the extent of territory, the population should be progressive, and nearly commensurate thereto, otherwise the natural productions of a state cannot be brought fully into use ; nor its capabilities advantageously called forth.

He who forms his estimate of national prosperity, without allowing to an increasing population its due place in the account, would act as absurdly as the architect who should erect a magnificent structure upon an unsubstantial basis. It is not essential, indeed, that every acre of land should be in cultivation for the food of man ; some portion may be allotted for cattle, another portion for woodland, timber, fuel, pleasure grounds, even parks and gardens, for amusement : all these combine to promote general welfare. In the extensive empire of China, where the laws forbid emigration, and horses are kept by the government only, the population is estimated at three hundred millions of persons ; but the extreme difficulty of

procuring the means of subsistence generates a considerable amount of misery. The empire possesses incalculable amounts of cultivated domains, precious stones, gold, silver, silks, and other treasures, and may be said to contain great wealth, but can never be brought forward as an example of a high state of national prosperity.

2. Healthfulness, in the mass of a people, constitutes an essential part of national prosperity, because without it labour cannot be performed. Salubrious air, fertile soil, contribute to produce an industrious peasantry. Northern climates are more favourable to health and longevity than tropical regions. The alternate change of seasons produces a variety which cheers the mind, and acts upon the animal frame. Whilst under the influence of a more genial clime, labour is less necessary; but labour or exercise is essential to the wellbeing of man. The fruits of the earth are produced in southern regions with comparatively less bodily exertion: the wise arrangements of Providence are visible in these adaptations: excessive labour, under a burning sun, tends to produce disease. Natives of Africa's scorching deserts cannot accomplish what a hardy son of Scotia's highlands will with ease effect.

3. Virtue, in the most extended signification of the term, involving the several duties towards God and man, is essential to human happiness, and constitutes, consequently, an important component part of national prosperity. Society is a vast chain, in which every link has its

proper place. Virtue, in the above sense, has a happy influence in promoting order in the various ranks; proper respect towards each other, according to the several stations. The magistrate feels himself impelled by it to further the public weal. Even that despotic sovereign, James I, admitted this sentiment, but combined with it his views of the divine right of kings: he maintained, that "the only difference between a rightful king and a tyrant is, that the one is ordained for preserving the prosperity of his people; the other thinks his kingdom and people are ordained to satisfy his unreasonable appetites." The subject is impelled by it to respect the law and to honour those in authority: thus every member of the body politic preserves its station, and the fitness of things appears in all. Virtue is not, indeed, a tangible property; it is not one of the precious metals; but it produces them: for it engenders that mass of industry which converts the materials found in the earth to most valuable purposes; which moulds the clay under our feet into commodious habitations, levels the tree of the forest, and furnishes those habitations with conveniences; sows the grain and reaps the fruits of the earth; and, in ways innumerable, contributes to the great mass of good. It cannot, indeed, be brought into the trial balance of the merchant, nor reckoned up among the miser's accumulated hoards; but it is, nevertheless, a substance more imperishable than the merchandise of the former or the golden heaps of the latter. Virtue is favourable to the increase of useful

knowledge; where it becomes a reigning principle in the individuals of a state, there is a sympathetic feeling, an union of action, an unity of mind, which, however it may occasionally be interrupted by party spirit and prejudices, in the hour of danger rallies round the public weal as a common cause. This was eminently conspicuous in our own country, when the ruler of France, at the commencement of the present century, threatened with invasion our native land.

A comparison of Scotland with Ireland, and more particularly the peasantry of each, will forcibly illustrate these observations.

That virtue, in its most exalted and ennobling sense, is necessary to national prosperity, the records of all empires, from Chaldea to Gaul, will fully testify: one imperishable truth do these records teach—

THAT IDOLATRY, INFIDELITY, AND VICE HAVE SAPPED THE FOUNDATIONS OF HUMAN HAPPINESS, AND BROUGHT MIGHTY KINGDOMS AND STATES TO DECAY, LEAVING SCARCELY A VESTIGE OF THEIR FORMER GREATNESS.

History, sacred and profane, confirms the declaration. When the measure of the iniquity of the Amorites was filled up, they were exterminated by an express decree of Omnipotence. Babylon's brazen gates ceased to be a protection against Cyrus, when voluptuousness was triumphant within them. Sparta, Carthage, and imperial Rome stood fast, so long as a stern virtue prevailed: when luxury predominated, the warrior's arm became

enfeebled, and the warrior's heart sunk in dismay. The maxim would admit of voluminous illustration. Plato observes of the Spartans, that the hardy and sober manners in which they were trained inspired them with a natural taste for temperance, so that drunkenness, debauchery, and their several concomitant disorders, were banished from Sparta and its dependant territory. Had it continued virtuous, Sparta had still been free. Virtue, then, is essential to the welfare of states; and, as states are made up of individuals, individual virtue is incumbent on all. Quintilian, in his Institutes, considers it essential to the formation of a complete orator, much more so to statesmen and rulers. Henry IV of France deemed it so essential in monarchs, that he maintained, that virtue and honour should be the rule of their actions, if disregarded by all mankind but themselves. He, therefore, is the true patriot who, by example and precept, sets forth the happy effects of an exalted virtue; he surrounds his country with a defence more impregnable than gates of brass, or bulwarks of oaken strength and durability.

It may be argued by some, perhaps, that thus to consider virtue a component part of national wealth, is to mingle abstract metaphysical principles with physical causes; the union is, nevertheless, intimate, no less so than cause and effect; for a manly integrity of character must ever be accompanied with a proportionate sum of happiness in nations as well as in individuals.

Napoleon Bonaparte was not insensible of this; when, considering what were the principles and institutions calculated to advance mankind to the highest possible degree of perfection, he declared, that "happiness consisted in the perfect enjoyment of life, in the manner most conformable with our moral and physical organization;" thus giving to virtue its due pre-eminence in the scale.

If, indeed, religion was a mere cunningly devised fable, there might be some plausibility in the arguments against it; but religion is every thing, or it is nothing. It cannot consent to come into court, like a criminal, bound hand and foot; it cannot merely confine itself, like an advocate, to plead at the bar of conscience: it claims the highest seat of judgment; it must sit in chief, holding undivided sovereignty, announcing its statutes and its awful sanctions. The importance of universal education will appear to be closely connected with these views.

These principles apply, in degree, to states, provinces, and cities, as well as to extensive empires.

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LIVERPOOL.

FRAGMENTS OF HISTORY AND OF ANTIQUITIES.

LANCASHIRE is a maritime county, situated on the western side of the island of Great Britain, extending from $53^{\circ} 17' 30''$ to $54^{\circ} 22'$ of north latitude, and from $1^{\circ} 51'$ to $3^{\circ} 15'$ of west longitude, or thereabouts. According to the latest statements of the Board of Longitude, the latitude of St. Paul's church, Liverpool, is $53^{\circ} 24' 40''$, and the longitude $2^{\circ} 58' 25''$, by trigonometrical survey; whereas, by the old tables, the latitude of St. Paul's was given at $53^{\circ} 22'$. Lancashire was inhabited by a colony of Celts more than five hundred years before the Christian era, and was invaded A.D. 79, by Agricola, the Roman general; it was included in the division, *Maxima Cæsariensis*, and became tributary to Rome. The few antiquities which the county boasts consist principally of the vestiges of Roman authority, or of the remains of their several roads and stations.

It was intersected by four great Roman roads, and, in the second century, the river Mersey had its original name, Belisama, changed into that which it at present bears, derived from the numerous marshes on its banks.

In the year 426, the Romans finally abandoned Britain, being three hundred and seventy years from the time when they first arrived in Lancashire; and in 494, the Northumbrian Saxons were subdued by Arthur, near the Douglas river.

So much obscurity rests on this early period of history, that I pass on to the eleventh century. William, surnamed the Conqueror, when he divided the kingdom into baronies, gave, in 1066, the honour of Lancaster to Roger de Poitou, who was related to that monarch, and had distinguished himself, by his bravery, in the engagement of Battle Abbey, where he led on the centre of William's army. Roger de Poitou built, in 1076, the ancient castle, the ruins of which were cleared away in 1721. Being charged with treasonable practices, he was subsequently deprived of his domains, and banished the realm.

In Domesday-book, begun in 1070, one half of Lancashire is attached to Yorkshire, and the other half to Cheshire; those parts which appertained to the West Riding of Yorkshire were recognised as Agremondenesse, Amounderness, and were given by King Athelstan to God, St. Peter, and the church of York, during the prelacy of Bishop Wulstan.

A fac-simile of this valuable ancient record of Domesday was published in 1780, in moveable types, at an expense of £20,000, for 1,250 copies, by order of the British government. These valuable types were destroyed by the fire at Nichol's press, in 1808. Derby, Toxteth, Sefton, Kirkdale, Walton, Allerton, Speke, Wavertree,

Bootle, Everton, Formby, and Litherland are noticed in Domesday-book, but no mention is made of Liverpool, nor is Lancashire noticed as a separate county. The town first took its name in the year 1089.

The first royal charter was granted to Liverpool by John, in the year 1208, the original of which is still preserved in the national archives. Henry II having curtailed the power of the barons, and obtained the Pope's authority for the subjugation of Ireland, proceeded forthwith to prosecute his purpose. Liverpool offered a very favourable situation to concentrate and embark his forces. To this event, which brought the place into consideration, much of its future prosperity is traceable. In the year 1173, he accomplished the conquest of the island, and laid the foundation of beneficial commercial intercourses between the two countries.

In an escheat roll of Edward I, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, is said to have held "Liverpole maner cum passage ultra Mersey."

The old tower, in Water-street, the site of which is now occupied by commercial warehouses, was given to Sir John Stanley, a gallant warrior, on his marriage with Isabella de Lathom, by which marriage he obtained also Lathom-house and Knowsley. He was a descendant of the ancient family of Stanley, of Hooton, and became the founder of the house of Stanley, of Knowsley, afterwards Earl of Derby. The tower was given to him about 1360, in the reign of Edward III. Henry IV permitted it to be fortified with embattled walls. This tower, it is supposed, was built about 1250. Vestiges of it were to be seen in 1819.

In 1323, Preston was plundered by Robert Bruce and the Scottish troops under his command.

In 1357, Edward III granted to Lord Audley, of Headley Castle, a rental of £500 per annum for his gallant

behaviour. He divided the royal donation between his four captains, one of whom was Sir John Stanley, who had distinguished himself on that occasion.

Edward III, to whom the commerce of England is greatly indebted, created his fourth son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, with the various liberties and regalities of an earl palatine; from him several of the sovereign dynasties which reign in Europe are descended. When this monarch fitted out his expedition against France, where he gained enduring fame, and where, at the battle of Cressy, Edward, the Black Prince, at the early age of fifteen, performed prodigies of valour, he required that Liverpool should furnish one small bark only, to be manned by six mariners. He died in 1377.

On the 13th of October, in the year 1399, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, was crowned King of England. He was the first sovereign of the house of Lancaster, having been banished by Richard II, unjustly. He availed himself of that monarch's absence in Ireland to seize the crown, and thereby gave rise to those direful contests that subsequently took place between the houses of York and Lancaster, which deluged the kingdom in blood.

In those unhappy civil discords, it has been calculated that nearly ninety thousand persons fell, among whom were two kings, one prince, ten dukes, two marquises, twenty-one earls, twenty-seven lords, two viscounts, one lord prior, one judge, one hundred and thirty-nine knights, and four hundred and forty esquires.

During these internal feuds, in the year 1485, August 22, the battle of Bosworth field was fought, when Richard III was slain. His crown being found on the plain, was immediately placed on the head of the conqueror, Henry VII. Thus terminated the contests between the red and white roses, which had long desolated the land; for he having married Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward IV and

heiress of the house of York, the two houses of York and Lancaster became united.

In 1442, a royal grant of the town was made by Henry V, anno 8, to Henry Bretherton, chaplain, and Richard de la Crosse. "A grant by Robert de Bonnel to Robert Cawdry, an attorney, to give possession of all our messuages, lands, and tenements, with turbury and pasturage, and all their appurtenances, &c. in the town of Lyverpull; Monday after St. John's Day, anno 1442."

"In A.D. 1464, King Henry VI was taken in Clitherwoode, by the side of Bungerley-hipping-stones, in Lancastershyre, by Thomas Talbot, sunne and heir to Sir Edmund Talbot, of Bashall, and John Talbot, his cousin, of Colebry, which deceived him, being at his dyner in Wadyngton Haul, and brought him to London, with his legges bounde to the sterropes." He was restored to the throne 1470; again taken prisoner, and finally slain in the Tower, by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, 1471.

After the battle of Hexham, Henry remained concealed twelve months at Waddington-hall. During the reign of Edward IV, the duchy was considered forfeited to the crown, by what was deemed Henry's rebellion.

Toxteth-park forms the southern boundary of the town of Liverpool. It is recorded in Domesday-book, that Stainulf held Toxteth, one virgate of land, and half a carracut, worth four shillings. Bernulf held Toxteth, one virgate of land, and half a carracut. Rent, four shillings.

In 1228, Adam de Molyneux held a forestership in the county of Lancaster, supposed to have been Toxteth, for Toxteth was originally one of the parks of the royal forest in West Derby; as such, extra-parochial, and exempted from all taxes. The reason of its being extra-parochial is supposed to be, that it formed part of a forest

before the time of the formation of parishes in this country; and, according to the general practice which prevailed in such property, was not annexed to any parish, there being no tithes payable out of such districts, which were the resorts of wild animals, and unproductive.

It appears, that the crown, in virtue of its right over extra-parochial places, granted the tithes of persons who agisted Toxteth to the church of Lancaster, by which church, although very distant, that tithe was enjoyed for many years; for it is plain, by a document now in existence, that this park was considered, at that period, to be within the parish of Lancaster. It was valued, in the year 1327, at only £7.9s.4d. annually, and, in the year 1346, was let for £17 to the Molyneux family, and declared to measure five miles in circumference.

In 1426, it was recognised as a park belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster. It was in the actual occupation of and maintained by the crown, well stocked with deer, and a master forester and other officers regularly appointed, until the reign of Elizabeth; shortly after which, it is supposed to have been neglected, and got into the hands of the subject. It seems to have been well wooded and to have been a good soil, for the monks of Whalley petitioned to be removed from thence to Toxteth. Lady Stanley had a warrant to take timber from it for building her house in Liverpool.

The park was granted in the thirty-fifth year of Elizabeth, A.D. 1593, to Henry, Earl of Derby, and his heirs male, and reverted to the crown, probably, in default of such heirs.

Toxteth was deparked the 2d of James I, and on the 25th of October, 1604, was granted by the crown to Ralph Willey, merchant tailor, and Thomas Dodd, grocer, citizens of London, who, on the 6th of March, in the following

year, granted the same to Richard Molyneux, an ancestor of the present family. This circuitous mode of transferring the property was necessary, probably, in consequence of the Earl of Sefton professing the Catholic faith. Under this title the property is now held.

In 1643, the tithes of the parish of Walton were sequestered by the Commonwealth parliament. A survey was then taken, which states that the chapel in Toxteth park, near the Dingle, was then occupied by Mr. Huggin, an episcopal minister, who received tithes of the park, valued at £45 per annum, and a further sum of £10 from Mr. Ward, rector of Walton; it also recommended to constitute the park a separate parish.

In the reign of Charles II, A.D. 1650, it appears, from the records of the parliamentary survey, that £10 was paid to this church by order of the commission of plundered ministers.

This park has, of late, been considered to be within the parish of Walton, but from numerous documents, now in existence, it does not appear so to be, if its rights and privileges were maintained inviolate. The advowson of Walton was sold to the Molyneux family for £2,500, and thus the parish of Walton came into the hands of the same proprietor as Toxteth-park, which has created some confusion in the property, by not separating the rights and privileges. For many years past, some of the tithes have been paid to the parish of Walton. The question remains in a very equivocal state at present, although of great importance to the rector of Walton, who claims the right of the tithes; to the several laudholders; and particularly to the Earl of Sefton.

Even so recently as 1771, it was admitted that the park was extra-parochial. No churchwarden or constable was appointed until of late years, neither was it liable to the

county-rates until the act of 55 George III, which made extra-parochial places subject to the church rate.

The assessment to the income tax, in the year 1815, on the park was made upon an annual rental of £27,300. In the year 1801, it contained 2,069 persons only; in 1821, it had increased its population to 12,829 persons.

The Molineux held the forestership in 1228, and was entitled Dominus Adam de Molineux. John Molineux was created a baronet in 1611, Sir Richard Molineux was made viscount in 1628, and Charles William, the ninth viscount, was created an earl in 1771. Wm. Molyneux, the present Earl of Sefton, vice-admiral of Connaught, and member of parliament for Droitwich, was born the 18th of September, 1772, and succeeded to the title on the 30th of December, 1794.

The most ancient building in the park is the lower lodge, near Jericho or Otter's-pool; this was, probably, for some time the residence of Jeremiah Horrox, the celebrated astronomer.

The first ground broken up for building in the park was that of Thomas Turner, in 1770; but, since that period, numerous pleasure grounds have been laid out and villas erected: the whole district is becoming a favourite resort of opulence and of taste. Situated on the banks of the river Mersey, and offering the most interesting views, it presents many favourite sites for retirement from the busy resorts of active life.

In this district, and immediately adjoining the town, Harrington has sprung up within the memory of many living, and is now crowded with inhabitants.

The interesting records of the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, will come under consideration in the biographical department. The whole history of this family is intimately connected with Lancaster and Liverpool.

In the year 1400, the sovereignty of the Isle of Man was granted by Henry IV to Harry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, but becoming forfeited, in 1407, by his rebellion, it was given to Sir John Stanley and his heirs for ever, as "*King of Man*," which coming by marriage into the family of the Duke of Athol, during the reign of George I, proposals were made by the government for purchasing the sovereignty, which were rejected. Great interest was made use of to prevent their being enforced, but in vain, for, in 1765, a royal proclamation appeared in the Gazette for the purchase of the same for the sum of £70,000, which purchase was completed, and, subsequently thereto, an annuity of £2,000 per annum was granted during the lives of the Duke and Duchess.

The long-trying loyalty of the house of Stanley, Earl of Derby, occasioned Lancashire to become the seat of war during the civil discords which again desolated England in the reigns of the monarchy of the house of Stuart and the interregnum of Oliver Cromwell. On the 28th of February, 1644, the siege of Lathom-house commenced by the parliament army; on the 27th of May following, the siege was raised. On the 26th of June, Liverpool Castle, then in possession of the parliament troops, was invested, and surrendered to Prince Rupert. In 1651, the Earl of Derby conducted Charles II to a place of safety after the battle of Worcester, on the 3d of September, and, on the 15th of October following, this nobleman having been taken prisoner, was beheaded at Bolton for his fidelity to his sovereign.

An ancient manuscript, written by Sir Edward More, in 1667, as a rental of his property, contains many interesting circumstances concerning the town of Liverpool, at that period. Copious selections are given in an appendix to the Stranger in Liverpool. The following extracts are worthy of observation :

"Ye Ould-hall, wch out houses were puled down wⁿ prince Rubert tooke Leverpool, Whisontid, 1644, puting all to the sword, for many houres, giving noe quarter, where Carrill, y^t is now Lord Molineux, kiled 7 or 8 pore men with his owne hands."

One other record is of a curious nature.

"CASTLE-STREET.—Bridge, widow, a poor ould woman. Her owne siste, Margrat Loy, being arend for a witch, confessed she was one; and wⁿ she was asked how long she had so bene, replied, since y^e death of her mother, who died 30 years agone, and at her decease she had nothing to leve her and this widow Bridge, y^t were sistes, but her two sperites, and named them the eldest sperit to this widow, and y^e other sperite to her, y^e s^d Margrat Loy. God bless me and all mine from such legases. Amen."

William III, in 1660, attended by the officers of his staff and several of the nobility, embarked his army, then encamped on Wallasey Leasowes, on the 11th of June, previous to the celebrated battle of the Boyne; and, in the year 1695, he granted a new charter to Liverpool, explanatory and declaratory, which is appealed to on all legal questions relating to its privileges.

In 1690, the number of houses in Lancashire appears, from the hearth-books, to have been 46,961; the returns, in 1801, gave 117,664, and of a very superior description, for it must be observed, although 46,961 were given in 1690, in 1708 there were only chargeable 22,588.

In the year 1699, Liverpool was made a distinct parish from Walton, to which it had hitherto been subordinate and attached.

In 1756, Williamson's, the first newspaper was published.

In 1767, the town was divided into five wards, namely, St. Nicholas's, St. George's, St. Peter's, St. Thomas's, and St. John's; and, in 1781, a fort and barracks were erected

at the north end of Bath-street, which were demolished, with consent of government, for the purpose of constructing the Prince's Dock.

The borough of Liverpool beareth argent a Lever azure, and has for its motto, "*Deus nobis hæc otia fecit*," and supporters were granted when Charles Jenkinson was created Earl of Liverpool.

Steady loyalty to the sovereign, and firm and unshaken attachment to the constitution of the country, as by law established, appears a prominent feature in the history of the county palatine, and not less so in that of Liverpool. It was shown on the field of Poitiers, under Edward, the Black Prince, and on many subsequent occasions.

In the reign of Henry VIII, Sir Edward Stanley greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Flodden Field, and the records of that illustrious house are marked by faithful services. In the time of Elizabeth, the then Earl of Derby offered to raise ten thousand men, to suppress the northern insurrection. A similar offer was made to the first Charles.

On the 31st of May, 1642, the county palatine presented to King Charles the First, by the high-sheriff, accompanied by several of the nobility, the petition and gratulation of numerous Protestants within the county. Bolton was besieged and taken from the parliament forces, on the 28th of May, 1644; but, on the 14th of June, 1645, Charles I was defeated, and, his troops being routed at Naseby, he was afterwards imprisoned in Hurst Castle. The gallant defence of Lathom-house, by the Countess of Derby, will come under consideration hereafter.

On a subsequent occasion, the reigning dynasty being changed, when the house of Stuart, in 1745, attempted to regain the throne of England, the zeal of the inhabitants of Liverpool towards the house of Hanover became

conspicuous. They raised, officered, and accoutred a regiment of foot, called the *Liverpool Blues*. This regiment was in actual service at the taking of Carlisle. Besides which, three hundred men engaged in garrison duty in the town.

The Pretender, at the head of the rebel army, had penetrated as far as Preston.

But the conduct of Charles II to the descendants of James, the seventh Earl of Derby, will stamp his character with black ingratitude to the latest period of our history. The following inscription, which appears on the front of Knowsley-house, briefly records the fact :

“ James, Earl of Derby, Lord of Man and the Isles, grandson of James, Earl of Derby, and of Charlotte, daughter of Claude, Duke de la Tremouille, whose husband, James, was beheaded at Bolton, on the 15th of October, 1652, for strenuously adhering to Charles II, who refused a bill, passed unanimously by both houses of parliament, for restoring to the family the estate lost by his loyalty to him.”

The baseness of this conduct so operated on the mind of Charlotte, Countess of Derby, consort to James, that she died of a broken heart, or wounded spirit.

When the renowned M. Thurot, with the French fleet under his command, sailed, in 1759, on an expedition, supposed to have been destined against England, the magistrates of Liverpool assembled, and agreed to raise twenty companies, consisting each of an hundred men, for the defence of the town, and to erect batteries for fifty pieces of cannon. The royal commission was also issued to arm the inhabitants of Liverpool.

And Liverpool, in 1797, raised a troop of cavalry, with eight companies of infantry ; and, in the following year, subscribed £17,000 for the defence of the country. This

regiment, in 1798, commanded by Pudsey Dawson, Esq., mustered 1,200 strong.

In the year 1803, the inhabitants of the town came to a resolution to raise two regiments of infantry, with a rifle corps and artillery attached, towards the expenses of which, the corporation gave two thousand pounds, and the dock company one thousand pounds. John Bolton, Esq., on this occasion, raised and clothed ten companies of volunteers, of one hundred men each, at his private expense.

On the 25th of October, 1809, being the fiftieth anniversary of his late majesty's accession to the throne, or day of jubilee, the first stone was laid of the equestrian statue, erected on London-road, to his majesty. On that day, also, the debtors in the borough gaol were liberated.

Landed property, of considerable extent, in the county palatine, belongs to the crown; but the revenue arising therefrom is inconsiderable. The jurisdiction of a county palatine was originally very great, and Cowel states, that all pleas are held and sped in the king's name. The chief of a county palatine issued writs in his own name; and did all things touching justice as absolutely as the king himself, only acknowledging him as sovereign. But the power was greatly abridged during the reign of Henry VIII.

The constitution of our country may, not inaptly, be compared to its native oak, its bulwark and defence, gradually arriving at maturity during a succession of ages. In the wise institutions of Alfred, may be seen the acorn cast into the ground: the intestine feuds which, from time to time, have agitated the country, are the stormy blasts, which, although they may have, occasionally, scathed the branches, have strengthened the root. Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and other wise laws, have manured the soil,

and, like the dews, and the rain, and the sunshine of heaven, have conspired to elevate the tree to a majestic loftiness, the envy and admiration of the world. For it is an interesting fact, that merits well to be recorded, that when the French revolution commenced, in such veneration was the British constitution held throughout France, that Englishmen, who were in France at that period, enabled to explain it, or to speak of it, found a ready passport to every house. Whatever imperfections it may have, and what human institutions are without them? it contains, within itself, the principles of reform. Every new act of parliament is a reform, or intended so to be.

From the commencement of the eighteenth century, the history of Great Britain exhibits a state of progressive prosperity, the effect of equal laws, impartially administered; of improvements in agriculture, manufactures, and mechanics; of increasing commerce, both foreign and domestic; and of liberal encouragements given to literature, arts, and science. This growing prosperity has been accompanied by a spirit of loyalty, order, and benevolence, proceeding from moral and religious principle, and productive of the most beneficial consequences. In these benefits Liverpool has partaken, in common with other provinces of the kingdom. It is to these, in connexion with local advantages, that the present state of the port is to be traced. Among these may be reckoned,—

Its natural advantages, placed on the shores of the navigable river Mersey, an arm of the sea; and within a few miles only of the Irish Channel.

Its vicinity to the great manufacturing towns of Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Leicester.

Its central situation, as relates to the whole of the united kingdom; for, placing one foot of the compasses

on the town of Liverpool, taking as a radius to the Land's-end, in Cornwall, and sweeping a circle, it will be found to circumscribe the whole of England, with great part of Scotland and Ireland. To these circumstances may be added, the favourableness of the port for vessels coming from the western continent: the same winds which further their course, bring them to Liverpool some days sooner than to the port of London, and these winds prevail on the English coast nearly three-fourths of the year.

The vast facilities afforded for inland communication to all parts of the kingdom, at moderate expense, by means of canals, rivers, and good roads.

The public spirit evinced during the last century, and even to the present period, in providing for the accommodation and safety of ships in harbour, by its very extensive docks and basins; and manifested on all occasions, in founding and supporting institutions of piety and benevolence, and in the advancement of literature, arts, and science.

Its vicinity to Ireland and the Isles of Man and Anglesea, and the advantages derived from the mutual interchange of commodities.

The large supplies of salt and coals with which the town is furnished, offering at all times freights to vessels from Liverpool, when better do not offer. The combined operation of these several canals has contributed to concentrate a numerous industrious population, and induced a vast sum of happiness; for happiness is more equally divided than those who are lapped in luxury may be disposed to admit; it is more frequently to be found an inmate of the lowly roof than of the splendid mansion. The Italians have a proverb, which may be thus interpreted, "If every one's sorrows were written on their foreheads, we should often pity, where now we envy." To the

preceding primary causes may be added others which, although of a secondary nature, have contributed their quota. Amongst these are the invention of the steam-engine, of the spinning jennies; the discoveries in chemistry; the improvements in navigation and in the various branches of manufactures, and the reduced value of manufactured cotton, which has enabled Great Britain to annihilate many of the concerns of that kind on the continent, and made the British manufactures to be prized there, equal or superior to their own silks.

But to attempt to account for the great prosperity of Liverpool, by deductions from natural or physical causes merely, would be to infer effects from means inadequate to an end. Natural and physical causes may be allowed to have had their share in the general welfare; but to great moral causes, under the smiles of Providence, adopting the motto attached to the civic arms, "*Deus nobis hæc otia fecit*," may be attributed that prosperity which has excited, equally, admiration and astonishment.

Successful commerce has been the fruitful source of wealth; what has been received in one hand, has been liberally distributed with the other, in the erection of structures for the furtherance of grateful devotion, and of mansions for suffering humanity: all these have combined to compose a vast magnet, whose attractive influence has drawn prosperity into its vortexes.

Several of the aged inhabitants dwell with pleasure on their recollections of the past, when Liverpool commerce commenced her daring flight. Some remember when the tide flowed up Pool-lane; others, when quickset hedges lined both sides of Whitechapel; many recount when Hanover-street was the residence of the most opulent inhabitants, the Bond-street of the town, where the belles and beaux of past generations sallied forth to see and to

be seen. One old woman, on viewing the stagecoaches pass in procession, in cavalcade, on the first of May, exclaimed, that she had lived in Liverpool seventy-five years, and had never seen such a sight before; and she might say so truly, for, in the year 1730, there was only one carriage kept in the town, and no stagecoach to, or from it; it was not until the year 1760 that a coach went from thence to London direct, and was four days on the road. The coach-proprietors assert, that the duty and tolls on a coach, from Liverpool to London, amount, at this period, to £333. 8s. 4d. per annum.

The first mail coach started for London in 1785: it now reaches London in twenty-five hours.

The limits of this work will not admit of enlarging on this part of the subject, nor can I more appropriately conclude this department than in the language of Mr. Erskine, on the trial with the corporation.

“If I could describe my own feelings, when I saw Liverpool not many years ago; if I were capable of painting to you in words, the impression it made on my imagination, it would make a beautiful picture indeed. I had before, and often, been at all the seaports in this island which we inhabit, and, believing that having seen Bristol, and those other towns which justly pass for great ones, I had seen every thing in this nation of navigators on which a subject should pride himself, I own, I was astonished and astounded, when, after passing a distant ferry, and ascending a hill which overlooks the city, I was told by my guide, ‘All that you see spread out beneath you, that immense city which stands like another Venice upon the waters; which is intersected by those numerous docks, which glitters with those cheerful habitations of well-protected men, which is the busy seat of trade, and the gay scene of elegant amusements growing out of its prosperity; where

there is the most cheerful face of industry; where there are riches overflowing, and every thing which can delight a man who wishes to see the prosperity of a great community, and a great empire; all this has been created by the industry and well-disciplined management of a handful of men, in a corner of this island, since you were a boy.' I must have been a stone not to have been affected by such a picture.

"This quondam village, which is now fit to be a proud capital for any empire in the world, has started up like an enchanted palace, even in the memory of living men."

ANTIQUITIES.

Liverpool and its environs have few antiquities to boast. Successive generations passed away, other portions of the kingdom arose to greatness; but Liverpool was little known or thought of; or recognised merely as the abode of fishermen or of rude agriculturists.

In different parts of the county palatine, the antiquary may find something to interest attention. Whalley and Furness Abbeys are beyond the limits of the present work, and have been well illustrated.

On the shores of the river Mersey, opposite the town of Liverpool, are yet to be seen the ruins of Birkenhead Priory, founded in 1100, the monks of which formerly possessed the sole privilege of carrying passengers for hire by a ferry-boat. The revenue of this monastery, at the time of the dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII, was given in at £90. 13s. annually, according to Dugdale. A few ivy-girt walls and gothic windows are all that remain to point out the spot.

Vestiges of a building have been recently discovered on West Hoyle Bank, and a quantity of clasps and a box of antique workmanship have been found there.

Amongst the few antiquities which are preserved, is the original seal of King John. It is silver, of an oval form, on which is engraven the "Lever," with a sprig of seaweed in its beak.

Randolph Blundeville, in 1220, on his return from the Crusades, erected a fire-beacon, at Everton, near where the church now stands. He also built Beeston Castle. The town of Everton was formerly a manor distinct from West Derby and Wavertree.

In the maps of the town and its environs, the site of Edward the Confessor's Castle, near the Elms, West Derby, is laid down; but not any vestiges thereof are to be found.

Speke-hall, near Garston, and Sephton church will receive particular consideration in some future pages.

In the 83d volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, part 2d, is a print of the west prospect of the town of Liverpool as it appeared in 1680, from a painting in the possession of Ralph Peters, Esq.

The most ancient engraved map of the town of Liverpool is dated 1724, M. G., by Chadwick; another appeared in 1765, by Eyes. In the fire at the Exchange, which destroyed the interior of the Town-hall, many valuable manuscripts, which related to the history of Liverpool, were burnt.

In 1219, September 2, Reginald, King of the Isle of Man, constituted himself a vassal of the See of Rome. The history of this island is closely connected with that of Liverpool.

The site of the ancient castle of Liverpool is now occupied by St. George's church and market-place, appropriated to these purposes by consent of a vestry meeting,

held the 20th of May, 1715, with the approbation of government; several views of it having been previously taken.

'Unhappy differences prevailing between the barons of the houses of Stanley and Molyneux, they were about to decide the same in battle, aided by their respective vassals, but were prevented by royal edict, as follows :

" Henry, King of England and France, Duke of Ireland, to his chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster, sends the following mandamus :

" We command, that Thomas, son of John Stanley, soldier, now residing in my castle of Cliderow, shall withdraw himself as far as the castle of Kenilworth; and that Richard Molineux, soldier, residing at the castle of Lancaster, shall withdraw himself as far as the castle of Windsor. Given at Westminster, the 8d year of my reign."—
A.D. 1424.

This fact forcibly illustrates the nature of the feudal system which then prevailed.

Amongst the antiquities may also be numbered "The sword of state, carried before his excellency Sir William Norreys, of Speke, in his embassy to the Great Mogul, given as a memorial of respect to this corporation. Anno Domini 1702. John Cockshutt, Mayor."

In the reign of William III, a plan was submitted to the administration, and obtained the royal sanction, to erect a new East India Company. The projectors offered to raise two millions of money for the service of the state, provided, that the powers and the privileges for carrying on the East India trade should be settled on them exclusively, in opposition to the Old East India Company, which was to be abolished, according to a clause in their charter empowering his majesty so to do, on giving three years' notice. Notwithstanding a violent cry of injustice, an act was passed; and the commissioners, appointed by

the king, opened books on the 14th of July, 1698, at Mercer's-hall, and, in two or three days, the whole sum was subscribed, to the astonishment of the neighbouring nations, it being immediately after the pressure and burdens of a long war.

In the said plan it was proposed, that his majesty would be pleased to send an ambassador to the Great Mogul, in whose dominions the Old East India Company had, at that time, their principal settlements, to notify the new establishment, and to endeavour to obtain favour and protection for the same. Sir William Norreys, of Speke, at that time M.P. for Liverpool, was appointed to this embassy, with a splendid establishment and ample funds; but the old company contrived so to prejudice the Emperor and his viceroy against the new scheme, that, when the embassy arrived out, it was between three and four months before Sir William Norreys could procure the necessary passes and convoys for the court of Agra; and when he, with great difficulty, obtained an audience, it was to little or no effect. The ambassador died on his way to England. The sword prepared for the embassy was, in 1702, presented to the corporation of Liverpool, by the Norreys family, and, for many years, used as the sword of state. Once the symbol of empire and of justice, shorn of its honours, it lies unnoticed amongst the civic treasures. The handle is of solid silver, and the scabbard so fixed to the blade, by rust, that herculean strength would be required to separate them. The splendid appointments which accompanied it have long since disappeared, and yet little more than a century, or three generations have passed away since the event.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

THE period at which Christianity was introduced into Britain has not been accurately ascertained. It is highly probable, that, among the Roman soldiers who came with Agricola, A.D. 79, there were many Christian converts, who, deeply impressed with the importance of the new revelation, became desirous to make proselytes to their faith. The world had afforded no example of a religion so pre-eminently suited to the nature of man; restraining him in all his wanderings, soothing him in all his sorrows, and unveiling immortality.

The religion of the ancient Britons, if their bloody rites merit to be considered as a religion, was a confused idolatry. Their sacrifices, horrid as they were, may, however, be considered as evidences of a belief in futurity, and an acknowledgment of a controlling Providence, by which they obtained a sovereign sway over the minds of the multitude.

At Overborough, four miles from Hornby, was the Roman station, Bremetonacæ. Rauthmell, in his *Antiquitates Bremetonacenses*, 4to edition, 1746, states, "Julius Agricola chose this spot to build Bremetonacæ upon in the first century of Christianity;" and Tertullian, about the year 200, speaks of many among the Caledonians who were then Christians. "Loca—Romanis inaccessa Christo subdita."—Adv. Jud. I. p. 212.

Augustine, in the seventh century, founded a church near Whalley, which was parochial "to the wide tract of Blackburnshire and all Bolland."

When Christianity, during the Saxon Heptarchy, became the national religion, Lancashire was divided into archdeaneries, rural deaneries, and parishes; it now contains 71 parishes and two parts of parishes, the other parts of which are in Yorkshire.

It appears by a MS., No. 2,129, in the Harleian Collection, that, in 1590, during the reign of Henry VIII, a visitation of the church in Liverpool took place. In this reign, also, the revenues of the Abbey of Furness were surrendered, which, in the time of Edward I, amounted to £1,599. 8s. 2d. annually, as is stated in a manuscript in the Manchester library.

Lancashire appertains to the ecclesiastical court of York, and composes part of the diocese of Chester, which has two archdeaneries, Chester and Richmond.

The following livings are under the immediate patronage of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester, namely,

VICARAGES,

Bolton-in-the-Moors,
Bolton-in-the-Sands,
Childwall,

RECTORIES,

Chipping,
St. Ann's, Manchester,
Ribchester,

and a curacy in Overkellat. He has the patronage also of six of the prebends' stalls in the Cathedral of Chester.

The vicarage of Rochdale, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is the patron, is reputed one of the richest in the kingdom. The vicarage of St. Mary, Lancaster, in the gift of Sir Thomas Hesketh, is also esteemed one of the most extensive in the kingdom. For the convenience of the inhabitants of Liverpool, a number of surrogates are appointed for granting marriage licenses and other ecclesiastical concerns; and a registry is still kept, at

the ancient town of Lancaster, for the probate of wills, granting letters of administration and marriage licenses, within the deaneries of Amounderness, Lonsdale, Kendal, Furness, and Copland.

Winwick, in the patronage of the Earl of Derby, is esteemed the richest rectory, and, thirty years ago, was valued at £6,000 per annum.

PAROCHIAL CHURCHES OF LIVERPOOL AND ITS ENVIRONS.

The parochial chapel or church of ST. NICHOLAS, or, the Old Church, near the Prince's Dock, boasts the highest antiquity. It is supposed to have been built in the year 1360, on the site of a more ancient structure of Saxon times. Queen Elizabeth endowed it, in 1565, with the sum of £4. 17s. 5d. annually, out of the chantry rents, for the minister; and also the farther sum of £5. 13s. 5d. for the schoolmaster. The earliest parish records are dated A.D. 1681. In the year 1774, it underwent a considerable repair, under the direction of Joseph Brooks, Esq., "when the old roof, walls, and gothic pillars were taken down, with the old blue ceiling, black and white clouds, golden sun, moon, and stars painted and gilt upon the roof."

It was originally a chapel of ease to the parish of Walton, until the year 1699, when Liverpool was separated, and made a distinct parish. The body of the church was rebuilt in 1750, and the tower in 1815.

On Sunday morning, February 11, 1810, as the congregation were assembling for Divine service, whilst the second peal was ringing, the spire of the steeple fell into the body of the church, by which misfortune twenty-three persons were killed, or afterwards died of the injuries

they had received ; seventeen of these were children of the Sunday or day schools. A Gothic spire has been erected, sixty yards high, after the design of Mr. Harrison, of Chester, which would have had a much more beautiful appearance, if greater in elevation ; but, in such an exposed situation, this would not be advisable. The height, from the ground, is one hundred and eighty feet.

The falling in of the spire, in 1810, destroyed one of the few fine specimens of antiquity which Liverpool boasted, namely, an antique font, of curious workmanship and considerable dimensions ; it was in the form of a Gothic spire, inscribed “ *Nemo potest coelum scandere sed Christo munere fontis nostri;*” underneath which was inscribed, “ *Sit tibi introitu honor esse ovem Christo renovatam.*” It was inscribed 1644, but was, evidently, of a more ancient construction.

The earliest parish record of this church bears date A.D. 1681 ; but, in the register-office, at Chester, there is a parish register of Liverpool, A.D. 1624, which tells, that 35 christenings, 4 marriages, and 21 burials were registered in that year. Mortuaries did not cease to be paid here until A.D. 1738.

An image of Saint Nicholas, the supposed tutelar saint of this church, was erected near thereto ; at whose shrine, in ancient times, mariners presented their offerings and vows.

A monumental record is erected to the memory of Wm. Clayton, Esq., who died in 1716, having represented the borough in six different parliaments.

Over the eastern door a plain stone is placed in memory of Eadith, who was the last surviving branch of the ancient and respectable family of Furnivall, settled and established in Liverpool during the infancy of this flourishing town ; but, by failure of male descendants, the

name and property of the family, which latter was considerable, are now become extinct and alienated.

There are several other monuments in the interior of this church worthy of remark.

One records, "That near this place are interred the remains of Bryan Blundell, Esq., alderman of the town, and one of the founders of the Blue Coat school, who died January 27, 1756, aged 81."

Another marble tells, that it is "Sacred to the memory of William Naylor Wright, erected as a token of gratitude by *one*, whose life, with the lives of many others, by his great exertions and presence of mind, he saved. He died June 13, 1809, aged 57."

He was once mayor of Liverpool and a captain of a vessel; after his death, his son received a letter, from a person unknown, enclosing a sum of money for defraying the expense of the above.

And, on one side of the communion-table, has recently been placed a memorial, "Sacred to the memory of Ann, the wife of William Earle, who has erected this monument as a testimony of that innate goodness and of those virtues which endeared her to her family and connexions, and to society. She died March 1, 1819, aged 50."

This elegant monument is sculptured by Mr. Gibson, a native of Liverpool, who has been several years studying in Italy, and was a pupil of Canova; it possesses considerable merit, and gives a fair promise of future eminence.

The Rev. Samuel Renshaw, A.M. }
The Rev. R. H. Roughsedge, A.M. } Rectors.

THE PAROCHIAL CHURCH OF ST. PETER, situated in Church-street, stands next in point of antiquity. It was built by an assessment, at the close of the sixteenth century, and consecrated in 1704. Each of its portals differ

in their style of architecture. The height of the spire, from the ground, is one hundred and eight feet. The altar exhibits some good specimens of carvings in oak.

This church has a peal of eight bells. It contains a monument to the memory of Foster Cunliffe, merchant, who died in 1758, aged 73, of whom it is said, that as "a magistrate he administered justice with discernment, candour, and impartiality." As "a Christian, he was devout and exemplary in the exercise of every private and public duty, a friend to mercy, a patron to distress, an enemy only to vice and sloth. He died lamented by the wise and good." An eulogium far above the conqueror's laureled crown.

Over the altar-piece is a representation of St. Peter, in stained glass, and two other specimens of that art, in the windows near the ancient font. There is a heaviness in the fittings up of this church which gives an impression of gloom.

England exhibits but few specimens of ecclesiastical architecture that can vie with the churches on the continent. The plan of dividing the area into pews destroys the grand effect produced by an extended space, broken only by massive pillars or ornamented sculpture. In another point of view, also, it may be found to be objectionable; it is unfriendly to that spirit of humility which constitutes the very essence of Christianity.

It must be observed, however, that, in all the churches of Liverpool, a number of free seats are reserved for the poor.

The Rev. Samuel Renshaw, A.M.	} Rectors.
The Rev. R. H. Roughsedge, A.M.	

CHURCHES NOT PAROCHIAL.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, in Castle-street, at which the mayor and corporation of Liverpool usually attend divine

service, was finished and consecrated in 1732. The pulpit, the altar, the organ-loft, and the fronts of the galleries are mahogany, enriched with carved work. It is now undergoing a repair, and will be considerably enlarged. The height of the spire, from the ground, is two hundred and twenty-three feet. On the site on which this church now stands was erected, in 1076, by Robert de Poitiers, the Castle, which was taken down in the year 1721: several of the houses at the south end of Castle-street were built with some of the stones. In the civil wars, the town and castle withstood a siege of twenty-four days, in the year 1644.

Rev. Jonathan Brooks, A.M., Chaplain.

Rev. James Case, A.M., Lecturer.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Park-lane, was consecrated in the year 1750. Its exterior dimensions are 81 by 80 feet; it seats 1,188 persons. The height of the spire was two hundred and forty feet, the most lofty of all the ancient churches; but being considered unsafe, it has been taken down. One of those violent gales of wind to which Liverpool is exposed, blew down, on the 15th of March, 1757, a part of the spire.

Rev. Philip Kitchin, A.B., Chaplain.

Rev. John H. Smyth, B.D., Lecturer.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, St. Paul's-square, was erected at the expense of the town, and consecrated in 1769. Its exterior dimensions are 86 feet 4 inches by 86 feet 4 inches, and it seats 1,658 persons. The portico, on the west side, of the Ionic order, is in a bold style and good taste. Part of the ground-floor is allotted for the accommodation of the poor, with open seats or benches.

Rev. Henry Barton, A.M., }
Rev. George Monk, A.M., } Chaplains.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, Great Richmond-street, was erected at the expense of two private individuals in 1772. The altar of this church is not on the east side, as is usual in churches of the establishment. This church ranges north and south.

Rev. William Blundell, A.B., Chaplain.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Parliament-street, was erected in 1774, by private individuals. It is an unornamented building of brick-work, of plain architecture.

On the interior of the walls of this church are several monuments, which record the affection of survivors and the virtues of the deceased. Over the altar is inscribed that Divine precept "*Love one another.*"

A tombstone in the southwest corner of the churchyard, near the public road, is thus inscribed: "Prepare to meet thy God! Sacred to the memory of Timothy Bates, who died on the public Exchange, 25th October, 1810, in the 30th year of his age. Watch, therefore, for ye know not in what hour your Lord shall come."

Rev. Thomas H. Heathcote, A.M., Chaplain.

Rev. John Smith, A.M., Curate.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, near the Haymarket, was erected in 1784. The height of the spire is one hundred and twenty-three feet.

Rev. Richard Loxham, A.M., Chaplain.

Rev. Thomas Moss, A.M., Lecturer.

TRINITY CHURCH, St. Anne-street, was erected in 1792.

Rev. Miles Formby, A.M., Chaplain.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, in Byrom-street, was originally a dissenting chapel. Its altar, like that in St. Anne's church, is not on the east side. It has a good organ.

This is the only church, belonging to the establishment, the patronage of which does not eventually fall into the hands of the corporation.

Rev. Joseph Hilton, Chaplain.

CHRIST CHURCH, in Hunter-street, was opened for divine service in the year 1797, but not consecrated until 1800. This edifice was built for a dissenting chapel, at the expense of an opulent individual, who purposed to have introduced in the public service the liturgy of the Church of England. The cemetery to this church is a vault under the body of the building. Four hundred free sittings are appropriated to the use of the poor in an upper gallery. The organ, of an unusual construction, was built by the late Mr. Collins, of Liverpool. The cost of this church was £15,000.

Rev. John Richard Tetlow, A.M., Chaplain.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Key-street, was originally a dissenting chapel.

Rev. Thomas Tattershall, A.M., Chaplain.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, Duke-street, erected in 1803.

Rev. Richard Blacow, A.M., Chaplain.

The painted glass window, over the communion table, was prepared at Mr. Davenport's manufactory, Longford, Staffordshire, at an expense of about £700. Some of the colours are rich, but not to be compared with the beautiful specimens of this art to be seen on the continent, and in some parts of England. It represents the ascension of the Saviour.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Renshaw-street, erected in 1815, at the sole expense of John Gladstone, Esq., M.P.

Rev. John Jones, A.M., Chaplain.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, Hardman-street, erected in 1816.

Rev. Ambrose Dawson, B.D.

Rev. Thos. Stanley Bowstead, A.M., } Chaplains.

The foundation-stone of the **CHURCH OF THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, Duncan-street**, was laid on the 6th of October, 1818. The building was opened for public worship, by the Lord Bishop of Chester, on the 6th of October, the following year. Pews are reserved for the accommodation of strangers, who are expected to contribute in aid of the valuable objects of the institution. On this plan the Foundling and Magdalen Hospitals, in the metropolis, are conducted. The portico, at the west end, exhibits an example of one of the rare and early specimens of Grecian architecture, said to be the only one that has withstood the ravages of time and barbarism. It is of the Doric order, and is an exact copy of the portico of the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, in the island of Egina. The whole of the building does credit to the taste of Mr. John Foster, jun., a native artist, of whom I shall have occasion, again and again, to speak. Here the pupils of the Blind Asylum regularly attend; and, having been well instructed in singing, lead on the psalmody in the services of the day with an inspiring effect.

Rev. Edward Hull, A.M., Chaplain.

In the Church for the School for the Blind, which communicates with that excellent institution by a subterraneous passage, is a painting by James Hilton, for which picture he obtained, deservedly, the prize from the British Institution. The subject, truly appropriate to the place, is, Christ restoring Sight to the Blind. The countenance of the Saviour beams with benignity, dignity, and grace; one hand is employed miraculously opening the sightless eyeball to the orb of day; the other, uplifted to Him from

whom cometh every good and perfect gift. The countenance of the recipient displays faith and hope. Another supplicant, in the foreground, groping in darkness, amidst the blaze of day, is seeking a similar blessing. Nor must an interesting female figure be suffered to be passed unnoticed; sweetly expressive of hope, of filial love, and of astonishment. The composition is grand, the colouring chaste, the draperies bold: the whole does honour to the British School. The artist, evidently, has had in view the cartoons of Raphael: his genius could not have enkindled at a purer flame.

This picture, after having obtained the prize at the British Institution, in the metropolis, was bought by the late Mr. Clarke: being afterwards offered for public sale, it was purchased by Mr. Henry Wilson, and presented by him to the institution for the benefit of the blind.

This picture is placed over the altar, but thereby injures the effect of the interior of the building, and is not seen to that advantage which it would be if otherwise situated, where it might receive a more appropriate light.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, at the top of Bold-street, now building, is intended to seat 1,300 persons. The first stone was laid April 9, 1816; it is expected it will be completed in the year 1825, and will form a beautiful example of the ornamented style of Gothic architecture; though it is matter of regret, that it is so surrounded with buildings that no complete view of it can be obtained.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, Upper Pitt-street, now building. The first stone was laid June 24, 1816. It is calculated to seat 1,288 persons, including 520 free seats. The height of the spire is two hundred and one feet. The

pillars are copied from the columns of the temple of Jupiter Stator, in the Forum.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.—Rev. Robert Banister, A.B., Chaplain.—Opened 1798. This church has not yet been consecrated, owing, it is said, to a dispute with the former bishop of the diocese.

A new church is about to be built in Scotland-road, Great Oxford-street North.

Without the boundaries of the town, but in its vicinities, are the following churches of the establishment:

WALTON CHURCH, the original parish church, erected in 1326.

Rev. Samuel Heathcote, Rector.

Rev. Thomas Moss, Vicar.

WAVERTREE CHURCH.—Erected in 1794. Rev. W. J. Hutching, Chaplain.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Edge-hill.—Erected in 1813. Rev. Charles Swainson, A.M., Chaplain.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Everton.—Erected in 1814. Rev. R. P. Buddicom, A.M., F.A.S., Chaplain.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, Toxteth-park.—Erected in 1815. Rev. Wm. Hesketh, A.M., Chaplain.

ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE KIRK OF SCOTLAND.

SCOTCH KIRK, Oldham-street.—Erected in the year 1793. A monument is placed in this burial-ground, by filial affection, to the memory of Captain John Kennedy, of Annan, who perished at sea in the storm of 1808.

Several tombstones are incised the burial place of ***** in anticipation of their future tenants.

Rev. —. Ralph, Minister. Chosen in 1823.

NEW SCOTCH CHAPEL, Rodney-street.—The first stone laid the 17th of June, 1823.

Rev. David Thom, Minister. Chosen in 1823.

SCOTCH CHAPEL, in Gloucester-street.—Rev. John Stewart, D.D., Minister.

DISSENTING PLACES OF WORSHIP IN LIVERPOOL,

Arranged alphabetically, according to their several denominations.

When Enfield, in 1773, published his Essay "towards the History of Liverpool," he stated, that there were then "two meetings belonging to dissenters of the Baptist persuasion, a Quaker's meeting, a Methodist's meeting, a Romish chapel, and a Jew's synagogue."

The following report exhibits the present number, arranged in alphabetical order:

BAPTISTS.

BYROM-STREET CHAPEL.—Rev. Moses Fisher, Minister in the year 1823.

LIME-STREET CHAPEL.—Rev. James Lister, Minister in 1823.

CHURCH-LANE CHAPEL.—Removed to Great Crosshall-street. Rev. David Samuel Wylie, Minister, 1822.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, Oil-street, North Shore.—Built in 1823. No Minister chosen.

Meeting-house of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, *called* Quakers, Hunter-street.

INDEPENDENTS.

DUNCAN-STREET CHAPEL.—Rev. Peter Samuel Charrier, Minister in 1823.

RENSHAW-STREET.—Rev. Robert Philip, Minister in 1823.

GREAT GEORGE-STREET CHAPEL.—Built in 1811. Rev. Thomas Raffles, LL.D., Minister in 1823.

GILL-STREET CHAPEL, Brownlow-hill.

RUSSEL-STREET CHAPEL.—Rev. Jas. Widdows, Minister in 1823.

JEWS.

SEEL-STREET SYNAGOGUE.—Rev. M. S. Oppenheim, Reader in 1823.

METHODISTS IN THE WESLEYAN CONNEXION.

LEEDS-STREET CHAPEL.—Built in 1799. Rev. Wm. Smith, Minister in 1823.

MOUNT PLEASANT CHAPEL.—Rev. Thos. Wood, A.M., Minister in 1823.

PITT-STREET CHAPEL.—Rev. Cleland Kirkpatrick, Minister in 1823.

BRUNSWICK CHAPEL.—This is an elegant modern structure, without galleries, the platform in the centre divided as customary. The surrounding pews rise regularly on every side to the walls, and form an amphitheatre.

Rev. George Highfield, Minister in 1823.

Rev. William Atherton.

The Wesleyan Methodists have four chapels in Liverpool, to which five pastors are appointed; one of whom preaches at Prescott and St. Helen's alternately.

SANDEMANIAN SOCIETY, near Pembroke-place.

ZION CHAPEL, in Murray-street.—Methodists in the new connexion. Rev. Minister in 1823.

Chapel in Cockspur-street, occupied by a denomination of Primitive Methodists.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPELS.

ST. MARY'S, Edmund-street.—Exterior dimensions 66 feet by 48. Rev. Thomas Fisher and Thomas Fairclough, Ministers, 1822.

ST. PETER'S, Seel-street.—Rev. Thomas Robinson and Vincent Glover, Ministers, 1822.

ST. NICHOLAS, Copperas-hill.—Rev. Thos. Penswick, Minister in 1822.

ST. ANTHONY'S, New Scotland-road.—Exterior dimensions 55 feet 8 inches by 32 feet. Rev. John Baptist Anthony Geradot, Canon and Dignatory, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Church, Rheims, the officiating Minister or Priest in 1822.

ST. PATRICK'S, Harrington.—Now building. The first stone was laid the 17th of March, 1821, and a sermon preached therein, in its unfinished state, October 19, 1823.

UNITARIANS.

PARADISE-STREET CHAPEL.—Rev. John Yates, Minister, in 1822 (resigned.) Rev. John Grundy, Minister in 1823.

RENSHAW-STREET CHAPEL.—Rev. William Hincks, Minister in 1823.

WELSH CHAPELS,

At all of which, service is performed in the Welsh language.

BAPTISTS.—EDMUND-STREET CHAPEL.

INDEPENDENTS.—GREAT CROSSHALL-STREET.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—BENN'S GARDEN.

WHITFIELD METHODISTS.—PALL MALL.—Rebuilt in 1816. Rev. Thomas Hughes, Minister in 1823.

EBENEZER CHAPEL, Bedford-street.—Built in 1805. Seats 750 persons. Rev. Thomas Edwards, Minister. This congregation is about to remove to Great Crosshall-street.

There are nearly 15,000 Welsh inhabitants in Liverpool, but not one church of the establishment for performing divine service in the Welsh language.

Thus is presented a faithful abstract, as far as it could be obtained, of the state of religious profession, at the close of the year 1823, in Liverpool. A review of the whole presents the following results :

The seventeen national churches, in which the service of the Church of England is performed, accommodate, according to the returns to parliament in 1818....	21,000
Three more churches are building, and in great forwardness, calculated to accommodate an additional number of	5,000
	<hr/> 26,000
The four establishments for the service of the Kirk of Scotland accommodate	3,100
N.B. In these are included the church of the Burghers or Dissenters from the Kirk of Scotland.	
The five Baptist chapels accommodate, adding the Welsh Baptists	2,400
The Meeting-house of the Society of Friends.....	1,000
The five Independent chapels, including the Welsh Independents	4,200
The Jews' Synagogue	300
The five Wesleyan Methodists, adding the Welsh Methodists	5,000

The four Roman Catholic chapels, by the different manner in which their service is conducted	12,000
The two Unitarian chapels	1,800
The two Methodist chapels in the Whitfield connexion	1,500
<hr/>	
Total	56,200

The buildings for public worship will accommodate, by this statement, 50,000 persons. They are, in general, well attended, some of them even crowded both morning and evening. A reduction, therefore, of ten per cent. of the regular attendants thereon will be a liberal allowance for absentees; and against this ten per cent. must be taken the number who frequent the churches or chapels, and stand during the whole of the service.

It must also be considered, that many of those who are reckoned in the population of Liverpool, retire from its bustling concerns on the Sabbath to their several country residences, and attend the public service at the several churches in the vicinity, as Walton, Wavertree, Everton, Edge-hill, Toxteth-park, and others; so that the number of persons who attend public worship in Liverpool may fairly be taken at about 50,000 persons, or one-third of the whole population.

Although somewhat digressing from the subject, I cannot but remark, that the different manner in which the Sabbath is observed in Great Britain from what it is on the continent, contributes, in no inconsiderable degree, to the formation of that stability apparent in the British character; presenting, as it does, a striking contrast to the frivolity so generally, although with some exceptions, exhibited in other countries.

A committee of the House of Commons, appointed to

inquire what parishes, having upwards of 4,000 inhabitants, were deficient in church accommodations, made a report, from which the following is an abstract:

	Population, 1821.	Church Accommodation.	Deficiency.	Provisions since made.	Present deficiency.
LIVERPOOL..	118,972	21,000	97,972	1,910	96,062
MANCHESTER	186,941	14,302	172,641	7,668	164,973

The other parts of the said report state, that in 179 places, possessing a population of 3,548,738 persons, the churches already built could only accommodate 357,025 persons; that additional provisions had since been made for 167,386 persons, leaving still a deficiency in those places, supposing the whole population to belong to the Church of England, of 3,024,148.

The city of New York, whose population is about 120,000 persons, is provided with upwards of 70 places for public worship.

Be it recorded, to the honour of the county of Lancashire, that, when a list of those benefices, on which there was no clerical residence, in consequence of the want of, or unfitness of the parsonage, was returned to parliament, this county exhibited no such case, although in twenty-six, out of forty counties, there were 1,850 non-residents.

In examining into the causes of national prosperity, whether on an extensive or on a more confined scale, the state of religion and morals must constitute a principal inquiry; for, wherever a stern morality, the fruit of religious principle, is extensively diffused in a nation, the individuals who possess it are elevated in the scale of being; they feel themselves rising into comparative consequence, and have a character to maintain. This consciousness pervades general conduct, and is perceptible in the several gradations of society; it gives to the

whole a regularity and a beauty which the contemplative mind beholds with admiration.

The extension of this principle creates and nurtures a spirit of benevolence, subdues those selfish feelings in our common nature which concentrate human actions around individual happiness, and provides asylums for suffering humanity.

Let an appeal be made to the aged inhabitants of Liverpool. Let it be demanded of them, whether there is not a striking amelioration in the condition and habits of the lower ranks of society within the last twenty years. Let the inquirer perambulate the town and its suburbs on the Sabbath; observe the calm that reigns during the hours of divine service, and contrast it with those scenes of noise and riot which once disgraced it, the shipping districts more especially, where you now see crowds in their best attire, pressing forward, with alacrity, to the several places of public worship, to render tribute to the great Parent of the human race; and, having ascertained the fact, beyond the power of its being controverted, let the causes be investigated.

Truth, however, requires me to state, that there is somewhat too much of jealousy and ill-will subsisting between individuals of the several denominations towards each other, and too much of that feeling of pride, which savours of conceit or contempt, between those of whom it may be said, in the words of Bacon, "those which so differ, mean one thing, and yet they themselves would never agree: and if it come so to pass in that distance of judgment, which is between man and man, shall we not think, that God above, who knows the heart, doth not discern, that frail men, in some of their contradictions, intend the same thing, and accepteth of both?"

These differences are oftentimes brought forward by

infidels to invalidate the divine authority of revelation. It is certain that the Omnipotent, by His fiat, could have created an unity of spirit: if He has not so done, we may rest assured that there are wise reasons for all His doings. The history of the Jews, and of the several nations where uniformity of belief is prescribed by law, proves that the human mind is prone to idolatry, to lukewarmness, and to infidelity. These differences in opinion make Christians watchful guardians over each other, both in faith and practice: a jealousy is excited, the cause of truth and purity is thereby promoted, and a perpetual excitation to duty maintained.

Bishop Jeremy Taylor, the Shakspeare of divinity, as he has sometimes been denominated, powerfully inculcates that charity which hopeth all things, which condemneth not.

The banners of infidelity are displayed; the tocsin is sounded; let Christians, then, unite under one common standard, the standard of the cross, in a manly but Christian spirit, to resist every hostile attack, whether made from our halls of science, or with undaunted effrontery in our courts of judicature.

The nucleus of the argument between the infidel and the Christian may be thus stated: The latter beholds in all around him proofs of an Eternal Mind; the former contends for the eternity of matter, as possessing the principle of vitality; and, although maintaining an absurdity, which seems to refute itself, charges those who oppose the sentiment with dogmas and mysteries. If there is an opinion so wild, so visionary as to excite astonishment how it could ever enter the mind of man, it is that which assigns to dead, inert matter the power to animate itself, and to reproduce its like by some fortuitous concurrence of atoms, independent of the fiat of an omnipotent creating Agent; and, with an inconsistency not less surprising, after

assigning to matter this power of self-creation, consigns it to an eternal death.

Infidelity may be compared to the fabled Upas-tree of the East; neither shade nor shelter is to be found beneath its branches; its leaves drop deadly poison; its vapours pollute the circumambient air; its touch is mortal.

Let us examine some of the effects which the general spread of scepticism would produce.

Enter yon happy-domestic roof, and mark the peace that reigns therein; peace, the consequence of lively hope, and productive of purity. See, at the hour of repose, the infant cherubs kneeling before the fond mother, hisping their wishes for blessings on the head of their dear relatives, and that angelic natures might guard them in safety through the watches of the night. Infidelity would mar the animating scene, and drive the ministering spirits back to their celestial abodes.

See yon dutiful and affectionate youth, about to quit a parent's roof, and launch his little bark on the sea of a tempestuous world. The glistening spark in each parental eye and the falling tear declare what trembling is felt lest the allurements of vice should withdraw him from the paths of virtue, and blast the bud of expectation. Infidelity would chill the social affections, and stifle the heaven-born parental feelings in their birth.

Turn your footsteps within the precincts of yonder rural cemetery that surrounds the ancient church. On one of its sculptured monuments sits an aged man; he meditates on days that are gone by; he steps from stone to stone, and recalls to memory the histories of their silent inhabitants. Three times has he seen the little hamlet, which has been to him the theatre of all his hopes and fears, change its tenants. He has followed them, one after another, to the house appointed for all living, and he

appears, like a scathed oak that has survived the trees of the forest, venerable in ruins. Nevertheless, the Christian faith sustains him in his decline. He contemplates the opening grave as the portal of immortality, and the ministers of death as his conductors to eternal bliss. Infidelity would roll a massy stone upon his sepulchre, and close it for ever.

Go! trace the actions of yon humble follower of his Saviour: actuated by the beauteous law of love, his daily, his hourly inquiries are, how he can best imitate his Lord, and diffuse human happiness. His heart glows; his hands are active; his purse is open. The blessing of those who are ready to perish is his reward, and the voice of prayer ascends to heaven on his behalf. He visits foreign climes to mitigate misery; he enters the gloomy prison to illumine its cheerless walls and unloose its iron fetters; though he perish as a martyr to his benevolence, for him is reserved a martyr's crown, a conqueror's reward. Infidelity would freeze the genial current at its source, and anathematize the hero-saint as a madman and a bigot.

ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE.

As the classic taste of a native artist has created in the inhabitants of Liverpool a sensibility to the beauties of architecture in their public edifices, and particularly in the buildings for devotional exercises, a few observations on this subject will not be deemed irrelevant. The most ancient churches, built in the times of the Saxons, were constructed from designs which, although frequently called Saxon, are more properly Norman architecture, the arches of the doors being nearly semi-circular, the windows small. This style commenced about the time of the Conquest, the characteristic of which may be stated to be

solidity, durability, gloominess. It prevailed until about the close of the reign of Henry II.

It was succeeded by what has generally been denominated the Gothic, although named, by some writers, the early English style, distinguished by its elegant pointed arches, long windows, without mullions, bearing a characteristic of grandeur that inspires veneration. This style continued until towards the close of the reign of Edward I, and exhibits several beautiful specimens. Sir Christopher Wren thought it ought rather to be denominated the Saracenic style, as the first churches, on this model, were built after the Crusades. Several of our finest spires are of this age.

The ornamental Gothic, or decorated English style, followed next, the principal doors of which are, for the most part, double; the arch of the windows divided, by one or more mullions, into two or more lights, with tracery, and without perpendicular lines in the head; the spires and towers lofty and fine. This style continued till about the close of the fourteenth century, and might, not inaptly, be denominated the castellated Gothic, from its resemblance to castellated architecture, or castles of the old English barons. The ornamental panellings run in perpendicular lines, with every conceivable variety of buttress, battlement, and pinnacle, and extraordinary richness of execution and grandeur of design. Henry the Seventh's chapel, in Westminster Abbey, is a fine specimen of this style, which continued to be used until the close of the reign of Henry the Eighth, or thereabouts.

This style of architecture has, within the last thirty years, been revived in England, and many churches and noblemen's seats have been built on this plan, for it is not admitted among the regular orders.

St. Luke's church, now erecting from the designs of Mr. John Foster, will become the pleasing task of some

future historian to describe. It presents a very fine example of what I have presumed to denominate castellated architecture.

Simplicity and harmony contribute, in architecture, equally as in other arts and sciences, to constitute the true sublime. However the mingling in one structure several of the different orders may be sanctioned by the practice of architects of deserved renown, both ancient and modern, the beautiful and sublime are best attained by a unity of design and harmony in the component parts. Many of the churches and public buildings, not only in Great Britain, but at Rome and in other parts of the continent, will be found defective, should this principle be admitted.

CEMETERIES.

The custom prevalent in the cities and towns of England, including Liverpool, of interring the dead within the boundaries of the walls, and oftentimes even in churches, merits animadversion and parliamentary inquiry. The mephitic gas which issues from dead bodies, when in a state of putrefaction and decomposition, is of so subtle a nature as to penetrate the pores of the coffins which enclose them, and may have been the immediate cause of many of those epidemic disorders which have at times prevailed in populous towns and cities. A fact of this nature occurred at Brussels, in the year 1752, when Belgium was under the dominion of the Emperor of Germany; and in consequence thereof, an imperial edict was issued, prohibiting the practice in future; a law which is still strictly enforced: burial-grounds are allotted at a considerable distance from all the great towns. The adoption of this plan, in Liverpool, is become absolutely necessary. The great increase in its population, and consequently of its burials, frequently occasions the bodies

to be deposited within a few inches of the surface of the earth, and in the immediate vicinity of the resorts and abodes of men: this practice calls most imperiously on the municipal authorities for investigation. Inquiry must inevitably produce reform.

The great increase of the population in our own country, and consequent increase of burials, has caused many of our churches and chapels to resemble charnel-houses rather than temples of religious worship. From the year 1800 to 1820, there have been no less than 27,080 burials in the cemetery of St. John's alone.

In the early ages of the world, the sepulchres of the dead were constructed without the cities. Joseph was interred at Sichem, in a field bought by Jacob and Lazarus, beyond Bethany. The Romans, in the infancy of their empire, suffered the dead to be buried within their towns: the law of the twelve tables forbade the practice.

The sage Lycurgus, indeed, permitted the Grecians to bury within the walls or in their temples, alleging as a motive, that by the frequent contemplation of scenes of mortality they might learn to live free from the fear of death.

In England, originally, opulent and distinguished personages only were buried in church porches: this led at length to burying within the churches. In 690, when the porch of Canterbury was full, its interior was appropriated for sepulchres for the dead. In the reign of Edgar, this practice had become general.

The affection that survives the tomb is one corroborative proof of the soul's immortality: the material part of the beloved object is become loathsome, and hidden from sight; but the link that united mind to mind is unbroken, the memory recalls past endearments: in the sympathy of feeling the heart melts in sorrow, and the soul holds a communion with the departed that the world intermeddled not with.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

THE aborigines of Lancashire, like those of other parts of the kingdom, were united in clans under a feudal system. England was divided into districts, shires, or hundreds by the wise institutions of Alfred. Some writers, however, assign this regulation to an earlier period of our history, asserting that it was merely revived and improved by that excellent monarch.

The corporation of Liverpool is an ancient borough, originally by prescription, but incorporated by divers charters declaratory and confirmatory.

Several historians assert, that Liverpool had obtained two charters previously to that granted by King John, in 1208, which declares, "that all who have taken burgage-houses at Lyrpul, shall have all the liberties and free customs in the town of Lyrpul, which any other free borough upon the sea has in our territories." No charter previous to this was ever granted. The archives of the kingdom have been examined on this point. As to that said to have been granted by Henry II, in 1173, it has been proved, even to demonstration, that it was fabricated, for interested purposes, during the last century. A copy of it was handed to Mr. Troughton, who published

it in his History of Liverpool; but it does not appear that he was in any way implicated in the fraud. The sum of £200 was demanded from the corporation, for what was said to be an ancient and original copy of the same.

The charter of King John was followed by several additional grants, on the authority of which the present jurisdiction is founded. It consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, recorder, town-clerk, magistrates, coroner, and subordinate police-officers. Whoever has filled the office of mayor, is afterwards styled an alderman. All the freemen of Liverpool are free also of Waterford and of Wexford, in Ireland. The first mayor of the borough of Liverpool, on record, was Robert del More, A.D. 1463.

Edward III created his son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and constituted the shire a county palatine and duchy court. The patent grants "to the Duke a power to hold his court of chancery within the county, his justices for holding the pleas of the crown, and all other pleas relating to common law; and, finally, all other liberties, and royalties relating, as freely and fully as the Earl of Chester is known to possess them within the county of Chester."

The law courts, for the county palatine, are held at Preston and Kirkdale; and the assizes, for the county, at Lancaster twice every year. The offices for the duchy court are in Somerset-place, London. The court sits in the duchy chamber, at Westminster. The chancellor is the chief judge.

In consequence of the very great increase of the commerce and population of the towns of Liverpool and Manchester, and the inconvenience the inhabitants of these towns experience by being compelled to carry their causes for trial to Lancaster, a memorial has been recently presented to the proper authorities, requesting that the courts

might be removed to some more central station. The prayer of this petition it has not, at present, been thought proper to grant. The reasons for removal were stated to be the greater number of causes originating in those two great commercial towns, and the heavy expenses attendant upon the removal of solicitors, witnesses, and principals. The memorial stated, that the average number of causes tried annually, at Lancaster, were—

From Lonsdale Hundred, including Ulverston and Lancaster	14
From Amounderness Hundred, including Preston.....	17
From Blackburn	10
From Leyland, including Chorley	1
	<hr/>
	42
Salford, including Manchester	104
West Derby, including Liverpool	79
	<hr/>
Total.....	225

Lancashire is divided into six hundreds. Amounderness, Blackburn, Leyland, Lonsdale, Salford, and West Derby, and is subdivided into numerous townships. Liverpool is in the hundred of West Derby. The quarter sessions for the town are held in the Town-hall, which forms one side of the quadrangle of the Exchange.

The appointment of lord lieutenants of counties was introduced in the reign of Henry VIII. The family of the Earls of Derby have generally been distinguished by being chosen to fill this honourable office for the county palatine of Lancaster.

This county has conferred several titles of honour on the English nobility. The sovereign is Duke of Lancaster. Manchester gives the title of duke to the Mon-

tagne family, created 30th April, 1719. Liverpool gives the title of earl to the family of the Jenkinsons. Bury gave that of viscount to the Keppels; Holland that of baron to the Percivals, created May 7, 1762; and Stoneley its name to the noble family of Stanley, from an ancient date.

Baron Hawkesbury, on the 28th of May, 1796, was created Earl of Liverpool, and on the 23d of July following was authorized, by his Majesty, to quarter the arms of the borough with the family arms, having the same supporters. It is thought that supporters to arms originated in the fancy of seal engravers.

Lancaster was made a free borough in the fourth year of Richard I, A.D. 1193, and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. Liverpool did not receive a charter until the year 1208, and was summoned to send members in the twenty-third year of Edward I, but neglected to avail itself of the privilege, for the sheriff of Lancashire, in the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth of Edward, returned two representatives for the shire only, adding, "there are not any cities or burgs within the county from which citizens or burgesses can come, or were wont to come by reason of their inability, low condition, or poverty." In the returns made in the fiftieth year of his reign, the same language is used. "Neither," says Brady, "do we meet with returns from any town in Lancashire for one hundred and twenty years, or until the time of Edward IV;" after which, Liverpool again neglected to avail itself of the privilege, for in the list of counties and boroughs which returned members to parliament on the accession of Henry VIII, Lancaster is named, but Liverpool is not mentioned.

In the reign of Edward VI, the privilege of sending representatives to the council of the nation was granted

or restored to twenty-two counties, in which number were Liverpool, Lancaster, and Preston.

Although certain boroughs were by writ and precept required to send members in the reign of Edward II, yet the privilege was not granted them by charter until the reign of Edward IV, who having allowed the right of representation to the borough of Wenlock, the right continued to be assumed by the monarchs in succession; but it became a question in the reign of Charles II, and was decided in favour of the sovereign. The act of union with Scotland contains a clause, declaring, that no additional town or borough shall be chartered to send members.

In the year 1584, in the reign of Elizabeth, a rate was levied for the benefit of the members of parliament for Liverpool, who were allowed two shillings per day to defray their expenses.

The first representatives to parliament for Liverpool, after the restoration, in the year 1660, were William Stanley and Sir Gilbert Ireland, Knt.

The representatives are chosen by the votes of the free burgesses, not receiving alms.

Several strongly-contested elections are on record. In 1761, when the poll commenced on Tuesday, the 31st of March, and continued six days, at the close of which the numbers were as follows:

	Double Votes.	Single Votes.	Total
Sir W. Meredith (the popular Candidate)	1,137	983	2,120
Sir Elias Cunliffe	1,163	2	1,165
Charles Pole, Esq.	1,037	3	1,040

A second took place November, 1806, when William Roscoe, Esq., the popular candidate, came in at the head of the poll. The numbers were:

	Double Votes.	Single Votes.	Total.
Wm. Roscoe, Esq.	867	284	1,151
General Gascoyne	259	879	1,138
General Tarleton	292	694	986

Mr. Roscoe being a native of the town, and having, by his exertions and talents, greatly contributed to its aggrandizement, the popular expressions of joy were, on this occasion, very great.

Another contest, and a most severe one it was, occurred in 1812. The numbers at the close of the poll were :

Right Hon. George Canning	1,631
General Gascoyne	1,532
Henry Brougham, Esq.	1,131
Thomas Creevey, Esq.	1,068
General Tarleton.....	11

A fourth contested election took place in June, 1818. The numbers were :

	Double Votes.	Single Votes.	Total.
Right Honourable George Canning....	1,496	158	1,654
General Gascoyne	1,388	56	1,444
Earl of Sefton	135	1,145	1,280

At this election 2,876 freemen polled ; being a greater number than had ever voted at any previous contest.

The present representatives for Liverpool are General Gascoyne, elected 1820, and the Right Hon. William Huskisson, elected 1823, in consequence of the Right Hon. George Canning having been appointed principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Considerable differences of opinion, both on religious and political subjects, prevail among the inhabitants of this great town ; which, when called into action by occurring events, show themselves as elsewhere, in lively characters

of hostility for the time ; but much to the honour of Liverpool be it recorded, that when the hour of contest is over, animosities appear in a great measure to subside ; the usual intercourses of commerce and of social life succeed, unembittered by those burning hatreds, those rankling jealousies, which are oftentimes handed down from generation to generation.

The quarter sessions for the county are held at Kirkdale four times a year ; and at Lancaster the assizes are held twice in every year, in the months of March and August.

The quarter sessions for Liverpool are held on the Monday but two preceding those of Kirkdale.

The mayor, the recorder, and the aldermen are magistrates for Liverpool, and the four junior aldermen are coroners for the time being.

A court of passage is held, by charter, before the mayor, bailiffs, and recorder, in the Town-hall, which is empowered to try civil causes, originating within the jurisdiction only, to the amount of forty shillings and upwards. The jury consists of respectable freemen, who, by serving thereon, are exempted from the liability to serve on common juries at the assizes.

By an act of the 25th Geo. III, a court of requests has been established for the more speedy recovery of small debts under forty shillings. Seventeen commissioners meet in an apartment over Bridewell, every Monday and Friday. The cases are so numerous, that a sort of summary justice necessarily takes place. Under a new system of regulations, these courts might become very valuable to the lower classes of the community.

In the year 1579, or the twenty-second year of Queen Elizabeth, Edward Halsall being then mayor of Liverpool, a common hall was called, when it was proposed and

resolved, "That, for the good government of the borough, and for the better despatch of business, there should be, from henceforth, a common council, consisting of the mayor and a definite number of the burgesses, who were then all named and sworn; and that they, or the greater part of them, shall make freemen and transact all the business of the borough, and as often as any of them should die, or be removed, they should choose other burgesses to fill up the council, and do all other acts and things that the common-hall might or could have done."

William the Third granted an explanatory charter, with reference to former charters, in which it is declared, "And we further will, and by these presents, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, we grant to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, of whom the said mayor and one of the bailiffs of the town aforesaid, for the time being, we will to be two, upon public notice thereof given for that purpose assembled, may and shall have power and authority of granting, constituting, ordaining, and making, from time to time, any reasonable laws, statutes, constitutions, decrees, and ordinances, in writing, which to them, or the greater part of them, of whom the mayor and one of the bailiffs of the town, for the time being, we will to be two, shall seem to be good, wholesome, useful, honest, and necessary, according to their sound judgment for the good rule and government of the town aforesaid, and all and singular the officers, ministers, artificers, inhabitants, and residents whatsoever, within the town aforesaid and the liberties thereof, for the time being; and for showing in what manner and order the same mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and all and singular the officers, ministers, burgesses, artificers, inhabitants, and residents in the town aforesaid, in their offices, functions, ministries, trades, and

callings within the said town and the liberties and precincts thereof, for the time being, shall behave and conduct themselves for the further public good, common advantage, and good rule of the said town, and the victualling of the same, and for all things and causes touching or in any manner concerning the town aforesaid. And that the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, of whom the aforesaid mayor and one of the bailiffs of the town aforesaid, for the time being, we will to be two, as often as they shall have made, appointed, ordained, or established such laws, institutions, rights, ordinances, and constitutions in the manner aforesaid, may and shall have power to make, ordain, limit, and provoke in like manner such pains, punishments, and penalties, by imprisonment of the body, or by fines or amercements, or by either of them, against and upon all offenders against such laws, rights and ordinances, and constitutions, or one or any of them, as and which to the same mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, of whom the said mayor and one of the bailiffs of the town, for the time being, we will to be two, shall appear to be necessary, fit, and requisite, for the observation of the same laws, ordinances, and constitutions."

Other clauses in the said charter confirm the charter of Charles I, disannul that of Charles II, and enact, "That there shall be a common council, consisting of forty-one members, one of whom shall be a mayor, two bailiffs, a recorder, and a town-clerk. Elections upon death, or removal, to be as before the charter of Charles II, and confirming all former privileges of the mayor and burgesses."

The extent of the power vested in the common council.

has frequently been a subject of dispute. In 1762, Joseph Clegg published a letter on the subject, addressed to Wm. Gregson, Esq., the mayor, to which was annexed, a copy of the case stated for the corporation, and submitted to Joseph Belfield, Esq., barrister, with his opinion in reply thereto, of which documents the following are true copies :

“ Case for the corporation of Liverpool, relating to their power of making of by-laws, and bringing suits against persons not free in the said town, for keeping open shops therein, &c.

“ The corporation of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, is an ancient borough, formerly by prescription, but since incorporated by divers charters, and by divers names ; particularly by a charter of the 4th July, 2 Car. I. They were incorporated by the name of mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, of the town of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster.

“ By this charter the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, for the time being, or the major part of them, (of whom the mayor and one of the bailiffs to be two,) on a public summons [being sent to them] to assemble themselves for that purpose, have a power to make by-laws.

“ By another charter, dated 14th October, 7 Gul. III, the above charter was confirmed ; and it was also thereby declared, ‘ That there should always be forty-one of the burgesses to be called a common council of the said town, and of which forty-one, one should be yearly chosen mayor, and two bailiffs ; and, that any twenty-five, whereof the mayor and one of the bailiffs to be two, might do, ordain, execute, and perform all those things in as full a manner as if all the forty-one were present.’ And in this charter here is no power of making by-laws, except the above words will amount to one.

"Of late years many persons, not being free of this borough, have presumed to set up and occupy trades there, and keep open shops, against the ancient customs of the said borough, to restrain and prevent which, a particular by-law was made, which is hereto annexed. You will be pleased to observe, this by-law is said to be made at an assembly of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses; but it does not say, that the mayor and one of the bailiffs were two of the people present, as it is apprehended they ought to have been, and for want of which words, the corporation are advised, the by-law is bad. And that, as these words are not in the by-law, it will be presumed they were not present.

"It is also doubted, whether the common council have a right to make by-laws; or whether such laws ought not to be made by the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses at large. And if so, it will be impossible to make a new by-law; for though the mayor, bailiffs, and common council would gladly make a new by-law, or do any other act in their power to redress this grievance, yet, if they are forced to let in the whole body of burgesses, there are by much the greater number of them who would side with the non-free-men, and not consent to the making any such by-law.

"You are, therefore, desired to consider the two charters, and give your opinion, whether the by-law already made is good or not; and, if bad, how it must be new made, and whether by the common council or by the burgesses at large.

"And please to look into the declaration herewith, and advise, whether the general action will lie, or whether it must be an action of debt on the charter and by-law, for the penalty mentioned in such by-law."

"ANSWER.

"I have perused the copies, herewith left, of king

Charles the First and king William's charters to the town of Liverpool, and of a declaration of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Liverpool, against John Fazakerley, and of a by-law, made, or intended to be made, to exclude foreigners from exercising their trades in the said town.

"And, first, as to the declaration, I conceive it is not good, but demurrable, and cannot be helped by any amendment; for it must be intended as a declaration in an action upon the case against the defendant, for exercising his trade of a silversmith, in Liverpool, he being a foreigner, contrary to the custom of the town, to the damage of the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, or any their public capacity, which action, I conceive, is not maintainable, nor the practice of foreigners exercising trades there, contrary to the custom, to be suppressed, otherwise than by a proper by-law.

"Secondly, as to the charters. The power of making by-laws, given to the corporation by the first charters, is given to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses in general; and so it is no more than what the law has given them, without any such clause inserted therein, that power being incident to all corporations. And the second charter doth not extend to give the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, or any twenty-five, (the mayor and one of the bailiffs being two,) power to make by-laws, but it is to do all such things as the forty-one of the council may do by that charter, and there is no power given to them by that charter to make by-laws.

"Thirdly, as to the by-laws, it is built on a proper foundation, namely, that of an immemorial custom to exclude foreigners; for custom, in that respect, is stronger than any royal grant by charter; and as the custom is founded in the prescription of a corporate body, without giving them any special power to make by-laws by a select number or description of particular members of that body,

which might have been provided for by the last charter, or may be by any future charter. I do not see how a good by-law can be made otherwise than by the mayor, bailiffs, common council, and burgesses, upon a previous public notice of an assembly to make by-laws for the good government of the town and borough, which assembly ought to be open for the freemen and burgesses of the town to meet.

“JO. BELFIELD.”

(Copy. 1794.)

The principal points that have, from time to time, been in dispute between the burgesses and the corporation are these :

1. The right of making by-laws by the common council, without the assent or participation of the burgesses.
2. The plan adopted by the common council of electing their own members, or filling up vacancies in their own body.
3. The adjustment of the corporation accounts, without public audit by the burgesses at large, and the non-publication of these accounts for a long series of years.

In 1791, a requisition, subscribed by 1,028 freemen, was addressed to the mayor and bailiffs, to call a common hall, to take these subjects into consideration ; which being granted, a common hall assembled on the 17th of January, 1791, when some proposals for by-laws were entered into.

But the officers of the corporation having, in obedience to the commands of the common council, refused to comply with the tenor of such by-laws, or to produce the books of account for inspection of the persons thereby appointed, another common hall was held on the 16th of June, 1791, when other by-laws were submitted and passed.

without one dissentient voice, and the treasurer of the town was called upon to give leave to inspect the books of the corporation, which being refused on his part, an action was commenced against him in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench. The burgesses obtained a verdict in their favour, under the direction of the court, in opposition to the eloquence of Mr. Erskine, who displayed great talent on that occasion.

On the 10th of November, 1792, he moved the court for a new trial, which was granted, and which was tried at Lancaster, August 23, 1792, and argued by Mr. Serjeant Adair and Mr. Law, when a second verdict was given in favour of the burgesses.

The common council of the corporation again applied to the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, who directed the cause to be sent down for trial a third time, when the burgesses declined going to additional expenses, which had already been burdensome.

The report of these trials concludes thus honourably to both parties. "The long discussions, both in public and private, to which this contest has given rise have not been accompanied with that personal animosity which debates of this nature too often have been known to occasion. The question was of a public nature, and has been canvassed only on public grounds, and it is to be hoped, that this distinction will be kept in view if it should ever more be revived."

When the corporation endeavoured to prevent persons, not free burgesses, or non-freemen, from carrying on business within the limits of the town, several of them opened warehouses for the sale of goods in and about Low-hill, which caused a relaxation on the part of the corporation, who justly feared, that the stream of commerce might

thereby be diverted, in some measure, from the town to its great injury.

In 1751, a petition was sent up to London, under the corporate seal, for a new charter, when George the Second, in the twenty-fifth year of his reign, in consequence of the great increase of Liverpool, granted an additional charter to the town, under the advice and opinion of D. Ryder and W. Murray, attorney and solicitor general, declaring, that the mayor shall continue to be and act as one of the justices to keep the peace in the said town and the liberty and precincts thereof, for four years after the expiration of his mayoralty; and further, that the four aldermen, for the time being, next to the senior alderman, while they remain members of the common council of the said town, shall be additional justices to keep the peace within the said town; and also, that the present and every future recorder of the said town shall have full power and authority to nominate and appoint some sufficient deputy in his and their absence or indisposition in the said office.

Annual accounts of the corporation receipts and expenditure are now regularly published.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.

In the year 1551, the rental of the corporation property amounted to £2. 10s. 9d. only. In 1557, these rents were mortgaged to raise the trifling sum of twenty pounds. In 1576, William Dorter was admitted a freeman of this "*poor decayed*" place, on condition that he would take a house in the town and become a resident, the fees for which were sixpence to the town-clerk and fourpence to the serjeant-at-mace.

Liverpool was, at this period, known only as a small fishing town, as one of its bards has sung,

“ Where Mersey’s stream, long winding o’er the plain,
 Pours his full tribute to the circling main,
 A band of fishers chose their humble seat ;
 Contented labour blessed the fair retreat.
 Inured to hardship, patient, bold, and rude,
 They braved the billows for precarious food ;
 Their straggling huts were ranged along the shore,
 Their nets and little boats their only store.”

The manor and township of Liverpool belonged formerly to the Molyneux family. About forty years ago, the corporation made them freehold of inheritance by purchase.

In consequence of the very extensive failures which took place in 1793, as well in Great Britain as on the continent, a plan was submitted to government to permit the corporation of Liverpool to issue negotiable notes. On this occasion, a statement of its properties, permanent and annual, accompanied the proposal, which were agreed to be deposited as a security for the said notes.

The permanent property, items of which were exhibited, amounted to £821,959. 8s. The gross annual income amounted to £25,000. 17s. 11d.

An act of parliament was passed May 10, 1793, in the thirty-third year of George III, c. 31, empowering the corporation to issue negotiable notes, to an extent not exceeding £200,000, for a limited time, which judicious measure had the happy effect of restoring confidence and reviving commerce, not half the amount being required. The whole sum has been since called in.

In	Gross Income.	Net.	Expenditure.
1798	27,048	1,110	13,841
1814	43,400	24,445	23,343
1818	73,343	53,464	39,012

Its share of the assessment to the county-rate, which, in 1700, was but £2. 11s. 1d., was, in 1815, £2,436. 8s. 11d.

The statement of the corporation accounts, from the 18th of October, 1822, to the 18th of October, 1823, presents the following striking contrast to the preceding report:

The gross receipts of income were.....£86,678 8 9

The sundry lands and materials sold for.. 11,331 18 0

£98,020 6 9

Out of which receipts, upwards of £30,000 has been expended, in 1823, in improvements of the town and certain repairs, besides £4,525. 3s. 5d. towards building St. Luke's church; £569. 16s. 7d. for a survey of the river Mersey; and £14,214 for paying off old bonds: but the greatest disbursements occurred from 1786 to 1800, when Castle-street was widened, and other expensive improvements made.

By a charter of Henry I, all the men of London and all their goods shall be free from scot and lot, and from all toll, passage, and lastage, and all other customs through all England and parts of the sea. The extent of this charter was tried in the Court of Exchequer, on the 19th of April, 1799, between the lord mayor and corporation of London v. the mayor and corporation of Liverpool. The verdict of the jury was, "That the exemption by charters and customs was good and solid, but that it must be exercised by freemen residents within the city paying scot and bearing lot." The decision is said to involve not less than £20,000 annually.

The corporation of Liverpool possesses a large proportion of the land in the township. It formerly granted building leases for three lives, with an extension for twenty-one years from the death of the last survivor. This plan is changed: the corporation now grants leases for seventy-

five years absolute, and disposes of the ground-rents at the rate of sixteen years' purchase.

PRISONS.

BOROUGH GAOL.—Having obtained permission from the worshipful the mayor of Liverpool to view the several prisons, I visited the borough gaol on the 24th of February, 1824. It contained eighty-one prisoners, forty-seven of which were debtors, five of whom were females, twenty-six males; and eight females charged for crimes and misdemeanours. It is divided into six distinct ranges of buildings, so constructed as to admit a free circulation of air through the whole of the apartments: it exhibited an uniform neatness and cleanliness. Twice every year the walls are whitewashed, and no epidemic disorder has prevailed for several years. A medical attendant visits the prisoners regularly four times every week.

The prisoners are classed and separated both before and after conviction. A judicious exertion of authority has superseded the necessity of cells for solitary confinement. Several of the most violent delinquents have come out much amended in character. I select two striking instances of reformation effected: a youth, an adept in crime, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. On his entrance he was refractory. He was separated from the rest, and put under a strict system of privation. He had not been twenty-four hours thus treated, before he requested to see the keeper, acknowledged his fault, and declared, that, if permitted to join with the other prisoners, his conduct should be exemplary. The doors were thrown open to him, and he faithfully kept his word; his behaviour, whilst fulfilling the penalty of his sentence, was exemplary, and gained him the patronage of the

magistrates. Another youth, of good mien, who had fallen into bad company, had robbed his master, to spend on his associates, to an amount of £45, refusing to do so any longer, was informed against by them, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. His conduct has been highly praiseworthy; he promises to enter society again much amended in his character. Justice requires me to state, that the present keeper of the gaol, Mr. Wm. Neighbour, seems eminently qualified for the situation in which he is placed. His judicious management may be said to be "*Suaviter in modo fortiter in re.*"

The chaplain, the Rev. C. Winstanley, performs service twice on every Sunday, and once on the Thursday. The prisoners are required to attend; their deportment on these occasions has, with very few exceptions, been good.

For such prisoners who are in necessity, the prison allowance of sixpence a day is obtained. They are also allotted two blankets and one rug. There is a communication with each range of building to open yards for air and exercise, which are amply supplied with pumps of excellent water.

Every criminal sleeps separate, except in cases when the gaol is crowded.

There is not any manufacture carried on within the walls: the transient stay of the prisoners in this prison, for the most part, would render such a system of little avail. This is the plea alleged; but the effects of labour are so valuable that some plan might be advantageously adopted, even here, for temporary employment.

A recent decision has determined, that the borough magistrates may commit prisoners to any prison in the county, and demand them back for trial free of expense. Counsel's opinion has also declared, that magistrates are compelled to maintain prisoners previously to conviction.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, KIRKDALE.—April 5, 1824, visited: the House of Correction, at Kirkdale. It contained 602 prisoners, namely, 436 males and 166 females. There were also 18 children from two months to two years of age. A partial classification only takes place previous to conviction; after conviction, the males are divided into twenty-one classes, the boys kept separate from the men, and a school provided for them, in which it is intended to admit adults. The females are divided into nine classes. There is a neat chapel within the walls, where divine service, according to the rites of the Church of England, is performed every Sunday; but, not being sufficiently large to accommodate all the prisoners, the men attend one part of the day, the women the other.

The food is supplied by contract, and is wholesome and nourishing. The bread is not made within the walls, although corn is ground there, for hire, in the tread-mill. The regulations are hung up in the several apartments of the prison.

The sleeping apartments are provided with bedsteads, a blanket, and a rug to every bed. The women have each separate apartments. The men, who have not separate apartments allotted them, sleep three or more in a room, never two, and each has a separate bedstead and bedding. Weaving constitutes, at present, the only employment of the men, except when engaged in the tread-mill. There are 136 looms. Each man might earn from six to seven shillings per week, but some are so idle that they will not work; these are compelled to labour oftener each day at the tread-mill, which now works one pair of stones only, and employs, at one time, eighty males, in eight divisions, of ten each, and twenty females, in two divisions, of ten each, so that one hundred are employed at once. Three of the classes are employed two hours a day only;

the remaining classes three hours every day. The periods for their work are wholly at the direction of the magistrates; very little discretionary power is left with the governor of the prison.

The hour of rising, between Lady Day and Midsummer, is at six in the morning, and of locking up, at eight in the evening; the remainder of the year, the hour of rising is seven, and of locking up, seven. Four times each year the prison is whitewashed.

To employ the females, plain work, of all sorts, is taken in, and when not sufficient of this is to be obtained, various articles are made, under the direction of a committee of ladies, which are offered for sale to visitors or other persons, and one-third of all that is earned, both by men and women, is reserved for them when they quit the prison.

The prisoners appear very healthy; a medical attendant visits the prison daily. The most striking feature is its cleanliness, and its being kept very airy and wholesome; not the least offensive smell is experienced in any of the apartments: in this respect it far exceeds the prisons of Ghent and Antwerp, of which so much has been said; for, working there in great numbers in each apartment, and there not being sufficient supplies of fresh air admitted, a closeness and effluvia is experienced which is very disagreeable and unwholesome.

The prison near the town was occupied as a borough gaol in 1810, and the house of correction, for the county, in 1819. The elegant and judiciously arranged sessions-room, at Kirkdale, with the suite of apartments adjoining, was first opened on the 5th of November, 1821. The centre of the front of the sessions-house is ornamented by a grand Ionic portico of eight columns: the whole building has a striking effect, and does honour to the county.

The prison consists of two very large semi-circular

wards, united at their extremities. The governor's house commands the whole area, part of which is laid out in garden ground. In the centre is a building, occupied by the three turnkeys, who can overlook all the prisoners therefrom. Every class has an appropriate badge of distinction, or prison clothing. The prison diet consists principally of oatmeal porridge, scouse, herrings, and bread.

The system of discipline, regularly enforced, the cleanliness and healthfulness of the several wards, and the general appearance of the prisoners, reflect the highest credit on the internal economy, and on the several assistants, both in the male and female departments, who enforce it.

The prison may be inspected by an order from any of the magistrates; it is well worthy of general observation, and particularly by the philanthropist.

If I might presume to offer any improvements or alteration in a system of discipline which, upon the whole, is so excellent and praiseworthy, I would suggest that other trades and occupations might be introduced. All cannot become good weavers, and it is but a poor employ at best. Shoemakers, tailors, and other handicraft businesses might be introduced advantageously, and made to contribute to the benefit of the establishment.

The conduct of the Rev. W. Horner, A.B., chaplain, is spoken of as highly exemplary; but it is impossible that he could so attend 600 prisoners as to work a reformation in them by the mere Sabbath service and his occasional visits. An assistant, whose time should be occupied chiefly within the walls, and in conversation with the prisoners, individually and collectively, might be employed with the happiest effect; for it is a melancholy fact, that instances of reformation are very rare. The usual

progress is found to be from misdemeanours to petty crimes, and thence to greater, in both sexes. Many have been in that very prison three several times, and have become hardened in vice.

It is further much to be regretted, that every prisoner is not alone during the night. Conscience, that friendly monitor in man, which is more or less alive in all, even the most hardened, when its salutary admonitions are not repressed by bad associations, will perform its office, will force itself, at certain seasons, to be heard; in the sleepless and solitary hours of night, or in the morning's stillness, it would steal in upon the mind with happy effect, more particularly if the method of admonition here recommended constituted some part of the discipline of prisons.

The ground occupied by this prison is about four Cheshire acres. It is built from the designs of Mr. Wright, of Manchester, in a bold and correct style of architecture; the façade in front, the court-room, where the sessions are held, and the chapel, all display a chaste and manly taste.

To Mr. Amos, the governor of this prison, much praise is also due. To sustain authority over such a number of refractory spirits is far from being an enviable situation; but, wherever Providence assigns to us our post, it becomes us, like good sentinels, faithfully to discharge the duties thereof.

BRIDEWELL.—June 15, 1824, visited the bridewell prison, which is appropriated for the reception of felons, deserters, and such as have been guilty of misdemeanours, male or female.

This building is on a very confined scale, and does not admit of that classification which has been found so valuable in prison discipline. It contains only eight rooms, and on one occasion had ninety-nine prisoners within its

walls. At this time only ten were in confinement. They are, however, seldom kept here more than two or three days, or until they have had an examination before the magistrates. The prison is lighted with gas, and kept very clean; it is washed twice every week with water; some rooms are whitewashed every month, some quarterly only.

The sexes are kept entirely separate. A subterraneous communication is maintained with the Town-hall, by which means the prisoners are brought up, without passing through the public streets. Neither spirits or ale are admitted. The allowance is bread and water only, but milk may be purchased. In some of the subterraneous apartments there is great want of a free circulation of air.

Mr. Samuel Clayton, who has been eleven years the keeper of the gaol, and known it well for fifteen years, is of opinion, that not more criminals are brought in now than were fifteen years since. The order of the magistrates, which compels the publicans to close their houses at ten o'clock on Sunday evenings and twelve o'clock every other night, has greatly diminished delinquency of this nature.

When Howard, in a spirit of philanthropy, of which the world had afforded no previous example, spent days, months, and years in visits to the comfortless abodes of prisons, or in devising plans to benefit society, mankind looked on with astonishment. He aroused a latent principle which, if it had existed in the human heart, had long lain dormant there; he stands forth as one of those prominent characters destined to legislate for posterity. Since his time, however, many noble minds, tracing his footsteps, have endured privations highly creditable to

character, and have advocated the cause of the abandoned and the wretched. Much has been effected, somewhat remains to be accomplished.

The most difficult problem in legislation is the due apportionment of degrees of chastisement to crime, which should be so equitably adjusted, as, if possible, to make amends to violated justice, deter others, reform the criminal, and, except in the few cases which demand the extinction of life, restore the delinquent to society amended in principle and in practice. The importance of this principle was felt by Horace, who observes,

——— “adait

*Regula, peccatis quæ poenas irroget æquas
Ne scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello.”*

This portion of British jurisprudence has undergone a severe investigation, as well in our houses of senate as by means of the public press. Among other valuable principles, the following have been established :

I.—That a classification of prisoners should take place as well before as after conviction.

II.—That a separation of the sexes should be strictly maintained.

III.—That the system of discipline adopted should have in view punishment for past offence and excitement to amendment in character.

IV.—That fixed periods for religious and moral instruction should be appointed and regularly kept up.

V.—That habits of productive labour and of exercise should be enforced.

VI.—That industry, cleanliness, and order be uniformly encouraged.

VII.—That the food of the prisoners be plain, wholesome, and in due quantities, regulated by the magistrates.

VIII.—That separate beds be allotted to each prisoner, and separate wards for the sick.

IX.—That some of the least vicious characters should be encouraged to become monitors to the rest.

X.—That the apartments should be constructed so as to admit the most free circulation of air; that they be kept well cleaned and whitewashed by the labour of the prisoners.

Howard visited the prisons in Lancashire, at three different times, in 1776, 1779, and 1782, and expressed himself favourable, even at that period, to the discipline established in several of them, with the exception of a ceremony which took place on the introduction of female prisoners in the Liverpool bridewell, which he thus describes:

“ In the men’s court is a pump, to which the *women* are tied every week and receive discipline. In this court was a bath, with a new and singular convenience: at one end of it was a standard for a long pole, at the extremity of which was fastened a chair; all the females, (not the males,) at their entrance, after a few questions, were placed with a flannel shift on, and underwent a thorough ducking, thrice repeated.”

This practice has long since been abolished; it seems to have been a wanton abuse of authority, and a spectacle of buffoonery inconsistent with prison discipline.

The prison to which Howard refers in his report, and describes as being near the workhouse, has long been otherwise appropriated; and that in Water-street, or the old Tower, which, for some time, answered the double purpose of a house of safe custody for criminals and an assembly-room for dancing, is entirely pulled down, and warehouses, for commerce, are erected in its stead.

The motive which prompted Howard to spend his days amid prison walls was not to court an evanescent popularity, or acquire fame by a reputation for an ostentatious humanity. He had contemplated the perfection of equity

and mercy in the Divine character, until his heart glowed at the theme. It was the supreme object in his mind. He visited the abodes of crime and misery with the scales of immutable justice in his hands, endeavouring accurately to counterpoise demerit with punishment. Of him it has been nervously said, by a modern writer, "That all his subordinate feelings lost their separate existence and operations, falling into the grand one." "It was the calmness of an intensity, kept uniform by the nature of the human mind, forbidding it to be more, and, by the character of the individual, forbidding it to be less. The habitual passion of his mind was a measure of feeling, almost equal to the temporary extremes and paroxysms of common minds; as a great river, in its customary state, is equal to a small or moderate one when swoln to a torrent."

A writer in the *Edinburgh Review* has observed, that, by the attention paid to the comfort of prisoners by the present mode of prison discipline, "there will be more danger of a conspiracy to break into, than to break out of gaol." Of this, however, there will be little danger, if, by the adoption of a judicious system of habitual, useful labour, accompanied with instruction, abstinence from sexual intercourse, and other occasional privations, the criminals be made so disgusted with prison as to avoid, in future, what may lead to it.

Mr. Isaac Holmes, in his view of the United States, published in *Liverpool*, in 1823, reports on the prisons of New York as follows: Population, 130,000.

In the State Prison generally about	.... 600
In the Penitentiary	350
In the Bridewell	150
	<hr/>
	1,100

No part of the constitution of our country so loudly

calls for revision as its penal code; it does not bear due relation to the nature and extent of crime or delinquency. In some of its enactments, it is too deeply written in characters of blood; and, consequently, its awful sanctions do not produce the intended effect.

The penal laws of England have been created by adventitious circumstances and momentary exigences. They require to be digested into one complete code, which, built on the immutable principles of substantial justice and unerring wisdom, should present to the eye of contemplation a structure founded on reason and truth.

But whilst I thus presume to censure, let praise be given where praise is due. The equitable administration of our laws, in our courts of justice, affords cause of boast and of exultation to every true patriot, and compels the admiration of surrounding nations and of the world. That act of our late respected monarch, which established the independence of the judges, adorned his brows with a richer gem than glitters in the imperial crown.

By our constitution, the sovereign is the fountain of mercy in the last appeal.

" Mercy becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown,
—— and earthly power doth then show likest God's,
When mercy seasons justice."

The privilege cannot be placed in better hands than in those of the sovereign; but the frequent demands on its exercise, which the defects in our laws render necessary, diminish the magnitude of the blessing, and induce the criminal to calculate thereon as one of his chances for escape. Let punishment be justly proportioned, and, with very few exceptions, invariably executed.

It is an object well worthy of attention by some one or more of our philanthropists, whose exertions in the cause

of benevolence merit the highest encomiums, to ascertain what remedies can be applied to this moral-disease. That somewhat may be done, will appear evident by the report of the committee of the House of Commons, appointed to examine the state of the General Penitentiary, at Milbank, in 1822. The number of convicts was 723. In the course of the preceding year, sixteen prisoners had been baptized and 320 confirmed by the Bishop of London; of these, 207 had received the sacrament. Their conduct had been, for the most part, very exemplary. Great benefit had been obtained by the daily perusal of the Scriptures by one of the prisoners to the others.

Lord Chief Justice Clerk of Scotland, in his address to the magistrates of Glasgow, declared it to be his opinion, "That the small number of criminal causes which occur in Scotland is attributable principally to the residence of the clergy, and to the general attention paid to the instruction of youth."

But, whilst individuals may, in their several circles, strive to promote the national welfare by their endeavours to eradicate evil and implant virtuous principles, let the legislature of the country be reminded, that from them the laws must emanate which give the impetus to the public mind. The returns for Lancaster county palatine and for Liverpool offer the following results:

The county palatine paid, in the year 1821, £4,396. 1s. for apprehending, maintaining, and passing vagrants, an amount far exceeding that of any other county.

In the year 1816, there were 1,121 persons committed for trial in the county, of which were

Convicted	591
Acquitted, by verdict	85
No Bill found	55
No Prosecution	390

1,121

For the same year, the returns of the borough of Liverpool gave 406 commitments, of which were

Convicted.....	282
Insane	1
Acquitted, by verdict	58
No Bill found	8
No Prosecution	57
	<hr/>
	406

The year 1823 was heavier in crime than had been known for many preceding years; but the Recorder, in his address to the jury, observed, " That the increase was not in the comparative number of new offenders; but he regretted to have to state, that, on the multitude of old offenders, the punishments inflicted under the prison regulation and discipline appeared to have failed in the effect they were intended to produce."

The present state of the prisons confirms this statement. I find the crimes consist of petty larceny principally; that one-third which are convicted each sessions have been twice, thrice, and some even four times convicted; and, unhappily, in every hundred persons committed for trial, forty-five are under twenty years of age.

I learn further, that of those committed, not one in ten can write, and not more than one in five can read.

It is now upwards of forty years since the establishment of Sunday schools in England. The success attending the system became an incentive to promote enlarged plans of education for the poor. When these means shall have been universally extended, it is hoped that such just, civil, and religious principles will be diffused throughout the several ranks of society, that the mass of crime will be diminished, and a greater degree of virtue and happiness be produced.

Such as have been educated at these schools, previous to the commencement of the present century, are now filling up their stations in active life, and it becomes a most interesting inquiry, to learn what characters they bear, and particularly important to ascertain whether the amount of crime has decreased or increased.

The subject has, at different periods, deservedly engaged much of the attention of the legislature, and numerous returns, from the gaols or prisons, have been called for, which have been forwarded to government, from which the following statement is extracted :

Commitments to the gaols, houses of correction, or penitentiaries in England, Wales, and Scotland, for the years

1805.	1809.	1813.	1817.	1821.	1823.
4,605	5,330	7,164	13,932	13,115	12,253

It was declared, however, in the House of Commons, that, since the year 1819, committals, on summary process, had somewhat decreased in Great Britain ; and also, that, in 1819, there had been one hundred and eight executions, but in 1823 only fifty-five. These facts demand a most serious investigation.

COMMERCE.

If the adventurous traveller, urged by a desire of fame or mere curiosity, explores distant regions and encounters dangers to ascertain the source of some renowned stream, and experiences such pleasure in the pursuit as to counterbalance the privations and positive ills which he endures, how much greater satisfaction must the successful merchant experience, on looking back to the rise and progress of that commerce which has been the source of his prosperity, and has furnished him with those substantial enjoyments which have strewn his way with flowers; it will in no small degree add to his satisfaction to find, that his country's weal has gone hand in hand with his own advancement.

In tracing back the progress of the commerce of Liverpool, sensations of this nature will be awakened in the bosoms of many of its inhabitants; for so rapid has been its growth, and from such a small beginning, that many who are now living can remember its ancient insignificance: like the youthful Russian empire, it has shown maturity in its comparative infancy.

Liverpool offers few examples of those venerable ruins which mark the devotions or the superstitions of our ancestors: like Tyre, it owes its fame to its commerce, and

that but of comparatively recent growth ; nevertheless, the infant Hercules hath already acquired gigantic stature.

Nor let the proud disdain the annals of commercial enterprise ; let them rather calculate well the obligations it lays them under : the superfluous wealth of the opulent and the noble would moulder in their caskets, if commerce did not afford means to distribute it. To gratify their real and artificial wants the labours of thousands are requisite.

Addison, in a paper of the Spectator, has the following just observations : " Trade, without enlarging the British territories, has given us a kind of additional empire." It has multiplied the number of the rich, made our landed estates much more valuable than they were formerly, and added to them an accession of other estates as valuable as the lands themselves. " Our English merchant converts the tin of his own country into gold, and exchanges its wool for rubies." With much reason it may be said, " Our merchants are princes, our traders the honourable of the earth."

It has, indeed, been alleged against commerce, that the daily habit of accumulating wealth has a tendency to generate a sordid and selfish spirit ; and it must be admitted, that, if not corrected by sound principles of action or generosity of nature, a penurious, covetous disposition will be created. A firm determination of mind to devote a certain portion of each year's increase to purposes of benevolence will be the most powerful corrective, and found to be productive of the best of consequences. To the honour of British traders be it recorded, that they are foremost in every good work.

The Phœnicians were the earliest people who opened any commercial intercourse with Britain : they exchanged the productions of the East for the tin of Cornwall. Midacrites brought the first vessel to the English coast,

in the fifth century before the Christian era. About this period, it is conjectured, Lancashire was peopled, whose inhabitants, like other aborigines of Britain, made use of very little clothing. The men permitted their hair to grow long and thick, which they turned up upon the crown of the head, and which hung down again from thence in a sort of wreath. They wore their hair upon the upper lip, like the mustachios of modern fashion, and painted their naked bodies. In the day of battle they buckled on a ring, or belt, around the waist. The chief warriors only were distinguished by a sort of tunic, over which was thrown a loose garment. They used also a round bonnet on the head; in their whole attire somewhat resembling the dress of the Highland chiefs.

When Agricola, in the first century, was appointed governor of Britain, he invaded Lancashire from North Wales, entering it by way of Warrington. By his judicious management, he induced the numerous population to dwell together in towns. The advantages accruing from such change soon became apparent, and the relish for several of the comforts of life was induced. Woollen manufactures were, at this time, carried on in Gaul and in other parts of the Roman empire, and were from thence introduced by the victors into Britain, at an early period; for, when Cæsar invaded it, several of the British monarchs had established them in their kingdoms.

The ancient inhabitants of Britain slept upon straw; and, even so late as the thirteenth century, straw was used as bedding in the royal palaces.

Greece having learned the value of the intercourse maintained by the Phœnicians with Britain, became sharers in the advantages thereof; for, in the time of Augustus Cæsar, the Greeks of Marseilles enjoyed by far the largest share of its commerce. The Isle of Wight

was then united to the southern shores of England, and became the central depôt between the two nations.

This commerce was carried on for about three hundred years; the chief exports were tin, lead, cattle, hides, corn, dogs, muscle pearls, and glass vessels, and the chief imports were earthenware, salt, and brass work. After the Roman conquest, London began to be the central point of British commerce: about eight hundred vessels of corn were annually exported.

To Lollius, who, in the second century, drew up his Itinerary, we are indebted for the most authentic information relative to the state of ancient Britain. At this period the Romans had completed the two great walls, stretching over the kingdom, and they had established one great road that traversed the whole island from Inverness to the Land's-end. This Itinerary, with the Commentary of Richard, has thrown considerable light upon the antiquities of Lancashire, and on the position of several Roman stations: Lancaster was undoubtedly one, and Blackrode, near Manchester, another. In this work of Richard is a map of Britain, drawn up by himself, being the most ancient chart extant, and the only authentic one of Roman Britain.

Richard asserts, that "all the region which was bounded by the two seas, the wall of Adrian on the north, and the Mersey, the Don, and the Humber on the south, and which contained the whole of the counties of Durham, Lancaster, and Westmoreland, all Yorkshire, except a very small portion on the south, all Cumberland, except a little angle on the north, and a narrow slip of Northumberland on the south, was entitled *Maxima*, or *Maxima Cæsariensis*. It comprised the *Brigantes*, the *Volantii*, and the *Sistuntii*; included about thirty Roman stations, besides the line of forts at the wall; and acknowledged *Eburæcceum* for its

metropolis." The Sistuntii inhabited the whole compass of Lancashire and the southern region of Westmoreland.

Whitaker is of opinion, that the haven, named by the Romans the harbour of Lancashire, was situated on the river Ribble, probably near Ribchester, for Leland states, that "Ribcestre is now a poor thing: it hath been an ancient town. Great squared stones, vaultes, and antique coines be found there, and there is a place where that the people fable that the Jews had a temple." Ribchester, now a small village, has so abounded in Roman antiquities, statues, coins, marbles, and inscriptions, which have been dug up there, that the common people had, in Camden's time, as he tells, a rhyming proverb:

"It is written upon a wall in Rome,
Ribchester was as rich as any town in Christendom."

From the number of antique anchors and rings of ships discovered there, it is evident that it was formerly used as the haven of the upper end of the Setantiorum Portus, or estuary of the Ribble.

At this early period, the Ribble was the only commercial port along the whole line of the western coast, and had no rival from the Cluyd to the Land's-end. "The British dogs were a gainful traffic to the Romans."

The Ribble rises in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and is one of the largest rivers in the north of England, but is now only navigable for small vessels or coasters, with goods from Ireland, Liverpool, and other places. It communicates, by means of the Lancaster and other canals, with the Mersey, the Dee, the Humber, the Severn, the Thames, and with the interior of the kingdom.

Previous to the time of Henry II, the commerce of England was confined to the Mediterranean, to France, to Spain, and to Flanders. It is stated in the Life of Bishop

Weelstan, "That youth, destitute of employment in the north of England, which the Saxons had ravaged, were sold to the merchants of Bristol and other sea ports, to be exported to Ireland as slaves; the Irish, at this time, exporting furs, wool, linen cloth, and yarn, in exchange for horses, dogs, and hides."

THE COASTING TRADE

of Great Britain is far more advantageous to the empire than the whole amount of its foreign commerce combined. It presents, indeed, an unostentatious exterior, when compared with the waving flags and towering masts of vessels that traverse the globe, and bring back the delicacies and luxuries of foreign climes; yet, when accurately examined, it will, like the humble violet, be found to yield balmy influences on every gale. It trains a hardy race of seamen, whose daily occupations and short voyages, from port to port of their native land, concentrate their affections to the soil, and prepare them, in the hour of peace, for the day of battle.

The coasting trade of Great Britain, in 1814, employed 3,070 vessels, making 27,370 voyages annually, and the inland trade of Great Britain, the same year, amounted to £31,500,000, which employed 2,000,000 persons, men and boys.

In 1648, the port of Liverpool appears to have been dependant upon that of Chester; for the mayor of the latter place being required by the privy council to give in an account of all the vessels which belonged to the port, the mayor of Liverpool, William Williamson, Esq., refused to admit Chester to be the superior port, but was obliged, eventually, to submit, and the following returns were made:

Chester and its Creeks	15	383	63
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DEPENDANT PORTS.

Liverpool and its Creeks	24	462	76
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Beaumaris and its Creeks	3	34	9
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Carnarvon and its Creeks	2	26	6
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The following extract is from an old record in the black letter, "From the wide and extended port of Chester to the little creek of Liverpool."

In the year 1752, out of two hundred and two vessels which belonged to the port of Liverpool,

101 were employed as coasters and Irish traders.

21 in the London cheese trade.

80 sloops and flats.

The coasting trade of Liverpool, in the year 1818, amounted to 2,960 vessels entered outwards, which, estimated at eighty tons each, gave 236,800 tons.

By returns from the Custom-house, from the 1st of January, 1823, to the 31st of December, of the same year, it appears that 3,580 coasting vessels had been reported inwards, averaging not less than eighty tons each, a total of 306,400 tons.

The mutual intercourse between Liverpool and the Isle of Man, the Mona of Cæsar, has contributed, in some degree, to the welfare of Liverpool. The island produces abundance of grain, and is remarkable for the excellence of its herrings. The fisheries have been long established. It is famous, also, for its sheep and wool, red deer, and puffins. Its shores are rocky; the air sharp and cold, but not damp; frosts are of short duration, and scarcely a tree is to be seen on the island. Provisions are plentiful and cheap. It was originally a sovereignty; the earl of Derby was "King of Man;" but in allegiance to, and doing homage to the kings of England. It became vested,

by marriage, in the family of his grace the Duke of Athol, from whom it was purchased in the last century. It measures about thirty miles by nine miles, or thereabouts. Mr. Blundell, of Crosby, is its most authentic historian.

The moderate rate of provisions in this island induces many officers, with moderate incomes, to retire there; who, looking back on the past with an honest warmth and patriot zeal, exult to tell "how fields were won."

SALT TRADE.

The proximity of the salt-works in Cheshire to the town of Liverpool, and the facility afforded by the river Weaver of bringing in constant supplies of salt, have tended, in no small degree, to promote the prosperity of the port; not merely by furnishing labour to the several individuals concerned therein, but by the inducements it affords to attract shipping to the port, certain that a cargo of salt might, at all times, be depended upon.

A number of vessels are constantly kept on this trade, and several considerable fortunes have been acquired therein. In the year 1732, eighty sloops, from 40 to 70 tons burden each, were employed on the river Weaver conveying salt to Liverpool. The extent of this trade occasioned Salthouse Dock to be constructed for its accommodation; when it became too crowded, application was made to parliament to remove the works to a creek near Garston.

In the time of Charles I, there were one hundred and sixty-five salt-works connected with the brine-pits in Cheshire.

The duties on salt originated in the time of William III; they were collected under a separate set of commissioners until the year 1798, when they were incorporated with those of the excise.

The river Weaver was made navigable in the year 1720; the tonnage on salt was one shilling per ton since the year 1775, and has gone on to increase, proportionably with the increasing commerce of Liverpool. From 1796 to 1804, it paid £13,260 per annum for tonnage on that river.

The average tonnage for coals used in the salt-works only was £4,212. 8s. 9d. yearly.

Upwards of 200,000 tons are annually produced at Northwich, the duties on which, previously to the reduction, amounted to 1,800 per cent. on the original cost or value.

In the year 1808, more salt was produced than a vend could be obtained for, and salt sold 20 per cent. lower than it had done for many years previously.

From the 5th of January, 1801, to the 5th of January, the following year, the United States imported, of British salt, 48,658 tons.

There were exported from Liverpool, in the year 1770,

Rock Salt.
973,203 Bushels.

White Salt.
262,790 Bushels.

A committee of the house of commons, appointed to take into consideration the laws respecting the duties, June 1, 1818,

Resolved, "That the repeal of the salt duties would be productive of the greatest and most important advantages to the kingdom; the present state of the income of the kingdom alone prevents your committee from instructing their chairman to move to bring in a bill for such total repeal."

But the finances of the kingdom presenting a more flourishing aspect, in the year 1823, the duty on salt was reduced to £4 per ton only.

Return of the gross amount of duty on British rock salt,

collected in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, in 1820 and 1821, distinguishing the sums received on each sort:

White Salt.	Rock Salt.	Gross Amount.
1820, £1,471,605 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$..	£9,183 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$..	£1,480,786 11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1121, 1,463,297 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$..	5,648 12 5 ..	1,468,946 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Rock salt exported from Liverpool, in which amounts are included what was sent or taken to Ireland, in the years

	Tons.
1820,	58,500
1821,	68,800
1822,	88,600
1823,	99,700

In the year 1823 were sent to Ireland 55,000 tons.

The duty on white salt, for home consumption, will entirely cease on the 5th of January, 1825, which, it is conjectured, will be very injurious to the Irish refineries; it will, however, render facilities for the application of salt as an article of manure in agriculture.

The following tables, from a return made to the House of Commons, show the quantity of salt used for agricultural purposes, and of the number of excise prosecutions and penalties received in England during the last six years, each ending the 5th of January:

	SALT USED.	PROSECUTIONS.	
	Bushels.	No.	Penalties received.
1819.....	9,853	191	£3,411 15 9
1820.....	40,023	187	3,444 17 6
1821.....	22,223	186	3,521 15 4
1822.....	5,787	260	1,776 10 0
1823.....	1,529	209	2,400 16 2
1824.....	9,645	23	53 17 10

An account of rock salt and white salt sent down the river Weaver navigation, for twenty years, commencing the 5th of January, 1803, and ending the 5th of January, 1823:

Year ending 5th January,	ROCK SALT.		WHITE SALT.	
	Tons.	Bush.	Tons.	Bush.
1804.....	57,699	0	122,537	17
1805.....	57,086	34	126,774	33
1806.....	60,830	0	180,498	5
1807.....	52,619	24	157,123	27
1808.....	54,187	0	180,165	0
1809.....	47,916	0	123,693	11
1810.....	63,520	33	192,590	8
1811.....	50,564	20	205,799	22
1812.....	49,276	22	120,486	34
1813.....	54,139	20	159,364	13
1814.....	47,230	0	149,073	27
1815.....	101,075	0	233,248	33
1816.....	88,741	20	236,373	8
1817.....	74,286	10	121,727	28
1818.....	59,446	0	148,709	16
1819.....	93,581	25	214,930	38
1820.....	85,935	7	179,938	21
1821.....	82,956	10	188,808	5
1822.....	91,867	20	147,822	16
1823.....	110,785	20	151,431	11
	1,383,744	25	3,341,097	13

IRISH TRADE.

There is reason to believe, that the islands of England and Ireland were, at some distant period of time, united; the ardour with which geological inquiries are pursued may, ere long, place this suggestion beyond contradiction. The contiguity of the two countries mark them out for a reciprocity of commercial intercourse. The earliest records, however, show them as engaged in hostilities against each other.

In the year 395, Ireland, under its monarch, Neil Na Gaillac, invaded England, and, with a numerous navy, ranged the whole coast of Lancashire.

The superior power of England at length prevailed; for, in the year 1173, Ireland was subdued by Henry II, and from this time the commercial relations between the two countries may be considered to have commenced. It is observable, however, that, although this intercourse has grown into considerable magnitude, it has not been exhibited to public observation like other branches of commerce, which renders it extremely difficult to trace the rise and progress of this trade.

The first authentic documents relative thereto are found in Leland's Itinerary, written in the sixteenth century, and in Lewis's Treasure of Traffic, published in 1641.

Leland states, (speaking of Lyrpole,) that "Irish marchantes cum much thither, as to a good haven;" and adds, "At Lyrpole is small custome paid, that causeth marchants to resort thither. Good marchandis at Lyrpole, and much Irish yarn, that Manchester men do by ther."

The merchantable commodities of Ireland were declared, in 1430, to be hides, fish, salmon, herrings, wake, wool, skins of wild beasts, and linen cloth, which proves the existence of the linen manufacture of Ireland even at this early period.

In the reign of Elizabeth, many families came from Ireland to Liverpool, and laid the foundation of an extensive commerce between the two countries.

Lewis Roberts observes, "The town of Manchester buys the linen yarn of the Irish, in great quantities, and, weaving it, returns the same into Ireland to sell." Although other traffic is not enumerated, there cannot be a doubt but that a mutual interchange of commodities, at this time, took place. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, many

of the sons of opulent families were sent over to the University of Louvain to receive their education ; at that period it had obtained great celebrity, and still contains some very valuable records, relating to Ireland, worthy the examination of any writer who may be engaged in researches respecting that country.

Sir William Temple predicted, in 1681, the future extent of the linen trade of Ireland in his *Miscellanies*, and observes, " No women are apter to spin linen thread well than the Irish, who, labouring little in any kind with their hands, have their fingers more supple and soft than other women of poor condition among us ;" and adds, " Beside what has been said of flax and spinning, the soil and climate are proper for whitening both, by the frequent brooks and of winds in that country."

In 1696 an act passed for inviting foreign Protestants to settle in Ireland, and a national compact was entered into, by which that country consented to give up the woollen manufacture to England, provided its linen manufactories were protected. All imports of hemp and flax, and all the productions therefrom, were agreed to be admitted into England duty free.

The commencement of the great prosperity of the linen manufacture may be dated from the time of William III, who, by statute 7 and 8, allowed all productions of hemp and flax to be brought from Ireland into England and Wales duty free. Dobbs, in his *Essay on the Trade of Ireland*, states, that in less than forty years from this period, the produce of this new manufacture amounted, in home consumption and exportation, to one million sterling annually. During the eighteenth century, several acts of parliament passed, for encouraging this valuable branch of Irish commerce. Liverpool experienced advantages, indirectly only, by its intercourse with the sister

kingdom, for, until the close of this century, Chester was the superior port, and enjoyed the greater portion of this beneficial traffic.

In volume the seventh of the *Fœdera*, is given a list of various goods which the collector of the Pope's dues in England obtained permission of Richard II to export free of customs. Amongst which are enumerated, "five mantles of Irish cloth, one lined with green; one russet garment, lined with Irish cloth;" and, in the report of the Linen Board of Ireland, made in 1736, they attribute the decrease of their manufactory "to the great export of their linen yarn to Manchester and other parts of the north of England, to be worked up with their cottons."

September the 15th, 1759, the canal from Dublin to the river Shannon was opened, and, in 1768, three additional packet-boats were added to those already established between Dublin and Holyhead, making six in the whole.

Liverpool imported from Ireland in 1770,

Bacon and Hams	23 packs,	6 hhds.	6 chests.
Beef	3,089 tierces,	2,352 brls.	10 firkins.
Pork	87 tierces,	951 brls.	137 half brls.
Butter	14,446 firks.	218 hf. firks.	794 mugs,
	8,627 casks,	50 brls.	237 tubs,
	73 kegs,	89 crocks,	50 pots.
Bullocks	4		
Cows	247		
Codfish	17,473		
Cow Hides	25,813		
Horns	39,874		
Hoofs	65,000		
Glue	54 hhds.		
Shanks	42,000		
Feathers	109 packages.		
Oats	239 quarters.		
Linen	18 hhds.	820 packs,	574 boxes,
	288 trusses.		
Yarn	1,227	74½	124 packs,
	13 boxes,	23 bales,	9 bundles.

In the years 1779, 1780, and 1781, new privileges were granted to Ireland, amounting nearly to a free trade.

The distress of the manufacturers in Ireland was, in 1783, so extreme as to occasion parliamentary inquiries, and great jealousies and animosities between the two countries.

The cotton manufacture is mentioned as new in Ireland, in 1798, but extensively diffusing itself there.

From the 1st day of January, 1801, the kingdoms of England and Ireland were, by the act of Union, for ever after united by the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The following statement of the exports and imports between Liverpool and Ireland may furnish some idea of the extent of the mutual intercourse between the two countries; but it must be observed, that the returns of the Irish trade, at the British custom-house, are mingled with those of the Isle of Man; and, in the Irish custom-house, no cognisance was taken of the entry of British trade previous to the year 1802.

**VESSELS FROM IRELAND, ENTERED
INWARDS AT THE PORT OF
LIVERPOOL.**

Year.	Vessels.
1788.....	988
1802.....	1,376
1805.....	1,129
1810.....	1,565
1815.....	1,970
1820.....	2,162
1821.....	1,564
1822.....	1,053
1823.....	1,054

**VESSELS CLEARED OUTWARDS
FROM THE PORT OF LIVER-
POOL FOR IRELAND.**

Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1788..	991	63,764
1820..	1,331	115,206
1821..	1,518	134,069
1822..	1,564	137,099
1823..		

A free intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland was allowed from the 1st of December, 1810, subject to such countervailing duties as shall be equal to the internal duty, payable on malt in the country into which it is imported.

By an act of the 4th of George IV, c. 72, the trade between Great Britain and Ireland is placed on the footing of a coasting trade from the 10th of October, 1823, foreign timber being the only article of foreign or colonial produce subject to different rates of duties between the two countries.

Nearly one-fifth part of the export trade of Liverpool, if estimated by its tonnage only, is with Ireland.

	Foreign Trade Tonnage.	Irish Trade Tonnage.
1822	599,315	137,099

Although no annual report has been made up of the extent of commercial intercourse between Ireland and Liverpool, nevertheless the total amount of the exports and imports between Great Britain and Ireland has been regularly returned to Parliament, and it is fair to argue, that Liverpool has had her full proportion, and, from her natural situation, even far more than her share of that trade. In the article of butter, the quantity annually brought into Liverpool from Ireland is equal nearly to what is brought into the London market.

From the parliamentary returns on the state of Ireland, it appears, that

For the year 1821, the ordinary and extraordinary revenue of that country amounted to ..	£5,205,969	4	5
And that, for the improvement of the country and local objects, there had been appropriated	5,255,682	3	3
Being a surplus above the revenue of	49,712	18	10
And further, that Ireland exported to Great Britain in the year 1822	7,117,101	7	0
And imported only	5,479,807	9	0
Leaving a balance of trade in favour of Ireland of	1,637,293	18	0

The history and present state of Ireland present matter of serious consideration. Composing, as it now does, an integral part of the British empire, why does it not share in the general prosperity and harmony? Volumes have been written to investigate the causes, which may be comprised in a few short sentences. The non-residence of the great landed proprietors, the neglect of the lower classes, and the superstition and ignorance which ensue as a natural consequence. Favoured by Heaven with a soil of great fertility, it is man that counteracts the blessing.

FISHERIES.

The extent of sea coast which bounds Lancashire on the west, not less than ninety miles, the convenience and favourable situations of its several ports, the numerous fine rivers it boasts, and the facilities of inland communication which it affords, combine to point out the great advantages of fishing establishments. The reduction in the price of salt offers a further inducement to enterprises of this nature, which, while they provide a cheap and wholesome nutriment for the lower orders of the people, promote, at the same time, the welfare of a class of society contributing to national prosperity, increasing the strength of the marine, advancing manufactures, enlarging commerce, and extending population. Enfield has given a list of forty-four different species of fish taken and sold at Liverpool, to which the student in natural history may refer. Four of these are non-esculents. Liverpool receives a very considerable portion of its supplies of fish by Torbay vessels, which are constantly employed fishing off the Cumberland and on the Irish coast. Mackerel are rarely seen in the market; there have been, however, occasionally most abundant supplies. Salmon is found in

some of the rivers, but the markets are regularly and chiefly supplied from Ireland, from the Blackwater river, on the estates of his grace the Duke of Devonshire, and from other rivers of that country.

Codfish is sometimes so abundant, that it is frequently sold at twopence and even one penny halfpenny per pound in the Liverpool markets.

From the year 1750 to 1765, a very extensive fishery was carried on from the river Dee, to the mouth of the river Mersey, for herrings principally. These were cured as white herrings, for the West Indies, and some as red herrings, for home consumption. About this period also, a number of houses united and established a fishery station at the Isle of Man, and engaged a person to cure them for the Liverpool markets, which, during the continuance of the war, were amply supplied; but, since the peace, the trade has fallen off nearly one-half.

About the year 1765, and up to the commencement of the last war, considerable quantities of red herrings were shipped for the Mediterranean, and found regular sale there; besides which, great supplies were required at Liverpool for the interior of England; but, since the numerous canals have been cut, the interior of our island is supplied from Scotland and Hull, by way of Yarmouth. One house only, established in Liverpool about 1767, had 25,000 barrels pass through their hands in one year, cured principally in the town. At this time there were many curing houses established here, eight of which were on a very extensive scale; two only now remain, and Liverpool exported, in the year ending 5th April, 1823, 5,314 barrels of white herrings, and of cod, ling, and hake 160 cwt.; but she has not, at present, any fishing station. In this respect she suffers her ancient rival, Bristol, to outdo her, although in every other branch of commerce she has far outstripped her in the race of traffic.

In the report of the commissioners, appointed by Parliament to examine the state of the herring fishery, made 5th April, 1823, it is observed, "The demand for British herrings on the continent of Europe is regularly increasing and their character gradually rising."

In the lakes of Windermere and Coniston, the char (umbla) abounds. Pennant states, that the finest specimens of this fish he had ever seen were caught in Windermere.

WHALE FISHERY.

In the progress of human existence, there occasionally appear some master minds who, with penetrating search, pierce beyond the periods in which they live. Alfred was one of those superior spirits: he devoted the powers of his capacious intellect, with a patriot feeling, towards his country's weal. Britons cannot calculate all their obligations to that renowned sovereign: he was the first who attempted to discover the northeast passage, and the northern fishery was not unknown to him, if any credit may be given to an old writer, Noel. "The earliest account is that contained in Olithere's voyage, A.D. 890, communicated to Alfred the Great, and handed down to us in that excellent monarch's translation. It alludes, perhaps, rather to hunters of the walrus, or seahorse, than to the whale; but, subsequently, he speaks pointedly as to a fishery for some species of cetaceous animals having been, at that period, practised by the Norwegians."

The earliest accounts we have of the whale fishery, of a more recent period, Captain Scoresby, in his account of the Arctic Regions, considers to be that which informs us, that the Basques and Biscayans, so early as the year 1575, exposed themselves to the perils of a distant navigation, with a view to measure their strength with the whales, in

the midst of an element constituting the natural habitation of these enormous animals.

Hackluyt's Voyages, A.D. 1598, gave the first notice of any attempt, on the part of the English, to attack these monsters in their solitary haunts. He mentions the request of an honest merchant, in 1575, in a letter to a friend, "to be advised and directed in the course of killing a whale."

"The English fitted out, in 1594, an expedition for Cape Breton, intended for the fishery of the whale and the walrus; and, in 1611, first attacked the whale, near the shores of Spitzbergen."

When the merchants or ship-owners of Liverpool commenced their adventures in the Greenland and Davis's Straits whale fishery has not been recorded. In the year 1764, three vessels were engaged in this trade; and in the year 1775, the first Greenland ship built in this port was launched from Mr. Sutton's yard. Sixty-five vessels in this employ sailed from all the English ports this year.

In 1770, three vessels were fitted out from Liverpool, which succeeded to bring in three whales only, 50 tons of fins, 504 casks of blubber, besides 4,483 seal skins, 6 bear skins, 1 seahorse skin, and teeth.

In 1786, thirteen vessels were sent out from Liverpool.

In 1788, twenty-one vessels, total tonnage 6,485, were employed in this trade, viz.

	Tons.		Tons.
Amphitrite, Joseph Page,	220	Margaret, Josiah Tucker,	322
Ansdell, Rich. Humble,..	400	Peggy, Thomas Potts, ..	304
Argus, John Miller,	320	Pilgrim, Wm. Murdock,	291
Betty, John Veitch,	305	Philippa, James Addison,	300
Brilliant, David Gwyin,..	348	Robust, Lancelot Smith,..	325
Golden Lion, R. Thompson	310	Sarah, Hugh Bell,	302
Grampus, Thos. Wilson,..	318	Seacombe, Wm. Killigan,	360
James, James Hickson,..	234	Swan, Wm. Rimmer,	400
John, John Cowen,	253	Whale, Richard Lloyd, ..	235
Leviathan, Wm. Bell, ..	277	William, Fred. Ekeroth,..	400
Lion, Wm. Whiteley, ..	260		

The next year, seventeen vessels were fitted out from the said port, four of which were lost.

In the year 1793, eleven vessels sailed from Liverpool in this service, burthen 2,978 tons.

In the several years, 1810 to 1816, both inclusive, two vessels only each year were employed in this trade from the said port, namely,

The James, Captain Clough. This vessel, in 1810,
brought in 6 fish.
The Lion, Captain Hawkins, 10 fish.

In 1818, two only were thus employed :

The James, Captain Clough.
The Fame, Captain Scoresby, jun.

In 1823, one only,

The Baffin, Captain Scoresby, jun.

Comparative view of the number and success of the ships employed in the Greenland and Davis's Straits fisheries, from 1814 to 1822, inclusive:

	No. of Vessels.	No. of Fish.	Tuns of Oil brought home.
1814	2	43	437
1815	2	15	74
1816	2	11	105
1817	2	none	none
1818	1	9	112
1819	2	18	169
1820	3	36	400
1821	2	15	162
1822	2	9	140

Total..... 1,599

In the above nine years, 10,889 whales were taken in the Greenland and Davis's Straits fisheries, by British vessels only, from Scotland, London, Hull, Newcastle, Whitby, Lynn, Grimsby, and Liverpool.

There appears to have been a great decrease, in late

years, from Liverpool, in this profitable branch of commerce, but which is carried on from Hull with great vigour.

In 1817, the *Lion*, Hawkins, was lost, and in 1822, the *Lady Forbes* was lost; both from Liverpool. The crew, in each event, was saved.

Captain Scoresby, in his account of the Arctic Regions, narrates several fatal accidents and hairbreadth escapes of those engaged in this hazardous enterprise. Valuable should be the prize, where so much risk and privation is encountered.

The whale, notwithstanding its magnitude and great strength, is a timid fish: when basking, a small bird alighting on it alarms it; nevertheless, occasionally, it seems to show a determined spirit of hostility when attacked.

WEST INDIA COMMERCE.

This branch of commerce has contributed, and still continues to contribute greatly to the welfare of Liverpool. Sir Edward More, in his directions respecting his property after his decease, written about 1650, speaking of a sugar-house which some London merchant had proposed to build on his estate in the town, says, "If this be once done, it will bring a traide of at lest forty thousand pounds a yeare from y^e Barbadoes, w^{ch} formerly this towne never knew."

The mutual dependance which the African slave-trade and the West India trade had on each other originally, caused them to go on progressively for a series of years; but, although the former has been abolished, the latter is still in a very vigorous state. If, in the infancy of Liverpool commerce, it does not exhibit so many old West

India houses as the metropolis, yet, in respect of solidity and respectability, it cannot be outdone. The annual returns of several mercantile concerns of this description, in Liverpool, are immense. Blome, in his history of the town, published in 1673, observes, "Among its inhabitants are divers eminent merchants and tradesmen, whose trade and traffic, especially into the *West Indies*, makes it famous, its situation affording in great plenty, and at more reasonable rates than most parts of England, such exported commodities proper for the *West Indies*, as likewise a quicker return for such imported commodities, by reason of the sugar bakers, and great manufacturers of cottens in the adjacent parts, and the rather for that it is found to be the convenient passage to Ireland."

London and Bristol monopolized the commerce of the *West Indies* until the commencement of the last century. Liverpool then began to share its advantages. Bristol and Liverpool became, however, rivals; but, about the year 1784, Liverpool began to outstrip her competitor.

From about 1720 to 1740, a considerable trade from Liverpool was carried on with the *West Indies*, and, through that channel, with Spain. As far as related to that country, it was contraband, for the French and German looms had supplied, at an enormous profit, the Spanish colonies. During the continuance of this commerce, both Liverpool and Manchester were essentially benefited thereby. Edwards, in his *History of the West Indies*, asserts, that 1,500,000 yards of goods were thus annually disposed of. It was, at length, checked by an act of the British legislature, passed in consequence of the representations of the continental governments. The advantage to Liverpool alone was estimated at upwards of £250,000 annually. It was attended also with this most essential benefit, that it greatly promoted a branch of

commerce which has contributed materially to aggrandize the port.

This intercourse received another severe check at the commencement of hostilities with America, in 1775; but, on the breaking out of a war with France, a number of privateers, stated at 120, armed with about 2,000 guns and nearly 9,000 men, were employed with great success against the enemy. During the continuance of the war, the commerce of the port consisted chiefly in the purchase and sale of prize cargoes. There was still, however, a progression made in improvements. Lighthouses were erected, pilotage established, and inland communications increased.

Statement of shipping engaged in the West India trade, in 1787, with Great Britain:

	OUTWARDS.		INWARDS.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
London	218	61,695	252	70,418
Liverpool	87	17,463	143	27,578
Lancaster	37	5,665	33	4,943
Bristol	73	16,913	71	16,209
All other Ports..	36	7,216	107	1,052
	<hr/> 451	<hr/> 108,952	<hr/> 606	<hr/> 120,200

Comparative statement of SUGAR, COFFEE, and RUM, the most valuable branches of West India produce, imported into Liverpool:

	1770.	1807.	1813.
Sugar,	9,998 hhds.	48,568 hhds.	39,113 hhds.
	2,376 casks, &c.	2,770 casks, &c.	7,511 casks, &c.
Coffee,	377 hhds.	7,200 casks.	7,695 casks.
	265 casks.	1,346 brls.	3,418 brls.
		24,637 bags.	29,253 bags.
Rum,	2,676 hhds.	7,773 punches.	12,396 punches.
	62 brls.	256 hhds.	87 hhds.

BRITISH PLANTATION SUGAR imported

	INTO GREAT BRITAIN.	INTO LIVERPOOL.
	Casks.	Casks.
1821	272,800	43,700
1822	242,000	38,400
1823	262,500	46,200
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	777,300	128,300

Average of three years, 255,766 Average, 42,766

From whence it appears, that Liverpool experiences its full proportion of the importation of the kingdom in this article. The vast sums advanced by the London West India merchants, the several opulent old-established houses engaged in that commerce, will fully account why Liverpool does not enjoy more of this branch.

COFFEE imported (including East India and Brazil)

	INTO GREAT BRITAIN.		INTO LIVERPOOL.	
	Casks.	Bales & Bags.	Casks.	Bales & Bags.
1821	42,580	139,750	3,650	17,600
1822	43,000	100,250	5,300	13,000
1823	40,830	120,600	3,850	11,850
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	126,410	360,600	12,800	42,450
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Average of three years,	42,136	120,200	4,266	14,160

Here it appears, that the importation maintains nearly a steady ratio for the three years. But, in consequence of a falling off in the exportation of 1823, the stocks on hand were somewhat greater than at the close of the year 1822. The cause of this decreased exportation may be well worthy of particular inquiry, for coffee is as necessary a beverage to the lower classes on the continent as beer is in Britain.

Liverpool imported, in 1823, somewhat less than her usual proportion of this article.

The cultivation of coffee is extending in Brazil and Colombia.

RUM imported

	INTO GREAT BRITAIN.	INTO LIVERPOOL.
	Punchs.	Punchs.
1821	61,800	8,500
1822	37,200	7,400
1823	26,300	9,100
	<hr/> 125,100	<hr/> 25,000
Average of three years,	41,700	8,333

It appears, that the importation of rum into the whole kingdom has considerably diminished by the above average, although Liverpool has maintained its usual ratio; however this decline may be regretted in commerce, in a moral point of view it is matter of congratulation, for, although rum may be considered as the most wholesome spirit, nevertheless the use of ardent spirits cannot be too much checked, where a healthful population is desired.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

In the bright picture that is about to be exhibited of the flourishing state of Liverpool commerce, there is one gloomy shade which truth requires to be brought forward.

“Man finds his fellow guilty of a skin
Not coloured like his own, and, having power
To enforce the wrong, for such a worthy cause
Dooms and devotes him as his lawful prey.”

Dark, indeed, is that page which unfolds the records of human slavery. A census of the population of the West Indies presents the following results:

Europeans.	Free Persons of Colour.	Negroes.
69,984	36,181	729,095

Of this vast amount of forced labour, 350,000 are in

Jamaica, and about 90,000 in Demerara. Is it to be wondered at, that insurrections happen? is it not matter of astonishment, that they are not more frequent? "Tread upon a worm and it will turn." The human mind is similar in its organization throughout the habitable globe; it is education, laws, and governments which constitute the essential differences. The policy of England will be found connected with the abolition of this trade, could a remuneration be given to those adventurers who, on the faith of British sanctions, have invested capital, time, and genius in our several West India islands, and to such an indemnification they have a just claim.

According to Hackluyt, the first voyages made by the British to Guinea and Benin were made by two vessels sailing from Portsmouth, in August, in the year 1553, under the command of Thomas Windham. The second voyage was made in 1554, by John Lok, who reported, that he carried "Five Blacamoors" to England.

In 1618, an African company was established, but a traffic in slaves formed no part of its objects. It was not until subsequently to the year 1631 that the trade commenced to be carried on in English ships.

In 1701, one hundred vessels were employed in this traffic from London.

In 1705, forty-five vessels were so employed from London.

In 1709, the first vessel, burthen 30 tons, employed in the African slave-trade, from the port of Liverpool, sailed from thence, and laid the foundation of a commerce which, however, in its progress, it may have added to the wealth of the individuals interested therein, cannot be said to have furthered the national prosperity. It appears not to have increased very rapidly, for, in 1730, only fifteen vessels sailed in that trade.

A small work was published in Liverpool, in 1765, price two shillings, entitled, "The Liverpool Memorandum Book," which stated, that eighty-six vessels traded that year with Africa, and carried 25,720 Negroes! a mass of induced human calamity at that period scarcely considered as immoral.

In 1767, four years after the establishment of the first newspaper in Liverpool, an advertisement appeared therein for the sale of "one negro man and two boys."

In 1778, the 11th of February, appeared the first order of council, to take into consideration the state of the African slave-trade.

In 1804, one hundred and twenty-six vessels, 27,322 tons, sailed to Africa. This year, no new ships being allowed to trade in slaves, a great effort was made. It is justice to observe, that, when in 1709 Liverpool merchants commenced this traffic, it had been long carried on from London and Bristol, and winked at, if not sanctioned, by the British legislature. The property in slaves was specifically acknowledged by statute of 5th Geo. II, cap. 7, and again by 13th Geo. III, cap. 14.

By an estimate made whilst the abolition was under consideration, it appeared, that one-fourth of the vessels belonging to the town was engaged therein: one street was nicknamed "Negro-row." In 1775, there was a riot in Liverpool of sailors, in consequence of the orders of council relating to the slave-trade.

In 1807, the British House of Parliament, after a mature investigation into the slave-trade, its nature and consequences, decreed its abolition, and thereby threw a glory around the land, the influences of which will extend, eventually, over the habitable globe.

The several persons immediately interested in the traffic, alarmed for their property, raised, as might be expected, a

most violent outcry against the measure, although it had, for several years, proved a losing speculation to those engaged therein. But mark the results: from the year 1807 to the present period, the town of Liverpool and its dependancies has experienced a more rapid state of improvement and of progressive increase than at any former period of its history.

Progress of fluctuation of the African trade in Liverpool, from the year 1709 to 1804:

Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1709	1	30	1771	105	10,929
1730	15	1,111	1772	100	10,150
1737	33	2,756	1773	105	11,056
1744	34	2,698	1774	92	9,859
1751	53	5,334	1775	81	9,200
1752	58	5,437	1776	57	7,078
1753	72	7,547	1777	31	4,060
1754	71	5,463	1778	26	3,651
1755	41	4,052	1779	11	1,205
1756	60	5,147	1780	32	4,275
1757	47	5,050	1781	43	5,720
1758	51	5,229	1782	47	6,209
1759	58	5,892	1783	85	12,294
1760	74	8,178	1784	67	9,568
1761	69	7,309	1785	79	10,982
1762	65	6,752	1786	92	13,971
1763	65	6,450	1787	81	14,012
1764	74	7,987	1788	73	13,394
1765	86	9,382	1789	66	11,564
1766	65	6,650	1790	91	17,917
1767	83	8,345	1791	102	19,610
1768	81	8,302	1792	132	22,402
1769	90	9,852	1793	52	10,544
1770	96	9,818	1804	126	27,322

The true interests of Britain, and of Liverpool, as forming an integral part of the empire, would lead to encourage, by a liberal, enlightened policy, every regulation for extending an unfettered commerce with all nations. From

such an unrestricted intercourse, free as the air we breathe, Britain would have every thing to hope and little to fear. British genius, British industry, British capital, and British enterprise would find a level throughout the four quarters of the globe at an exalted degree.

Whilst recently ruminating on this subject, I met with a Letter on the Impolicy of Slavery, written, I have since learned, by an intelligent merchant of Liverpool, which embraces such comprehensive views of political economy, and is written in a spirit so philanthropic, that I cannot better illustrate the position here advanced than by some extracts therefrom. The ingenious author asserts, that the monopoly which is guaranteed to the proprietors of West India property operates as a bounty for the encouragement of negro slavery, and is as impolitic as it is unjust, for that, "instead of gain, it is attended with great and enormous loss," which he thus maintains: "The protecting bounties and prohibitions mostly apply to sugar, which is the chief production of our West India colonies. They are,

"1. A bounty which is paid on the exportation of refined sugar, and which raises the price of all sugar in the home market about six shillings per cwt. above its natural price.

"2. A high duty of ten shillings per cwt., above what is paid from the West Indies, imposed on sugar the produce of the British dominions in India.

"3. Prohibitory duties on sugar grown in all other parts of the world.

"But for these and similar prohibitions we might, at this day, have been exchanging the produce of a vastly extended manufacturing industry for the cheap productions of voluntary labour, on the fertile soils of Africa and India.

"Let us look at the map of the world. Sugar can be produced at least thirty degrees on each side of the equator; an acre of good land, in those climates, will produce

as many pounds of sugar as our land does of wheat, and, if it were not for duties and bounties, sugar might be supplied, in great plenty, at a very cheap rate. Who, then, can sufficiently condemn a policy which holds in chains 700,000 of our fellow-beings, and, for the sake of maintaining this oppressive and wicked system, confines us to a few little colonies for the supply of one of the most valuable and important of all foreign productions? Who can sufficiently condemn a policy which, for the sake of furnishing to those poor miserable beings the few things with which their masters may choose to supply them, restricts and sacrifices an unforced and beneficial commerce with tens, nay, hundreds of millions, in Asia, Africa, and America, whose unrestrained choice would range through the almost indefinitely varied field of our manufacturing inventions?"

Our author further justifies his arguments by "an appeal to facts, comparing the state and produce of the British West India islands, supported at a vast expense, with those of Portugal and the United States, which, although compelled to support themselves, having neither bounties on their commerce nor the expenses of a standing army paid by the mother country, yet are enabled to undersell us in the foreign markets."

Several other most important facts are stated, and ably argued on; as, that "the United States, which, thirty years ago, produced one-tenth only of the cotton then produced in the island of Jamaica, now produce nearly one thousand times the quantity they then did, whilst its culture in Jamaica is nearly abandoned.

"Another striking fact is, that the cultivation of indigo, by free labour in the East Indies, has almost wholly superseded its cultivation by slaves in the western world."

An examination of the progressive and present state of the cotton trade adds a full confirmation to this strain

of reasoning. Had the same restrictions applied to the importation of cotton, our manufactures could not have exhibited such an annual report as they now do.

But, although thus decidedly hostile to the slave-trade, and anxious that slavery may ultimately be abolished universally, when the small still voice of reason is heard, all parties will acknowledge, that great difficulties attach to its accomplishment. It is impossible, without danger to society, suddenly to subvert systems, subdue prejudices, and change long-established habits, by abstract principles, or reasonings *a priori*. When the children of Israel were led out of Egypt, to take possession of the promised land, they were disciplined gradually for the future enjoyment. The great mass of slaves are ill prepared for sudden emancipation. Instruct them in religious and moral principles; show them the wisdom of that providential appointment which makes poverty the inheritance of the many, riches the lot of the few, but happiness equally attainable by all, and you fit them to become useful members of society, children of the same common Parent, who hath made of one blood all the nations of men that dwell upon the face of the earth.

The records of the Houses of Parliament contain copies of official correspondence with foreign powers, which prove the sincerity with which the administration of the country has pursued the great object of the abolition of slavery.

Already has commenced, in the Cape of Good Hope, a system of amelioration which promises the happiest effects. And the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Canning, passed the following resolutions:

“ 1st, That it is expedient to adopt effectual and decisive measures for meliorating the condition of the slave population in his Majesty's colonies.

"2d, That through a determined and persevering, but judicious and temperate enforcement of such measures, the house looks forward to a progressive improvement in the character of the slave population; such as may prepare them for a participation in those civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other classes of his Majesty's subjects.

"3d, That this house is anxious for the accomplishment of this purpose at the earliest period that may be compatible with the wellbeing of the slaves, the safety of the colonies, and with a fair and equitable consideration of all parties concerned therein.

"4th, That these resolutions be laid before his Majesty."

TRADE TO RUSSIA, THE BALTIC, AND THE NORTHERN PARTS OF EUROPE.

As Liverpool advanced in maritime concerns, supplies of the productions of the north of Europe must have found their way into its port, and mercantile houses have been established at an early period; but, in the infancy of commerce more especially, each individual is so much occupied in his own more immediate concerns, that few records are preserved of the past.

From Enfield's valuable report, made in the year 1770, we are enabled to compare the extent of the Baltic trade with that of several subsequent years, in some of the principal articles of import.

	1770.	1815.	1820.	1825.
HEMP,	273 bales.	3,300 tons.	2,475 tons.	2,530 tons.
	348 bundles.			
TALLOW,	2 casks.	9,400 casks.	11,200 casks.	16,870 casks.
			3,100 serons.	320 serons.
IRON,	36,103 bars.	—	37,000 bars.	32,100 bars.

The importation of ashes and tallow has increased in an astonishing manner. From the 5th of January, 1823, to the 5th of January, 1824, 119,638cwt. 1q. 12lbs. of tallow were imported into Liverpool, as appears from the parliamentary returns. The importation of ashes, in 1823, to use the words of an eminent mercantile house, "increased in an unprecedented degree."

NORTH AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The separation of the United States of America from Great Britain has, in a commercial view at least, greatly promoted the interests of both countries. So long as the colonies were united to and dependant on the mother country, they partook of all the hatred and envy with which the continental powers regard our prosperity: become a free and independent nation, America forms a sort of common centre for all.

The most sanguine calculation could never have anticipated the rapid progress of the new republic, or the extent of commerce which Liverpool carries on therewith. Enfield has left on record a statement of the trade between Liverpool and the United States, for the year 1770, four years previous to the breaking out of war with the mother country. By comparison thereof, with the report of 1823, a striking contrast will be afforded. In 1764, only 141 vessels entered outward to and 188 inwards from America.

After a long and expensive war, peace was, in 1783, reestablished, and the commerce of Liverpool early felt its happy influences. From this period, its strides towards aggrandizement appear stupendous.

IMPORTS.

	1770.	1823.
American Ashes, Pot ..	175 hhds.	13,100 barrels.
Pearl	139 hhds.	5,300 barrels.
Rice.....	1,536 barrels.	4,500 casks.
Tobacco	5,447 hhds.	12,958 hhds.
Mahogany ..	1,210 logs.	5,100 logs.

Vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards with British America and the United States :

	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.		Vessels.	Tonnage.
1793 ..	160	30,316		156	30,573
1821 ..	772	215,545		718	200,469
1822 ..	828	244,893		756	226,014
1823 ..	953	267,250		825	231,356

The peace, which was signed in 1783, with France, Spain, Holland, and America, was, to all intents and purposes, a treaty of commerce between the latter country and the town of Liverpool; for, of 5,708 vessels, entered inwards, from foreign parts, the last three years, more than one-half were from America.

Nothing can more forcibly illustrate the extensive intercourse which takes place between Liverpool and North America than the following abstract of the lines of packets which voyage between the two countries.

Several merchants, now living, remember when one vessel only was found sufficient to carry on the trade between the two places; and, in the year 1708, when the first dock began to be constructed, one square-rigged vessel only belonged to the port.

AMERICAN PACKETS.—NEW YORK LINE.

In the year 1818, the first line of American packets was established in New York, by Messrs. Isaac Wright and Son and Messrs. Francis and Jeremiah Thompson and

another, to sail regularly once every month to and from New York. After two or three years, a more frequent communication was found necessary, when a second line of packets was fixed.

There are now four lines to and from New York, and two to and from Philadelphia.

	Days.
The average length of the passages from New York to Liverpool, from 1819 to 1823, has been	23½
The shortest passage made was by the ship New York, George Maxwell, in	15½
The longest passage was in December, 1820	37
The average length of the passages from Liverpool to New York, during the same period, was	40
The shortest passage was made by the ship Amity, George Maxwell, April, 1819	22
The longest passage was in December, 1822	65

No expense is spared in the fitting out these vessels with every possible convenience for passengers; and, when in port, they are visited as objects of curiosity. The furniture and hangings are superb, costly, and in good taste; but when the voyage commences, these give place to less magnificent decorations, better appropriated for a sea voyage. The short period they remain in harbour are exhibition or gala days.

Messrs. Cropper, Benson, and Co. are the agents for the first and second lines of these packets, which sail regularly from Liverpool on the 1st and 16th, or twice every month. They are all New York built, coppered and copper-fastened.

The vessels in this employ, in July, 1824, were, the

	Tons.
New York,	500, Captain G. Maxwell.
Nestor,	452, Captain W. Lee, jun.
Orbit,	380, Captain Tinckham.
Pacific,	500, Captain S. Maxwell.

	Tons.	
William Thompson,	495,	Captain R. Crocker.
Canada,	540,	Captain James Rogers.
James Cropper, ..	478,	Captain Charles Marshall.
Columbia,.....	500,	Captain Seth G. Macy.

A third line of packets to New York has been established, one of which sails on the 8th day of every month from Liverpool. The vessels in this employ, in July, 1824, were, the

	Tons.	
John Wells,	360,	Captain Isaac Harris.
Manhattan,	385,	Captain Ricketson.
Panthea,	370,	Captain Thomas Bennett.
Meteor,	312,	Captain T. W. Gardiner.

The Manhattan and Panthea are consigned to Messrs. Cropper, Benson, and Co., and the John Wells and Meteor to Messrs. A. and S. Richards and Co.

One vessel also, in the fourth line of packets to New York, sails on the 24th of each month. The ships in this employ, in July, 1824, were, the

	Tons.	
Corinthian,	401,	Captain G. W. Davis.
Leeds,	408,	Captain W. Stoddard.
A ship now building, —,		Captain H. Holdridge.
Cortes,	380,	Captain Nash De Cost.

Messrs. A. and S. Richards are the agents for this line.

There are also two lines of Philadelphia packets, established on similar principles to the preceding. One ship on the first line sails from Liverpool on the 20th of each month. The vessels in this employ, in July, 1824, were, the

	Tons.	
Florida,.....	520,	Captain J. L. Wilson.
Julius Cæsar,	346,	Captain F. M. French.
Colossus,	412,	Captain R. Marshall.
Courier,	384,	Captain G. H. Wallace.
Delaware,.....	399,	Captain John Hamilton.

Messrs. Rathbone Brothers and Co. are agents for these vessels.

A second line of Philadelphia packets has also been fixed, one of which sails on the 20th of every month, except December, from Liverpool. The vessels on this line, in July, 1824, were, the

Montezuma, Captain T. Potts.

Algonquin, Captain C. Dixey.

Alexander, Captain Stephen Baldwin.

Tuscarora, Captain James Serrill.

So that six packets sail every month regularly for New York and Philadelphia, and return in course, besides a considerable number of merchant vessels, consigned to and from individuals. The facilities which all these afford to commerce attract it with magnetic force.

MEDITERRANEAN TRADE.

A very considerable trade to and from the Mediterranean is carried on at Liverpool, principally in small vessels, such being best adapted for entering those ports. The principal articles imported are barilla, brimstone, lemon and lime juice, olive and other oils, fruit, and valonia.

ON THE COTTON TRADE.

The art of manufacturing cotton and fine linen originated in Eastern countries. Amongst the offerings made to Moses, for the service of the tabernacle, "blue and purple, and scarlet, and fine linen, and goats' hair" are enumerated.

The word cotton is derived from an Arabic word, "cootn." The fine linen of ancient Egypt, although highly prized, was not considered equal to that of India in delicacy of fabric.

In the Heathen mythology, Minerva is fabled to have been renowned for unrivalled excellence in the art of weaving, and Arachne as having been metamorphosed into a spider, for presuming to rival the goddess. Pliny records, that it was the received opinion of the age in which he flourished, that Semiramis was revered as the inventress of the art of weaving cloth; and that the city Arachne, on the banks of the Euphrates, was the place where weaving was first invented.

Herodotus mentions, that the inhabitants of Colchis, on the eastern shores of the Caspian, were celebrated for their fine linen, for the durability of their dyes, and the taste and variety displayed in their patterns. Lord Macartney, in his account of the Chinese Embassy, speaks of the scarlet dye of the Chinese.

The cotton manufactures of China are less ancient than those of Hindostan. They were introduced there when the country was subdued by the Mogul Tartars, but did not attain any considerable perfection until towards the close of the fourteenth century; after which they made rapid improvement, and are now estimated to employ, directly and indirectly, nearly nine-tenths of the immense population of that country. A very large proportion of what is made is used for internal consumption, particularly the very finest and most costly fabrics. Nankeens and chintzes form the principal articles of their exportation.

Linnaeus considered the cotton plant to have been carried originally from the Western to the Eastern continent; an opinion which Dr. Percival, in a paper published in the Manchester Society's Transactions, seems to have most successfully controverted. He considers it as indigenous to Persia.

There are several species of cotton, (*Gossypium*;) Class monodelphia, Order polyandria; as,

<i>Gossypium</i> Herbaceum,	<i>Gossypium</i> Hirsutum,
.... Indicum,	.... Religiosum,
.... Micranthum,	.... Latifolium,
.... Arboreum,	.... Barbadense,
.... Vitifolium,	.... Peruvianum, &c.;

some of which are annuals, others perennial; but, in *Donn's Hortus Cantabrigiensis*, no annual species is noted. *Hamilton*, in his *Statistical and Historical Description of Hindostan*, lately published, mentions, that some species are indigenous to the Eastern and others to the Western world. The shrub is extensively cultivated throughout Bengal; the most delicate species are found to grow on the eastern parts. Considerable quantities are also imported into the province of Benares, from Nagpoor, in the Deccan, to Mirsapore, which latter town is the principal mart for that district, its average price there being about 2½d. per pound. In these countries it requires three seasons to bring the seed to maturity.

Linen garments seem peculiarly adapted to Eastern climates: muslins have been manufactured there that have obtained ten or twelve guineas per yard in England. This will appear the more surprising, when it is known, that they have not the advantage of our improvements in mechanism: they have nothing that can claim the name of machinery; on the ancient distaff alone they spin yarn to a degree of fineness and quality hitherto unequalled by us. The loom consists of a few sticks or reeds only, which are moveable from place to place when required. This simple machine the workman fixes up under some favourite tamarind or mango tree, digging a hole, of a proper depth, for his legs and the lower part of his geer, the balances of which he fixes to some convenient branches. Two loops

under the geer receive his toes, and serve as treadles; his shuttle resembles a large netting needle, but of a length exceeding the breadth of the cloth, which he employs also as a batten to draw through the weft and strike it up. There is no beam to his loom; the warp is laid out on the ground the length of the piece to be made. Thus, for several thousand years, has this valuable branch of commerce been carried on in Eastern countries, whole villages being thus employed, generation succeeding to generation.

Mills, in his valuable History of British India, states, that weaving is the only art carried to perfection in Hindostan. "The weak and delicate frame of the Hindoo is accompanied with an acuteness of external sensation, particularly of touch, which is altogether unrivalled; and the flexibility of his fingers is equally remarkable; the hand of the Hindoo, therefore, constitutes an organ adapted to the finest operations of the loom, in a degree which is almost, or altogether peculiar to himself.

It was not until towards the close of the 17th century, that India muslins were introduced into England, and formed a part of female dress; soon after which an unsuccessful attempt was made to imitate them in Scotland.

Previously to the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, the cotton manufactures of the East formed a very important branch of the commerce of the Italian states with Europe. Guicciardini, a respectable Florentine, who wrote in the 16th century, names fustians and dimities, of fine texture, among the several manufactured articles imported from Milan, and cotton goods amongst those brought from Venice to Antwerp.

The Low Countries, after having been, through the medium of the Italian states, the emporium, or central mart for the treasures of the East, became a great manufacturing

country, and so celebrated for its woollen manufactories, that England sent her raw material there to be wrought into cloth. The city of Louvain alone is reported to have employed 150,000 men, women, and children. When the work of each day was finished, a bell gave notice thereof, that the inhabitants of the place might get out of the way of annoyance from the great crowd of workmen who were going to their respective habitations. Various cotton and linen goods also were made in Flanders and in Holland, and sent to all parts of Europe. The civil wars which broke out in consequence of the differences of opinion, on points of religion, and the cruel persecutions which followed, about the close of the 16th century, drove thousands of the workmen to England, and laid the foundation of those manufactories in Britain which now supply the Continent, and even India and China. Many of the Tartar princes and nobles wear British manufactures.

An act of Parliament, which passed in the 8th of Elizabeth, 1565, enacted, "That the Queen's aulneger should set the seal to all manufactured cloths." The preamble to this act recited, "That it had been the practice with divers clothiers, inhabiting the said county, (Lancashire,) to send, clandestinely, out of it *cottons*, freizes, and rugs, without being previously sealed by the Queen's aulneger; and sometimes counterfeiting and setting to their cloths 'seals of their own.' "

Lewis Roberts, in his *Treasure of Traffic*, published in 1641, says, "The town of Manchester buys cotton wool from London, that comes from Cyprus and Smyrna, and works the same into fustians, vermillions, and dimities, which they return to London, where they are sold, and from thence, not seldom, are sent back into such foreign parts where the first material may be easily had for that manufacture."

Fustians, also, were manufactured at Bolton, about the year 1640. These are some of the earliest records of the cotton manufactories that are extant.

Thomas Fuller, in his *History of the Worthies of England*, published in 1642, observes, "As for Manchester, the cotton thereof carry away the credit in our nation, and so they did one hundred years ago." The trade of Manchester is described, in 1650, as consisting of fustians, sail cloth, mingled stuffs, caps, ingles, capes, points, &c.

About this time, the art of dying a fine scarlet was discovered, which, being practised at Bow, near London, was called the Bow dye: it was prepared from a solution of tin and cochineal.

Towards the close of the seventeenth century, an attempt was made, by some French refugees, to manufacture fine linen, at Ipswich, and the advantages of linen, for garments, began to be duly appreciated. Improvements in the manufactories were introduced, from time to time, and Liverpool began to rear its head, and rank among the maritime towns of England.

Looms, similar to those of India, were used; simple in their construction. The manufacturers inhabited villages; each cottage was surrounded by its small meadow and garden; the weaver, in some cases, providing his own warp and weft.

Muslins and calicoes were first imported into England from India, in 1760 and 1761, which appear to have given a new impetus to the manufacturing enterprise of Britain. Attempts were made, at Paisley, to manufacture muslins; but the abundant supplies which were brought from the East Indies rendered the concern ruinous. About this time, a great part of the calico printing branch was removed from London to Lancashire, in consequence of the low rate of wages in the latter county; this occasioned a

reduction in the price of calicoes, and, consequently, an increased consumption.

Cotton velvets were made in 1756, by Jeremiah Clarke; and, about the same time, cotton quiltings, by Joseph Shaw, at Bolton. New inventions in machinery were perpetually projected; in 1762, cylinder cards were made.

James Hargreaves, of Stanhill, in Lancashire, in 1767, invented the spinning-jenny, and laid the foundation of the several subsequent improvements which have appeared in this very important branch of British manufacture. The original idea of this machine is said to have been presented to his mind by a circumstance as trivial as that which led Sir Isaac Newton to discover the law of gravitation. Hargreaves observed, that a common spinning-wheel, which had accidentally been overturned, continued its rotatory motion when lying on the ground. His first attempts were unsuccessful; but, undaunted by difficulties, he, by dint of perseverance, succeeded in making a jenny, of somewhat rude construction, which, by means of a horizontal wheel, turned eight spindles. By successive improvements, this machine was made to carry eighty spindles. The labouring manufacturers entertained such prejudices against this invention, which they considered as militating against manual labour, that popular commotions were excited. At two different periods, the mob broke into his house, and destroyed his machinery. He fled for his life, quitted Lancashire, and settled in Nottingham, where he died in great poverty; a circumstance which reflects disgrace upon those who, having profited by his genius, left the hand to wither and the heart to break which had imparted the benefit.

The invention of the mule-jenny followed, closely, that of Hargreaves, and, whilst in a progressive state of improvement, the genius of Arkwright, afterwards Sir Richard

Arkwright, unexpectedly burst forth. He brought to great perfection the spinning-frame, a machine somewhat complex, but which has proved of incalculable benefit to the cotton manufacturers and to the nation. It appeared the more surprising in him, as his customary occupation and habits of mind seemed incompatible with the principles of mechanics. He communicated his views to Messrs. Wrights, the bankers, of Nottingham, who rendered him very considerable pecuniary aid to perfect his design; but, additional supplies becoming necessary, they introduced him to Mr. Need, of Nottingham, who referred him to the late Mr. Strutt, of Derby, to examine and determine on the merit of his plans: on his approving of them, both these gentlemen joined him in the concern.

In the year 1761, Mr. Arkwright obtained his first patent for spinning with rollers. A mill was erected at Nottingham, worked by horse power; and a second mill was built at Cromford, in Derbyshire, which was worked by water. An attempt was made, in 1771, to overturn this patent, but in vain; the right was fully established.

He took out a second patent in the year 1775, for preparing cotton for spinning; which, although after several expensive trials, it was set aside, because the crank used in the apparatus was proved to have been employed in former pieces of machinery, it was, nevertheless, admitted to be novel in its application: the whole of the apparatus displayed considerable ingenuity.

The stocking trade was the first which partook of the benefit of these inventions. They soon were extended to other branches of linen and cotton manufactures. The original patent of Mr. Arkwright expired in 1784.

Postlewhayt, in his Dictionary of Commerce, published in 1774, thus concludes the article *cotton*: "Whether it may not become a material ingredient in a variety of more

articles of trade, than what it has yet been applied to in this nation, may well deserve to be considered."

Rouen, in Normandy, was the great mart for raw cotton previous to the year 1770.

The closing years of the 18th century proved a new and important era in the history of manufactures, commerce, and mechanics. Mr. James Watt, a native of Greenock, obtained, in 1782, his patent for the steam-engine, or the application of steam as an impelling power in machinery. His first engine was erected at the Bradley ironworks; the principles of which were, in 1785, applied in the cotton works at Messrs. Robinson's, at Papplewick.

These several ingenious inventions seem, about this period, to have given an additional impetus to the minds of the several persons engaged in the British manufactories.

Mr. Richard Meadowcroft invented, in 1770, a method of fixing the colours in silk handkerchiefs, so as to imitate those brought from India; and Mr. Mather succeeded in stamping velverets with golden spots and figures. A further great improvement, about this time, took place in manufacturing of calicoes by heated rollers, which were afterwards printed from copper-plates by a rolling-press.

British muslins, good in quality, were made, in 1785, at Anderton, by Mr. Oldknow, who first produced the Bala-sore handkerchiefs and jacconot and tamboured muslins. About this time, also, tamboured muslins were wrought at Paisley, cambrics in Manchester and Scotland, and bandannas at Glasgow, by Mr. Henry Monteith.

In the early stages of the trade, the raw cotton made use of in Great Britain, in the coarse goods, was the growth, principally, of our own and of the French West India islands; the finer sorts came from Surinam, the Brazils, and the Isle of Bourbon. The latter stood highest in

estimation till about the year 1796, when Sea Islands was considered to surpass it.

Brazil cotton was first imported about 1781; Surat in 1783; and, in the year 1784, an American vessel arrived at Liverpool, having on board eight bags of cotton, which were seized by the Custom-house officers, under an impression that cotton was not the produce of America.

Mr. John Wilson, of Ainsworth, originally engaged in making of fustians at Manchester, had, by the application of the knowledge in chemistry which he had acquired, made several important discoveries in dying: he succeeded also in obtaining, from some Greeks at Smyrna, the art of dying the Turkey red. He read a paper on this subject at one of the meetings of the Philosophical and Literary Society at Manchester, which he afterwards published.

On the expiration of Sir Richard Arkwright's patent, water-machines, for spinning of warps, and hand-engines, for spinning weft, became general, so that it was estimated that, in 1788, there were 143 water-mills or machines, 550 mule-jennies or machines, of 90 spindles, 41 of which were erected in Lancashire.

The preceding machines would give employ to 350,000 persons, men, women, and children.

Until the improvements in inland navigation afforded the means of conveyance into the interior of the country, at a moderate rate, it is recorded, that, in the then infant state of the manufactories, seventy pack-horses went daily to Manchester, from the Pack-horse, in Dale-street, Liverpool.

In the year 1783, an end was put to the unhappy and unnatural contest between Great Britain and her trans-atlantic colonies, and America became an independent state.

The East Indies also afforded new sources of supply of the raw material, cotton, brought in by the privileged merchants, in 1798. The first cargo imported, valued at

£10,000, realized £50,000; it sold at 2s. 6d. per pound. Subsequent adventures were less successful; nevertheless, in 1800, there were imported 19,280 bales from India.

In the year 1810, the East India Company established a permanent factory in the upper district of Hindostan; and another on the western coast, in a country which had been recently ceded by the Peishwa, with a view to secure a regular supply of the raw material for the British manufactures. I am creditably informed, that the company attempted also to establish a cotton manufactory there, but have abandoned the plan. Several thousand pounds have been expended by the company, in obtaining supplies of Bourbon seed, to be sown and cultivated on the western districts of India, which, if successful, will produce a good material, but deficient in staple. The Bourbon cotton, although fine, has not sufficient length of staple.

Cotton from the East Indies, it is estimated, may be imported at less expense than from several other countries; from the low rate of wages. Calcutta has shipped, in one of the late years, to England, 178,000 bags, which, averaging 300 lbs. per bag, amounts to 53,400,000 lbs.

A specimen of cotton, grown in a garden in New Holland, has been exhibited in Liverpool. There cannot be a doubt, but that the plant may be cultivated with success, both there and in New Zealand. This idea offers ample field for speculation, at no very distant period.

Mr. Kennedy, of Manchester, drew up the following statement of the cotton manufactures for the year 1819:

	Pounds.
The quantity of raw cotton consumed, or converted into yarn, in Great Britain and Ireland,	
was	110,000,000
Loss in spinning, estimated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per lb. ..	10,312,500
Quantity of yarn produced	99,687,500

Number of hanks, supposing the average to be 40 per lb.	3,267,500,000
Number of spindles employed, each spindle being supposed to produce 2 hanks per day, at 300 working days in each year	6,545,833
Number of persons employed in spinning, supposing each to produce 120 hanks per day..	110,763
Horse power employed, equal in number to ..	20,763
Four ounces and a half of coal estimated to produce one hank No. 40, and 180 lbs. per day, equal to one horse power.	

The returns made of the number of hand-loom, occupied and unoccupied, in Glasgow, in August, 1819, including the towns that usually work for Glasgow, amounted to 32,000. In Glasgow only, occupied, 13,281; unoccupied, 5,256. Total, 18,537.

Considerable quantities of what is called bobbin-net are sent to Paris, Brussels, and other places on the Continent: the flowers and tasteful patterns made there are neatly worked thereon, returned to England, and the whole vended as foreign lace; a fact which the writer can attest.

The improvements made by Mr. David Holt, of Manchester, in sewing-thread, manufactured from cotton, merit particular notice. It is made by firmly twisting, by machinery, three threads of cotton yarn, and constitutes the best and cheapest article for household purposes ever made use of. It is in universal demand, as well in foreign countries as at home. In the metropolis, several shops, in the principal streets, sell this article only. This branch of manufacture is brought to great perfection in Scotland also.

It is estimated, that there are nearly two millions of spindles in use in the several factories in Manchester and

its neighbourhood; and that not less than 400,000 persons are employed in the various branches of the manufacture, including men, women, and children.

The value of cotton yarn is estimated by its length, and is numbered, so as to determine the number of hanks requisite to weigh one pound. One pound of No. 100 contains 84,000 yards.

Before the introduction of water machinery and steam-engines, the power of the single wheel did not exceed 50,000 spindles employed in spinning cotton-wool, throughout the kingdom.

To twist cotton into a thread, it is said to be usually doubled 16,384 times, before it is spun! And to such perfection is the art of spinning now brought, that a thread, upwards of two hundred and fifty miles in length, is drawn so fine as to weigh only one pound, or sixteen ounces; and, such is the despatch in the printing department, that five hundred pieces of calico have been bleached, printed, some in single colours, some in demi chintz, and some in full chintz, in three days only.

Another fact most strikingly illustrates the value of the improved machinery. Cotton twist, spun in Great Britain, may be exported to India, and sold there at a fair profit, although wages there do not exceed threepence-halfpenny per day; for one man can now spin, in Great Britain, as much cotton yarn, in any given time, as two hundred men could have done fifty years since.

Koster, in his *Travels in Brazil*, who sailed in 1869 for Pernambuco, has advanced an assertion, which it is to be regretted that he has not explained more fully, namely, "That the cotton-mills, which are poisoning the health and morals of the manufacturers in England, are improving the manners and morals of Brazil; and accelerating the civilization of South America."

Cotton.—Gross receipt of duties inwards, from

5th January, 1823, to 5th January, 1824..£824,239 11 1

Ditto yarn 4,160 1 3

Value of the cotton manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported to all parts, (except Ireland,) calculated at the official rates of valuation, from the 5th January, 1823, to the 5th January, 1824.

Cotton manu-	1821.	1822.	1823.
factures ..	£21,639,493 4 11	£24,566,219 19 4	£24,117,548 18 9
Yarn	1,898,665 4 0	2,353,216 12 7	2,425,418 19 6
Wool	1,092,301 16 0	1,279,263 3 0	707,311 18 10

The present annual value of the cotton manufactures of Great Britain is estimated at from thirty to forty millions sterling.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN AMERICA.

Whilst the several circumstances already enumerated were in progression, the cultivation of cotton, in the southern states of North America, had greatly increased. The suitableness of the soil and climate had been long known; but political considerations appear to have operated to prevent the suggestions made, on that head, from being attended to. During the reign of George I, Colonel John Purry, a native of Switzerland, in a Memorial presented to his Majesty in favour of Georgia, stated, "That there is a certain latitude, 33° N., so happily tempered between the extremes of heat and cold, as to be more peculiarly adapted than any other for certain rich productions of the earth; amongst many others he enumerated *cotton*." He afterwards "settled on the banks of the river Savannah, and founded the town of Purrysburgh."

The cultivation of this valuable plant proceeded but

slowly. In the year 1785, five bags, and, in 1786, six bags only of cotton were imported from the United States. Morse, in his *American Geography*, (edition 1794,) although he states cotton to be a produce of Carolina and Georgia, yet does not name it as an article of export. In 1791, only sixty-four bags of American cotton were imported at Liverpool, and, in 1792, 138,288 lbs. only.

The cotton plant is tap rooted, and requires, consequently, depth of rich light soil. Being of a succulent nature, it is very liable to be injured by spring frosts or very wet seasons, but more particularly by a destructive insect, the chenelle, a caterpillar, which has been known to destroy whole fields of the most promising crops in a single night. Under judicious cultivation, the same soil is found to carry cotton for several successive years, by an application of vegetable manure. In the Carolinas it is cultivated as an annual, and is found to flourish best when the seed is sown in April, so as to ripen its fruit in time to be cleared off the ground before the autumnal rains. It is cultivated as far north as about 36° , and even in Kentucky.

By experiments made in the southern districts of the United States, it is found, that the growth of cotton is not confined to tropical regions. "By selecting the seeds of the early blown bolls of cotton, and preserving them for sowing, an early species is produced, which may be cultivated even to 37° N. latitude, where the white man may labour in the fields." An inspection of the terrestrial globe presents ample field for speculation in this view. Great labour and pains are required in preparing the lands for seed and in destroying the weeds, for in America the cotton plant is of humble growth, but in the West India islands it becomes a lofty shrub.

The cotton plant is cultivated to a very great extent in

the Mogul empire, in the kingdoms of Siam and Pegu, in Sumatra, Persia, Arabia, Asia Minor, Natolia, Smyrna, and Aleppo; also, in Senegal, Sierra Leone, and other parts of Africa; in Candia, Cyprus, Malta; and attempts have recently been made to cultivate it in Spain and in the south of France.

In sheltered situations, it has been known to ripen its pods or bolls in England. J. Blackburne, Esq., M.P., had a gown made from cotton grown in his own gardens, for a dress for his lady to appear at court. Four ounces of the raw material made seven yards and a half of muslin, yard and half in width.

The cotton plant is grown also in some parts of the Russian Empire, in Astracan, Orenburg, and even at Kislar. The female Tartars of the two former provinces are expert spinners; but it is not grown in sufficient quantities for the home supply of the great Russian empire, which imports considerable quantities, both of the raw material and of manufactured goods.

Some specimens of cotton from Carthage have lately been imported at Liverpool cleaned by the saw-gin.

The machine called the saw-gin, invented about 1797, by Eli Whitney, Esq., a native of Westborough, in Massachusetts, for preparing or cleaning the bowed Georgia, or uplands, tended greatly to increase the growth of cotton in America.

The bolls of the sea island cotton are sometimes taken off the ground, when ripe, and housed: these are prepared during the winter. After being gathered, they are dried in the sun, until the seed vessel becomes quite hard, which is separated by passing the cotton between two slightly grooved wooden rollers, driven by treadles, put into motion by a negro's foot, whilst he presses the cotton between them with his hands. This machine is called the

roller gin: the labour is very great. It is surprising, that, although many attempts have been made to improve this clumsy piece of machinery by the mechanists of the United States, they have hitherto proved unsuccessful; but, imperfect as it is, one person can, with ease, clean 1,000 lbs. in one day, whereas, previously to its invention, it was thought a proof of great dexterity, skill, and industry for one man to clean a single pound each day.

In Surinam the cotton plant was first cultivated in 1735. Both there and in the Brazils the perennial species are said to flourish best. From the time of the conquest of Surinam by the Dutch, Pernambuco had derived great benefit from the cultivation of cotton; it fell into disrepute from neglect in packing it.

Whilst engaged in preparing this history of the cotton manufactures, I wrote to an intelligent friend at Charleston on the subject, who favoured me with the following reply:

“ Charleston, April 8, 1824.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ Yours, of the 3d of January, reached me only a few days ago. The queries you put, respecting cotton, I will answer to the best of my power. It is an annual plant throughout the United States, but in climates that are free from frost, such as the East and West Indies, and many parts of South America, it is generally a perennial plant, though seldom cultivated more than two or three years in succession; after that, it ceases to bear with the same abundance, and fresh plants become necessary. It is not cultivated in the United States, north of latitude 35°, but some successful experiments, as to the possibility of raising it, have been made in the neighbourhood of New York, or in latitude 40°. Cotton was first shipped as an article

of commerce about the year 1793, from the United States. It had been previously cultivated for domestic purposes only. The cultivation is chiefly carried on by slaves, both in North and South America, though in North America, in the western parts of Georgia and Carolina, the white population is also chiefly employed in raising cotton.

“ Sea island cotton is the finest at present known, and takes its name from being grown chiefly on small islands, the principal of which are situated on the coast between Charleston and Savannah. The whole quantity raised of this kind is now about 36,000 bales per annum, but the quantity raised in the United States, of all kinds, is from 550 to 600,000 per annum, of which about 400,000 are shipped to Great Britain. The best quality of sea island is generally produced from a light sandy soil, though richer lands may yield a larger quantity to the acre. Good strong land is most favourable for raising cotton upon generally.

“ The increase in the production of cotton has not been regular; but it has nearly doubled since the peace of 1815, and appears likely to go on increasing.

“ Cotton planters generally commence preparing their lands in the month of February, and put the seed into the ground during March and April. It is planted in rows, and thinned as becomes necessary. At first, great attention is requisite to keep down the weeds and grass, which, if not eradicated, would soon destroy the young plants. The plant on its first appearance, and for a few weeks, is exceedingly tender, and the slightest frost hurts or kills it. When this happens, a new crop is usually sown, though with dubious success. The gathering season commences partially in August, but is general in September and October, and continues, when the weather is fine and dry, till Christmas, as the pods ripen and open gradually.

After it is gathered, it goes through a process, called ginning; it is then packed for market. Present appearances are favourable for the growing crop; and, with the aid of suitable weather till November next, there will, probably, be a larger production than was ever known in the United States.

“W. L.”

That species of cotton, called bowed Georgia was not known in America formerly by that name, but by that of Upland. The former, or English name, is derived, some say, from the bowing or saw ginning, the instrument acting on the cotton like the string of a bow.

This species is a regulating article in the value of cotton; somewhat in like manner to that by which the 3 per cents. regulate the prices of the several public funds.

All cotton, except Orleans and Upland Georgias, yield black seed, but these two give green seed. Petersburg, in Virginia, produces good cotton.

“Cotton in Paraguay, called ‘The Mandiyu,’ is produced by shrubs scarcely bigger than a hazel, with wood and bark like the elder, and clothed with plenty of soft woolly leaves. Between three and four leaves, with which the unripe nuts are surrounded, grow flowers larger than roses, composed of five broad yellow petals, streaked with red; and white stamens grow in the bottom of the flowers. The blossoms at length become fruit of a green colour, oval, or rather conical, and, when full grown, larger than a plum. When ripe, it turns black, separates into three parts, thrusting out white cotton, full of black seeds, resembling pistachoe nuts in size and shape. Under the black skin of these seeds is concealed a yellowish white pith, of a sweet taste, very oily, and of much use in allaying cough and respiration. The oil expressed from

them is said to be efficacious in cases of stone, and some other disorders. Cotton itself, when burnt, will stop the effusion of blood. As the cotton gradually ripens and bursts from its prison, it is not gathered all at once, but gathered day by day. In the Guaranay towns this is the business of girls, who walk about the fields and pluck the fruit with a gentle hand, that the shrubs may not be injured. The cotton, daily collected, is spread on hides, in the court-yard, or laid out in the sun to dry. If this be properly attended to, it may either be safely kept for years, or spun immediately. To extricate the seeds from the cotton, the women make use of a wooden machine, consisting of a couple of cylinders, the thickness of two fingers, into which they insert the cotton, and, twisting it about with their hands, cause the seeds to fall out of themselves; because, as they are thicker than the space between the cylinders, they are squeezed out by them.

“ Some parts of Paraguay produce yellow cotton, but this is very uncommon; for, in every other place throughout the country, the cotton is as white as snow, and grows on shrubs which are reared from seed sown on little plots of ground, and yield fruit for many years. If any plant withers or grows old, fresh seed is sown, and another succeeds, which bears fruit the first year. Cotton loves a sunny elevated situation, exposed to the winds on every side, and full of stones. However favourable the soil may naturally be to the produce of cotton, it always requires much care in the culture. It must be ploughed, and weeded over and over again to clear it of thistles, tares, and grass. The furrows and ditches, into each of which three or four fresh cotton seeds are placed, must be dug in a right line, and at such a distance from each other, that the oxen and plough may have room to pass through the intermediate spaces. The same field, indeed,

must be fresh ploughed every year ; and, at the approach of spring, the plants which have been stripped of their leaves, by winter, are cut like vines, and are quickly covered with new foliage. The poorer sort amongst the Spaniards of Paraguay wear cotton shirts, the richer ones liuen."—From an account of the Abipones, from the Latin of Martin Bofrizhoffer, a missionary for a period of eighteen years in that country, vol. i, pp. 393—396.

The first package of cotton from the United States was imported into Scotland by Messrs. Archibald Campbell and Co., of Glasgow, and consisted of a small quantity in what is called a pocket, the grower having been unwilling to raise a larger quantity till he had ascertained its value in a British market.

When sea island cotton was first imported from the United States, the staple was objected to, as too long, and it is said, that, by one or two spinners, it was literally cut shorter before it was used. Its value was soon discovered, however, by the more ingenious spinners, and some of them, as well as the dealers, realized a handsome property by purchasing it before the planters had discovered its relative value. The late Robert Spear, Esq., was the first to direct his attention to it as an article of importation, and he found it a very lucrative one.

For some years past the printers have been able, by the use of the cylinder press, to work off, with the greatest accuracy, more than one piece in a minute. A method has very recently been discovered of printing three, four, and even six colours by one operation.

EGYPT.

In a work of Theophrastus, a translation of which, entitled "*Theophrasti Eresii de Historia Plantarum*,"

published at Amsterdam, 1644, and now in my possession, the cotton plant is named *gossypium Ægypti*, or, the cotton plant of Egypt, which implies, that it was once cultivated there, although Egypt, according to Dr. Robertson, imported its manufactures of cotton goods from India.

Theophrastus describes certain trees as growing on the isle of Thyle, in the Arabian Gulf, whose leaves resemble vines, which, when ripe, open, and from the fruit linen is made. This description, it is evident, must refer to the cotton plant.

The soil and climate of Egypt is favourable to the cultivation of the several productions of tropical regions. Volney stated its population at 2,300,000, and D'Anville estimated, that it contained two thousand square leagues of tillable land. The extremes of its temperature are from 50° to 88° of Fahrenheit; the hot season from March to November; and the climate favourable to longevity. The finest flax is grown there, and, with proper attention, there cannot be a doubt but that cotton, of very excellent quality and to considerable amount, may be produced.

The year 1823 was remarkable for the first importation of cotton from Egypt into Great Britain: 1,365 bags were sent to London and 903 bags into Liverpool direct; it being understood, that, if these samples should meet encouraging prices, the Pacha of Egypt had determined to employ the population of that fertile country in the cultivation of cotton to a considerable extent.

The horrid despotism of the government, and the abject state of the people, as foretold in sacred prophecy, must render very precarious regular supplies from thence; nevertheless, it may be expedient for Great Britain to give every encouragement to this new source of commerce, not only to ensure a full supply of the raw material, but as a means of introducing, more extensively, British manufactures

into the interior of Africa, and to prevent a too great dependance upon America for the raw material.

The first cargo was brought into Liverpool by the *Ann*, in December, 1823, and obtained from 11d. to 12d. per lb.; sea islands, at that time, being at from 12d. to 20d. per lb.; and bowed Georgias, or uplands, at 9½d.

The specimens sent were not well cleaned or assorted; but, if properly got up, several cotton brokers are of opinion, that Egyptian cotton will maintain good prices in the British markets.

Had Napoleon Bonaparte succeeded in bringing Egypt under French dominion, there is reason to believe, that the cultivation of cotton, sugar, and other colonial productions formed part of his mighty project. His plans were directed against British commerce, and to make Egypt a colony of France. He offered a million of francs, upwards of forty thousand pounds, for the discovery of a method of spinning flax like cotton, and boasted that he had naturalized, in France, the manufacture of cotton.

In a like determined spirit of hostility to England, he established several extensive cotton manufactories both in France and Belgium. The French government advanced the sum of fifty thousand Napoleons to support one concern only, in the neighbourhood of Ghent, which has long since been stopped, and the works and buildings are now in a state of ruin and dilapidation.

It was in Ghent that, since the peace, a very considerable quantity of British manufactured goods was burnt in the public market-place, by the ill-judged jealousy of the inhabitants, who, blinded by their deep-rooted animosity to England, did not perceive that they thereby benefited, rather than injured, British manufactures, as it rendered fresh supplies necessary. The same enmity still subsists. A society was formed at Brussels, and great exertions

made to extend its influence, which bound all its members towards each other not to purchase, sell, or make use of any articles whatever of British manufacture; nevertheless, one of the foremost and most strenuous of its promoters, a considerable "marchand" of cotton stockings, purchased a quantity of British hose, had the maker's marks taken out, substituted his own, and sold them as his own manufacture.

Since the commencement of the war between the Greeks and the Turks, an extensive carrying-trade has been established between the ports of Egypt and those of Asiatic and European Turkey and the Archipelago. In 1822, more than 900 vessels entered the port of Alexandria, 200 of which were British ships. Should Greece succeed in her attempt to emancipate herself from Turkish thralldom, and what heart beats not high in her cause? many new and advantageous sources of commerce would be opened in the Mediterranean for British enterprise.

Mohammed Ali, the present spirited Pacha of Egypt, is said to possess very enlarged views of commerce and of political economy, considering the country over which he rules; but, where life and all that is valuable in life are held at the momentary caprice of a tyrant, hope turns pale and expectation sickens. Considerable supplies of cotton wool are looked to from thence in the course of the present year. The plague which desolated London, in 1665, having been thought to have been introduced by woollen goods, some fears have been entertained lest that fatal malady, which is frequently found to prevail in Egypt, should be brought into Liverpool with the cotton from that country. But Smyrna and other countries in the Levant are visited also with that pestilence; it becomes requisite, therefore, that those who superintend the vessels of quarantine should be on the alert.

Cotton is admitted free into Great Britain; and, by treaty, the produce of the United States and of the Brazils can be imported alike in British, American, and Portuguese vessels; East India cotton in British vessels alone, when direct from India. Cotton may, however, also be brought here from the United States, France, &c. in British vessels. The duty is 6 per cent. *ad valorem*, except on British plantation, which is not subject to duty, the growth of our own West India colonies being admitted free. About three-fourths of the quantity brought to this port is the produce of the United States, which engross a large proportion of the advantages arising from the carriage thereof to this market, at a freight, in times of peace, averaging, from Carolina and Georgia, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per pound, and from New Orleans, about 1d. per pound. This trade with the Brazils and the South American colonies, or states, is carried on in British ships, under the same regulations as the above. The rates of freight not being so well settled, do not admit of any very accurate quotation. This article, when landed, is generally stored in free warehouses, the quickness of sale and delivery requiring the most unrestrained access, at all times, to the bulk. It is the opinion of those persons most conversant with foreign trade, that, if a drawback of the duty paid on importation were allowed on exportation, this port would be the great medium of supply to the continental markets of Europe. Under the present regulations, perhaps not one-half of the orders received from the continent can be carried into effect, on the same terms of advantage as those for the home trade. The English manufacturers are gradually becoming the principal exporters and importers, the British merchant, comparatively, having no existence in this branch of trade but as a commission agent. This port, extensive as its commerce in the article of cotton may appear, is gradually

becoming only the medium of shipping and receiving the returns, under the direct orders of the manufacturers of Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, and other manufacturing districts.

The local regulations of this trade are admirable, and may be taken as a model in commercial intercourse. All contracts are made good by payments within, or not exceeding, ten days from the day of sale, the paper money bearing the highest character of respectability. Contracts to the amount of from six to seven millions per annum are, in this manner, made and carried into effect, unobstructed by any difficulties of a legal nature; nor is it ever known, that these honorary bargains are violated. The operative part of the business is transacted through the medium of brokers, who receive one-half per cent. on the amount of their contracts; and so satisfactory are these arrangements to the public, that, from these causes and the natural advantage which cotton possesses of not injuring by time, it has become a very favourite article of investment with speculative views.

In the Exchange-buildings, Liverpool, is a very convenient sale-room, used principally for disposing of cotton, by auction; the several cotton brokers attend, and sales to a very considerable amount are effected in a few minutes; for with such accuracy is the value ascertained, that several bidders advance oftentimes one farthing per pound at the same instant. Disputes sometimes arise; neither of the parties will advance; the article is put up again; but seldom or ever obtains more than the price which it had previously reached when the dispute arose.

There are now about ninety houses engaged as cotton brokers, at Liverpool. Mr. Holt is stated to have been the first who, about sixty years since, engaged in that line, separately from any other; previously to which time cotton

was sold by brokers in other lines of business. The firm afterwards became Holt and Davis, and was the origin of the present house of Cooke and Comer, whose concerns are of very great magnitude. Others are of opinion, that Mr. Charles Lowndes, of Edge-hill, now living, should be considered as the first who acted as a cotton broker in Liverpool. In the year 1778, he bought for the house of J. T. and W. Edensor. He was the first person who elevated the American colours in the port of Liverpool, after the peace of 1783.

There is an old commercial adage, "That trade is often very sick, but never dies." The abolition of the slave-trade, in 1807, and the operation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, directed peculiarly to injure British commerce, by which the continental powers were compelled to shut their ports against us, excited great temporary alarm among our merchants, which was increased by anticipations of the probable effects thereof upon our friendly intercourses with America, and by the embargo imposed by that country on all American vessels, prohibiting the export of produce. At this period, the stocks of cotton in hand happily were very considerable, which somewhat counteracted the hostile intentions of the enemy: for

	Pounds.
The import of cotton wool into Liverpool, in 1807, was..	196,467
1808, only..	66,215
Being a decrease of	130,252

occasioned principally by a deficiency in the customary supplies from America.

Sea island cotton, which, in January, 1808, obtained only 2s. 4d., in the month of December had risen to 4s. 10d. per lb. A spirit of speculation contributed somewhat towards the advance. These several circumstances combined to operate a decreased rate of consumption and

high prices, as cause and effect, and have left an impressive memorial of the importance of rendering manufactured articles at moderate rates.

Political events, that could not have been anticipated in human calculations, opened fresh sources of supply of the raw material from the Brazils and Spanish America, attended with this farther advantage, that new markets were thereby afforded for the various manufactures of Britain. The revolutions which have since taken place in this fertile region of the earth have awakened, in the old world, a spirit of adventure which is still in progressive operation.

The annual report of one of the most respectable mercantile houses in the cotton trade, at Liverpool, made up to the close of the year 1808, stated, "We may expect that the supplies from the Brazils and from our colonies will fall short of the demand, even for our present rate of consumption, and should any channel open for the export of our yarns, the stocks of which are still heavy in the hands of the principal spinners, we may look for a demand much more than equal to any supplies that can possibly be procured without the assistance of America; whenever the intercourse between the two countries, however, shall be renewed, it is evident that the influx arising from the accumulation of two or more successive crops will be so great as to depress prices to a lower rate than has been known for a long period of time." Subsequent events confirmed the truth of this opinion; for, in the year 1808, the total amount of cotton wool imported into Great Britain was 43,605,982 lbs. But, in 1810, the total import was 136,488,935 lbs., which reduced the price so considerably, that sea island obtained only from 2s. to 2s. 9d. per lb., and continued at these reduced prices the whole of the year.

A review of the commerce of Great Britain, for the year 1823, presents a most encouraging aspect, particularly since, as it is well expressed in the annual circular alluded to, it may be attributed "To the improved situation of the lower classes, not only in the manufacturing but agricultural districts." The weekly home consumption of cotton has increased, on an average, upwards of 300 bags, which at 280 lbs. only, amounts to 84,000 lbs. annually.

In this review, Liverpool lifts her front on high.

	Pounds.
The total amount of cotton imported into Great Britain, in 1823, has been	187,231,520
Into London and Glasgow, only	25,238,360

Balance imported at Liverpool.....161,993,160

being six times as much as the aggregate of all the other parts of the kingdom, and ten times as much as has been imported at London.

In the report alluded to above, it is added, "That all the mills are at work, and new ones are coming into operation, so that there is, at present, every appearance of a continued increase in the consumption of the raw material." This may serve to take off some considerable portion of the large stock on hand at the close of the year 1823.

Many of the most considerable brokerage houses, in Liverpool, issue circular reports among their correspondents, with their particular views, which may be considered barometers of trade. In the cotton trade, weekly circulars are issued. The practice argues a manliness and liberality which is highly honourable to the parties concerned.

Cotton, during the year 1823, experienced several fluctuations, and terminated at a low price, in consequence of the stock on hand being so much greater than was anticipated by those houses whose extensive dealings gave

them the best opportunities of forming a judgment. The present rate of prices, the abundance of money in the market, and the low rate of interest, will probably induce speculators to invest considerable sums in this article.

The following abstract exhibits the state of the cotton trade, as relates to the quantity imported, and shows the large proportion of that commerce which Liverpool enjoys :

	Bales.
Stock of cotton in hand in the several ports of Great Britain, December 31, 1820	407,500
Imported in the year 1821	488,100
Ditto 1822	533,150
Ditto 1823	668,400
	<hr/>
	2,097,150
Deduct stock on hand, 31st December, 1823	339,028
	<hr/>
	1,758,122
Deduct exports of 1821, 1822, and 1823	147,700
	<hr/>
	1,610,422

The average consumption of cotton, in Great Britain, the three last years $1,610,422 \div 3 = 570,474$; consequently, the import of 1823 exceeded the average consumption by 97,926 bales.

In taking a prospective view of the cotton trade, as relates to its great manufacturing interests, it becomes necessary to inquire, whether the United States will continue to take off such annual supplies of manufactured cotton goods as they now do. Some are of opinion, that they will manufacture principally what they will require. Two large concerns are establishing, in shares, with capitals of from three to five hundred thousand pounds each. It must, however, be a long, a very long time before the surplus capitals of that yet infant nation, with its increasing population, can rival, much less supersede

the solid establishments of the mother country; its increasing population will require increasing supplies of clothing, and cotton articles are now become necessities of life.

South America, also, as she increases in civilization, opens new channels to this branch of our commerce. That continent, taken at a rough estimate, and measured as a triangle, the base of which, on the west, is about 45 degrees, and the perpendicular 80 degrees, contains 3,200,418 square miles, adequate to support an immense population.

Another, and a most important view of the subject presents itself, when it is considered, that, should the present momentous plans for the amelioration of our own country be attended with ultimate success, so as to enable all the lower classes of the United Kingdom to be only comfortably clothed, an amount equal to all that is at present manufactured would be consumed at home, even without any exportation; so that, from the whole, we may deduce this axiom, THAT THE COTTON MANUFACTORIES OF GREAT BRITAIN HAVE NOT ATTAINED THE SUMMIT OF THEIR GREATNESS.

The government of the United States have, by a new tariff, increased the duties on British manufactured goods imported; with a view to encourage and to advance their own manufactures; a shortsighted policy, unworthy of a wise nation. Great Britain possesses powerful means of counteraction: raw cotton may be obtained in abundance from other countries; and, so long as British capital is forthcoming to pay for it, there need be little fear entertained about the necessary supplies. The history of the cotton trade, hitherto, has fully proved, that the supply of the raw material cannot be too ample for the British manufacturers, however it may affect the gains of the growers thereof.

America is not yet arrived at that period of internal prosperity which fits her to become a great manufacturing country. So would not Washington or Franklin, those great luminaries of the western world, have counselled: her capital and labour may be far more advantageously employed in the furtherance of agriculture, trade, and navigation.

The preceding brief narrative of the rise and progress of this most valuable branch of British commerce cannot fail to fill the mind with astonishment.

The following statement exhibits its increase since the year 1800, taking the maximum at 100:

	1800.		1823.
Cotton,	66	....	100
Woollen,	100	....	40
Hardwares,	23	....	8

For several years past, the amount of cotton manufactured goods exported, exceeds that of all other articles of commerce, when added together. It comprises more than half the exports of the whole kingdom, estimated by the official value in the returns to Parliament.

	Pounds.
The quantity of cotton imported into Great Britain, in the year 1705, amounted to	1,170,881
1770	6,687,560
1823	188,100,000

For further illustrating this very interesting subject, reference may be made to the valuable tables which follow this report.

1791.

In the Year.	Portugal.	East India.	Ireland.	Total.
1791	34,500	..	3,871	68,404
1792	37,268	..	6,423	72,264
1793	6,541	..	3,337	24,971
1794	17,028	..	1,621	38,022
1795	21,841	..	963	54,841
1796	30,721	..	1,297	63,526
1797	28,314	..	2,672	58,258
1798	29,095	..	147	69,634
1799	25,362	..	1,690	86,784
1800	19,947	..	2,353	92,580
1801	25,003	..	1,644	96,752
1802	47,300	..	391	135,182
1803	49,916	..	2,107	140,127
1804	35,697	..	690	153,246
1805	39,416	..	1,429	178,684
1806	35,293	..	540	173,278
1807	11,852	..	359	197,346
1808	3,032	..	2,183	66,215
1809	86,880	..	4,015	267,283
1810	11,500	..	5,182	320,600
1811	698	..	1,182	172,792
1812	1,639	..	1,839	171,774
1813 ....	..	..	6,334	141,282
1814 ....	..	..	4,439	182,720
1815 ....	..	1,464	1,608	270,984
1816 ....	..	10,414	439	276,525
1817 ....	..	23,689	..	314,181
1818 ....	..	86,126	..	425,395
1819 ....	..	62,037	..	366,186
1820 ....	..	7,668	..	458,693
1821 ....	..	3,849	..	413,151
1822 ....	..	2,165	..	453,903
1823 ....	..	7,929	..	578,547

ved.

TABLE II.
STATEMENT OF THE EXTREME PRICES OF COTTON WOOL IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1805 TO 1823, INCLUSIVE.

Sea Island, very fine.			New Orleans.			Upland.			Pernambuco.			Maryland.			Demerara.			Bengal.		
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1805 35 a 56	18 a	18 a 26	16 a 25	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2
1806 30 37	17 24	17 24	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2
1807 28 30	18 21	18 21	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2
1808 28 58	17 37	17 37	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2
1809 26 60	14 36	14 36	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2
1810 24 33	13 23 1/2	13 23 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2
1811 23 30	13 17 1/2	13 17 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2
1812 25 40	14 26	14 26	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2
1813 37 48	23 31	23 31	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2
1814 42 72	31 39	31 39	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2
1815 80 33	48 57	48 57	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2
1816 86 1/2 28 1/2	34 39	34 39	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2
1817 38 30	33 36	33 36	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2
1818 31 26	46 54	46 54	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2
1819 39 26	38 48	38 48	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2
1820 20 28	30 36	30 36	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2
1821 17 26	22 30	22 30	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2
1822 15 24	18 28	18 28	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2
1823 15 23	17 24	17 24	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2	15 31 1/2

TABLE III.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY (IN LBS. NETT) OF COTTON
WOOL IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

1701 a 1705 aver, of 5 yrs.	1,170,811	1805	59,682,406
1716 a 1720	2,173,287	1806	58,176,283
1771 a 1775	4,764,589	1807	74,925,306
1776 a 1780	6,706,013	1808	43,605,982
1781 a 1785	10,941,934	1809	92,812,282
1786 a 1790	23,443,270	1810	136,488,935
1791	28,706,675	1811	91,576,535
1792	34,907,497	1812	63,025,936
1793	19,040,929	1813	50,966,000
1794	24,358,587	1814	60,060,239
1795	26,401,340	1815	99,306,543
1796	32,126,267	1816	93,120,055
1797	23,354,371	1817	124,912,968
1798	31,860,641	1818	177,282,168
1799	43,379,278	1819	149,739,820
1800	56,010,712	1820	about 143,897,000
1801	56,004,305	1821	121,013,000
1802	60,345,600	1822	142,202,000
1803	53,812,284	1823	188,100,000
1804	61,867,329		

TABLE IV.

IMPORT OF COTTON WOOL INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN THE
YEAR 1823.

	Liverpool	London.	Glasgow.	Total.
Growth of U. States, from New Orleans	100,541	1,180	6,986	108,707
Savannah and Darien	97,142			
Charleston	98,097	5,767	20,222	342,831
Other Ports	117,944		4,649	
Portugal and Brazils	134,895	9,646	70	144,611
East Indies	7,905	30,488	—	38,393
Demerara, &c.	7,825	1,219	3,212	12,256
West India Islands and Spanish Colonies	12,222	1,796	1,358	15,376
Continent of Europe	1,732	3,891	—	5,623
Total, packages	578,303	53,987	36,507	668,797

TABLE V.

STATEMENT OF THE CONSUMPTION OF COTTON WOOL IN
GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	Packages.	Lbs.	Packages, weekly.
1814	338,300	71,043,000	6,506
1815	325,100	79,974,000	6,252
1816	337,400	88,736,000	6,488
1817	407,000	107,041,000	7,826
1818	422,700	109,902,000	8,129
1819	434,300	109,518,000	8,352
1820	466,900	120,265,000	8,979
1821	499,100	129,029,000	9,598
1822	544,800	145,493,000	10,477
1823	560,100	154,146,000	10,771

TABLE VI.
GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE IMPORT, EXPORT, AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON WOOL, IN GREAT
BRITAIN, IN THE YEAR 1823.

	Packages.	Packages.
Stock in the Ports, 1st January, 1823	286,500	36,397
Ditto in Dealers' and Spinners' hands,		
England	53,000	
Scotland	4,000	
Imports in 1823	57,000	
	669,707	
Export to the Continent and Ireland		
Taken for Consumption of England and		
Scotland from the Ports		532,100
Decrease of Stock in the hands of Dealers		
and Spinners		27,000
Consumed in England 508,700, or 2,663		
bags per week		569,100
Consumed in Scotland 56,400, or 1,053		
bags per week		
Remaining on hand in the Ports, 1st January, 1824		363,300
In Dealers and Spinners' hands, England		27,500
Scotland		2,500
		30,000
		1,011,397

TABLE VII.

CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH THE LINEN AND COTTON TRADES, CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

A.D.

- Cotton and linen were used for habiliments in the East from the earliest ages.
- The cotton manufactures of India were remarked by the Greeks, when Alexander overrun Greece, B. C. 340.
- Theophrastus, the pupil of Plato, treats expressly on the cotton plant. He flourished B. C. 480.
- Pliny notices it also. He died A. D. 79.
- 1101 The measure of the ell fixed by Henry I.
- 1256 Venice, Genoa, and the Italian states commenced their commerce with the East.
- 1280 The manufacture of cotton introduced into China from India.
- 1330 Edward III encouraged manufacturers, from foreign countries, to settle in England.
- 1386 A company of linen weavers attempted an establishment in London.
- 1430 Linen so valuable that the Queen of France had only two "chemises" in her wardrobe.
- 1497 The passage to India, round the Cape of Good Hope, discovered.
- 1500 The first attempt made to introduce cotton goods into England.
- 1560 Guiccardini records the low countries to be the depôt of India goods and of cottons from the Levant.
- 1565 The first act of Parliament relating to cotton goods.
- 1579 Staining of linen practised in England.
- 1590 Sailcloth first manufactured in England, James I, cap. 23.
- 1594 Seeds of the cotton plant brought to England and cultivated in hot houses (vide Gerarde.)
- 1600 The first charter granted to the English East India Company.
- 1601 The first voyages made to the East Indies greatly advantageous.
- 1631 Printed calicoes stated in the "Fœdera" as imported into England.

- 1640 Fustians manufactured at Bolton, in Lancashire.
 — A settlement made at Madras for piece goods.
- 1641 Lewis Roberts published his tract, entitled "Treasure of Traffic." He states cotton wool to be manufactured into fustians.
- 1666 Some fine linen made at Ipswich by French refugees.
- 1669 23,680 lbs. of linen yarn imported into London from Scotland.
- 1670 The wearing of flimsy India muslins first introduced into England.
 — The Dutch loom first used in England.
- 1673 Blome, in his *History of Liverpool*, speaks of great cotton manufacturers in the adjacent parts.
- 1676 Calico printing first introduced into London.
- 1681 Sir William Temple, in his *Miscellanies*, foretold the prosperity of the Irish linen manufactory.
- 1689 Ireland exported linen, value £6,000.
- 1696 } Acts of Parliament passed to encourage the Irish linen trade,
 1698 } and the settlement of French Protestants in Ireland.
 1704 }
- 1700 The manufacturing of muslins first attempted at Paisley, in Scotland.
- 1720 From this period, until 1740, a considerable demand was experienced for British goods for the Spanish settlements through the West Indies.
- 1721 The wearing of Indian calicoes prohibited.
- 1722 The growth of hemp and flax encouraged by Parliament.
- 1725 Linens, lawns, and cambric first manufactured at Glasgow.
 Mr. James Monteith, of Anderston, was the first manufacturer who warped a muslin web in Scotland.
- 1730 Cotton spinning commenced unsuccessfully by Mr. Wyatt, at Lichfield, who spun the first thread of cotton ever produced without the intervention of fingers.
- 1735 The cotton plant first cultivated in Surinam.
- 1738 Mr. Lewis Paul took out a patent for an improved method of carding.
 — The fly shuttle first invented by Mr. John Kay, of Bury.

1738 151,219 yards of linen manufactured in Scotland, and of 3,000 spindles of their linen yarn imported into the port of London.

1742 } Bounties offered on Irish linens.
1747 }

1742 The first mill for spinning cotton erected at Birmingham. It was turned by assot. This machinery was sold in 1748.

1749 A British Linen Company established at Edinburgh, by Royal Charter.

1750 The Linen Board in Ireland offered premiums to encourage the manufactory there.

— The fly shuttle brought into general use.

— The cotton manufactories in England estimated to employ 20,000 persons. The manufacturers began to travel about this time and sell by sample.

1753 All parts of Ireland opened for exportation of wool and yarn into Great Britain.

1758 Cotton velvets first made in England, by Jeremiah Clark, and cotton quiltings, by Joseph Shaw, at Bolton.

— The Sankby canal, the first inland navigation, opened in England.

1759 French cambrics and lawns prohibited.

1760 The Irish Linen-hall erected.

— Calico printing removed from London to Lancashire.

— Muslins from India first imported and worn in England.

— Mr. James Hargreave applied the stock cards, used in the woollen manufacture, to cotton, with some improvements.

— Mr. Robert Kay invented the drop-box.

1761 Arkwright obtained his first patent for the spinning frame.

— India calicoes first imported.

1762 Cylinder cards invented. First used by the father of Sir Robert Peel.

1763 Rouen was the principal market for the sale of cotton wool.

— Thomas Highs claims to have invented the spinning jenny.

1764 The manufacture of British cambric encouraged by act of Parliament.

- 1767 The spinning jenny said to have been invented by Mr. James Hargreaves.
- 1768 Mr. Arkwright claims to have invented the new method of spinning cotton.
- 1769 Mr. Arkwright obtained his patent for spinning with cotton, having built a mill at Nottingham.
- 1770 5,521 bags of cotton imported into Liverpool from the West Indies; also three bales from New York, four bags from Virginia and Maryland, and three barrels from North Carolina.
- 1771 Mr. Arkwright built a second cotton mill, at Cromford, worked by water.
- 1772 British calicoes first made in Lancashire; extended in 1787.
— John Lees invented the feeder, and James Hargreaves the crank and combs.
- 1773 Duke of Bridgewater's canal opened.
— Calicoes first manufactured in England.
— A good yellow dye for cotton discovered by Dr. R. Williams.
- 1774 Power looms, by machinery, invented by the Rev. Dr. Cartwright.
— Bill passed to prevent the exportation of utensils and machinery used in the cotton manufactories.
- 1775 Mr. Arkwright took out a second patent for improvements in spinning cotton, December 16.
- 1778 A bill passed to allow the free importation of cotton yarn, manufactured in Ireland, into any of the British ports.
- 1779 Cayenne, Surinam, Essequibo, Demerara, and St. Domingo cotton most in esteem.
— The populace destroyed the machinery used for carding and spinning cotton, in Lancashire.
- 1780 Hall in the wood machines, invented by Mr. Crompton, rewarded by Parliament with a vote of £5,000.
- 1781 Mr. Arkwright commenced actions against Colonel Mordaunt and various manufacturers, for invading his patent.—Verdict for the defendants.
— Brazil cotton first imported, but very dirty, from Maranham.

- 1781 Duty laid on cotton and cotton wool imported, during the continuance of hostilities.
- 1782 Mr. James Watt obtained his patent for the steam engine.
 — Cotton sent from Lancaster to London, per land carriage.
- 1783 Surat and also Bourbon cotton first imported or known in Manchester about this time.
 — Bill passed to encourage the manufactories of linen and cotton; further encouragement given in 1786.
 — Peace with France, Spain, Holland, and America.
- 1784 Mr. Richard Arkwright's first patent expired,
 — An American vessel, which brought eight bags of cotton, was seized at the custom-house, Liverpool.
 — Cotton manufactured in Great Britain, in this year, was 11,280,238 lbs., and valued at £3,850,000 sterling.
 — Cotton, in small quantities, came from the United States between 1782 and 1784.
- 1785 M'Intosh and David Dale commenced dying the Turkey red, in Glasgow.
 — Pullicat handkerchiefs began to be made,
 — Mule jenny completed.
 — From 1780, to this period, British muslins were manufactured at Anderton, by Oldknow.
 — Final decision against Sir Richard Arkwright's second patent, in June.
 — Duties on cotton stuffs repealed,
- 1786 Berthollet applied the oxymuriatic acid to bleaching.
 — Commercial treaty between England and France.
 — Bourbon cotton sold from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 4^p 11^p.
 — Mr. Richard Arkwright received the honour of knighthood, and the following year was elected high-sheriff for Derbyshire.
- 1787 Cotton manufactories estimated to employ 260,000 men and women and 60,000 children.
 — Many houses concerned in speculations in cotton were ruined this and the subsequent year.
- 1790 Watt's steam engine getting into general use.

- 1790 The cotton plant commenced to be extensively cultivated in the southern states of America.
- Considerable quantities of Surat cotton imported this year.
- 1791 Insurrection in the island of St. Domingo.
- 1793 War with France.
- Very considerable failures in Great Britain and on the continent.
- Cotton, the growth of the United States, first imported in quantities, by way of our West India islands.
- 1796 War with Spain.
- 1797 A scutching machine invented by Mr. Snodgrass, for cleaning cotton, and first used at Johnston, near Paisley.
- About this time, the saw-gin was invented in the southern states of America, and applied to the cleansing of the produce.
- 1798 The Fame arrived with the first cargo of cotton from the East Indies.
- 1799 Sea islands obtained from 5s. to 5s. 3d. 4^p 1^b.
- 1800 } The entire stock of American cotton, in Liverpool, consisted
or } of one bag only. Sea islands obtained 5s. and Pernam-
1801 } buco 4s. 6d. 4^p 1^b.
- 1801 Preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and France.
- 1802 Peace between England, France, Spain, and Holland.
- Henry Monteith, Bogle, and Co. established a manufactory for bandana handkerchiefs, at Glasgow.
- 1808 Radelyff's dressing machine, for warping and dressing warps, invented.
- War with France.
- 1806 The embargo upon British commodities strictly enforced.
- 1807 King of Spain's proclamation against England confirming the blockading system of Napoleon.
- 1808 January. News arrived of the American embargo. Laid December, 1807.
- May 24, riots at Manchester, originating with the weavers.
- 1809 Considerable arrivals of cotton from America and the Mediterranean in spite of the embargo.

- 1809 British manufactures burnt upon the continent.
- 1810 French decree, declaring the ports of France open for the exportation and importation of certain articles.
- 1811 Mr. John Brown, of New Radford, obtained a patent for the manufacture of bobbin lace.
- 1812 War between England and America.
- 1813 The trade to British India thrown open, under certain restrictions.
- Order in council to blockade all the American ports south of Rhode Island.
- 1814 December 17, an order in council, declaring Liverpool a fit and proper port to receive and deposit goods and merchandise imported from India.
- 1818 A concern opened in Belgium for the manufacturing of bandanas.
- 105,000,000 yards of cotton cloth manufactured in Glasgow this year. Value £5,000,000.
- Urling's lace made.
- Mr. Holt invented his method of preparing sewing cotton.
- 1819 Glasgow had 13,281 looms occupied and 5,256 unoccupied.
- 1820 September 15, 14,000 bags of cotton offered for sale, in one day, at Liverpool.
- 1823 The privy council declared, that Brazil cotton might be imported from Lisbon or other parts of Portugal in British or Portuguese vessels.
- Cotton first imported from Egypt direct to Liverpool, namely, 904 bales by the Ann.
- Upwards of 30,000 power looms worked in and about Manchester.
- The largest annual import of cotton into Great Britain ever known, 668,400 bags.

EAST INDIA TRADE.

The discovery of a passage to India, by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1497, opened new sources of commercial enterprise. The British East India Company obtained their charter of monopoly in 1600, which, injurious as it was to the general interests of British commerce, they enjoyed almost unmolested until near the expiration of a renewed term of twenty years, granted to them from the 1st of March, 1794, when an act of Parliament passed, entitled, "An act for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the East India Company's charter." By this act, the commerce with the East, China only excepted, was thrown open to private adventurers.

In 1787, the company's trade was carried on in

Vessels.	Tons.	Lbs. net.
29	23,500, which imported 18,852,675 of tea.	

The Liverpool merchants had long contemplated these exclusive privileges of the English East India Company as prejudicial to the general interests of trade.

In the year 1792, previous to the grant of the new charter, a public meeting of the merchants and inhabitants of the town was called and held in the Exchange, and a series of resolutions entered into, expressive of the importance and necessity of a free trade with India, and a determination to oppose the renewal of the company's charter.

The extraordinary events which then agitated Europe, and the violence of political parties which succeeded, caused the attempt, at that time, to be laid aside.

The charter obtained by the East India Company was a partial grant only. They were allowed to retain the sole and exclusive right of trading to and from the dominions of the Emperor of China, and the whole, sole, and exclusive right of trading in tea, in, to, and from all islands and

places between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan, until three years' notice, after the 10th of April, 1831.

Except, as is stated above, any of the subjects of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any part of his Majesty's dominions, may carry on trade, for East India produce, from all places, in vessels regulated and navigated according to the laws thereto relating.

By an order in council, dated the 17th of December, 1814, Liverpool was declared to be a port fit and proper for the deposit and safe custody of goods, wares, and merchandise imported from every port and place within the limits of the East India Company's charter.

The merchants of Liverpool, with their usual promptitude, availed themselves of the right of trading with India, and, on the 22d May, 1814, the first vessel, the *Kingsmill*, Captain Cassells, burthen 512 tons, belonging to John and Robert Gladstone and Co., sailed from Liverpool for the East Indies: she made a successful voyage, and returned the following year. - Other adventures followed. The reports from the custom-house, in this branch of commerce, are,

ENTERED INWARDS.			CLEARED OUTWARDS.		
Year.	Vessels.	Tons.	Year.	Vessels.	Tons.
1815	1	512	1815	—	—
1816	8	3,831	1816	—	—
1817	17	7,333	1817	—	—
1818	34	15,171	1818	—	—
1819	38	15,966	1819	—	—
1820	21	8,949	1820	14	5,983
1821	11	4,979	1821	13	5,516
1822	10	4,424	1822	12	5,171
1823	14	6,415	1823	14	5,775

From the preceding statement it appears, that the commerce between Liverpool and the East Indies has declined

since 1819, occasioned, in some measure, by the fall in the prices of East India produce.

The balance of trade between Great Britain and the Eastern world is in favour of the latter: the imports greatly exceed the exports, in which imports tea forms a predominating share.

In the year 1783 the imports were £1,301,495 sterling.

—	1793	3,499,023	—
—	1803	6,348,887	—

In the year ending the 5th January, 1820, the whole extent of the commerce of

	INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
	Vess.	Tons.	Vess.	Tons.
Great Britain with India, in British vessels, was	160	93,459	101	64,488
Ditto, in foreign vessels		none.	5	2,057
Liverpool, in British vessels	33	13,579	17	8,059
Ditto, in foreign vessels		none.	4	1,669

Total of Imports of the East India Company

the said year	£5,792,405	16	6
Ditto free trade, including the privileged trade	6,297,510	6	3

Total Imports

Total Exports the said year	1,458,326	13	8
Ditto free and privileged trade	1,650,338	5	5

Total Exports

Extracts from a return to an order of the honourable the House of Commons, dated the 10th of January, 1822, for an account of manufactured cotton goods, printed and plain, which have been exported from Great Britain to ports and places to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1814, the records were destroyed by fire at the custom-house, London.

PRINTED COTTONS.					PLAIN COTTONS.					ALL OTHER SORTS.		
Year ending	Yards.	Declared value.			Yards.	Declared value.			Declared value.			
		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1815	604,800	60,900	1	4	213,408	30,817	17	6	18,561	16	6	
1818	2,848,705	198,330	2	7	2,468,024	195,170	0	0	29,313	12	9	
1822	9,979,866	587,523	11	0	9,940,736	508,805	18	0	22,995	15	1	
Total value in 1815.....						£109,480			5 4			
Ditto 1818.....						422,813			15 4			
Ditto 1822.....						1,120,325			4 10			

Amount of some of the principal articles of East India produce imported into Liverpool in the year 1823.

COTTON, Bombay and Madras.....	7,929 bales.
INDIGO	1,550 chests.
HIDES, (cow and ox).....	100,000
GINGER	2,000 bags.
PEPPER.....	2,600 ditto.
SUGAR	30,000 bags & boxes.

The consumption of East India sugar has somewhat fallen off in 1823, from the previous year, owing to the arrival of large supplies of fine plantation sugar.

The average annual consumption of sugar in Great Britain, for the eight years last past, is 8,512,000 lbs.; but it is worthy of remark, that the consumption of sugar, for the last fourteen years, has scarcely been on the increase in Great Britain.

The beneficial effects of free trade have recently been illustrated by the following facts:

The East India Company have usually paid ships, taken up by them, at the rate of from £22 to £27 per ton for the voyage out and home. Two vessels, the *Moffatt* and the *Georgiana*, have lately been chartered to proceed to China, and thence to the British settlements in North America, with teas, at £10. 8s. 6d. and £10. 9s. 6d. per ton, register, for the voyage.

HIDES.—In 1770, only 25,813 cow hides were imported into Liverpool.

IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.		INTO LIVERPOOL.
Year.	Ox and Cow Hides.	Ox and Cow Hides.
1770		25,813
1821	502,400	227,000
1822	728,500	420,000
1823	1,024,400	510,000
	<hr/> 2,255,300	<hr/> 1,157,000
Average of three last years 751,766		385,666

The great increase of importation of hides, in 1823, has arisen from the many new sources of supply opened. One hundred thousand have been brought to Liverpool from the East Indies alone, from whence none have been received in the four preceding years. Liverpool keeps up her usual proportion of amount of the quantity imported into the whole kingdom: the prices somewhat lower than at the close of 1822. This branch of trade is becoming of great importance to Liverpool.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The aspect of the political hemisphere, as respects the several states of South America, renders it extremely important to ascertain the state of its commercial relations. Should the convulsions which have so long agitated that widely extended district and fertile portion of the earth subside into tranquillity, and an unfettered commerce ensue, the advantages which would thereby be presented to British enterprise are incalculable. Its western shores, in particular, come forth like a new world, and, extending through more than fifty degrees of latitude, afford ample scope for profitable speculation.

Y

Liverpool would certainly possess a very large share of South American commerce. The following table marks the extent for the several years:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1820	222	40,446
1821	157	29,186
1822	188	35,365
1823	196	38,098

and, in the course of the first five months of the year 1824, one hundred and twenty-four vessels, all of considerable burthen, have sailed from Liverpool, laden with British manufactures, for that continent.

Liverpool was foremost to forward an address to his Majesty, to urge the acknowledgment of the independence of the new governments. A meeting was called by the Mayor, at the Town-hall, and numerous attended, where the utmost unanimity prevailed. Resolutions were passed, and the petition determined on, which has been presented.

In spite of the multiplied disadvantages under which our commerce with the South American states has been carried on, it has gone on rapidly increasing since 1817. The following official statement of our exports to Buenos Ayres, and Valparaiso, in Chili, shows the increase in the most striking point of view:

Years ending 5th Jan.	British goods exported to Buenos Ayres.	Ditto to Valparaiso.
1813	£404,200	—
1814	Records destroyed by fire.	—
1815	458,150	—
1816	429,305	—
1817	338,417	—
1818	665,135	£32,797
1819	679,902	16,819
1820	359,396	17,702
1821	685,437	144,414
1822	639,121	377,909
1823	1,161,765	462,848

The total exports of British produce and manufactures to the whole of the South American continent, in

1822, amounted to.....	£3,867,959
1823,	5,648,769

SOUTH SHETLAND.

The enterprising spirit of the merchants of Liverpool appeared conspicuously, when, in 1819, the discovery of land in lat. 63° S. long. 63° W., ranging from 61° to 64° latitude and from 53° 30' to 64° longitude, near the South Pole, suggested the idea of what golden treasures it might present to the first adventurers. There, it was thought, the race of bears, undisturbed since the Deluge, might abound, and their skins serve to guard us from the severity of northern climes; there, too, whales might be found, sporting in unmolested security; whilst numerous less important objects of commerce might serve to increase the advantage of the speculation. Within a month of the intelligence having arrived at Liverpool, several vessels were fitted out for South Shetland, and pushed forward on the wings of hope and ardent expectation; these were succeeded by several others, with all possible expedition.

The harvest, however, has not been so propitious as was expected. The official returns unite New South Wales and South Shetland. The sum of the conjoined report is as follows:

	Vessels.	Tons.
1820	8	2,014
1821	6	1,343
1822	1	582
1823	6	441

In December, 1820, the crew of the ship *George*, from

Liverpool, found, on the inhospitable shores of South Shetland, the skeleton of a whale, covered with snow.

THE TIMBER TRADE, in Liverpool, is carried on by several most respectable houses, and on a very extensive scale. It is but recently, however, that the annual aggregate amount of cargoes has been ascertained and published.

CARGOES OF TIMBER.

FROM BRITISH AMERICA.			FROM THE BALTIC.		
Year ending 1st Feb.			Year ending 1st Feb.		
1822 ..	307 ..	£82,499	1822 ..	77 ..	£18,121
1823 ..	338 ..	99,369	1823 ..	122 ..	27,680
1824 ..	351 ..	98,708	1824 ..	172 ..	39,495

Contemplating these arrivals of timber from foreign countries, it is interesting to reflect, that the forests of those states who view our national greatness with envy and admiration, contribute to that very strength and prosperity they would, if possible, combine to annihilate.

The stream of prosperity, however, has not poured into Liverpool without some interruptions by the occasional failure of mercantile houses, and other causes. In this respect, she has shared, like other commercial towns, in the general distress; the adventurous spirit of her merchants, and the numerous new houses starting up, from time to time, must necessarily have produced these effects.

The general wreck of credit which took place in 1793 was severely felt in Liverpool. In this year, seventy-one country banks stopped payment in Great Britain, five of which were in Lancashire. Subsequent events have proved, that the distresses were greatly aggravated by the too great and sudden curtailment of the circulating medium. Several substantial houses were compelled to stop payment, and an alarm was spread which increased

the evil. The previous year had been one in which both the imports and exports were very considerable.

Liverpool, in 1807 and 1810, in consequence of the baneful system of trading extensively on paper credit, which then prevailed, again experienced great inconveniences, and many failures ensued. These, like the storms and hurricanes of the natural world, have had the effect to purify the system; commerce is now carried on in the most honourable manner; for, extensive as is the circulating medium, no country bank notes will pass current, nor is there one banking-house in the town which issues notes.

The banking-house of Gregson and Co., which, unhappily, was compelled to stop payment in 1807, has recently, upon the final adjustment of the concerns, paid the full amount of all the debts.

The present extent of the commerce of Liverpool exceeds the expectation of the most sanguine in former periods. I am authorized to assert, that, about the year 1780, the collector of the customs was heard to say, "How happy I should be if the customs of Liverpool would but amount

To £100,000 per annum."
In 1823, they amounted to £1,808,402. 13s. 6d.

The gross revenue of the Postoffice, which has ever been considered as, in some degree, a barometer of trade, has been as follows :

1782	£6,345	1813	£40,540
1800	30,823	1823	58,548
1803	32,168		

This statement, however, must not be taken as an accurate barometer of Liverpool commerce, as some alteration in the rates, and some modifications respecting ship-letters,

hereafter to be stated, should enter into account; nevertheless, it pointedly marks out a surprising increase.

Were it possible for an ancient inhabitant of Liverpool, whom death had consigned to the family vault, in the old churchyard of St. Nicholas, about the year 1700, to rise from the dead, assured that he reappeared on the same spot where he once dwelt, when previously on earth, he would doubt every thing he either heard or saw: all would appear more like the shifting scenes of pantomimic exhibition than the reality of life. Numerous new churches and chapels for devotion, mansions for benevolence, vast and capacious docks filled with shipping, steam vessels, halls of science, institutions of art, a widely extended town, and a vastly increased population; and all within little more than one century; some of his grand-children, perhaps, still living to confirm the truth of what was repeated to him; so overpowering would be the effects of such a magnificent assemblage of objects, that it would require some time, at least, to establish his faith; and, when he began to mingle in the busy resorts of men, with all his old habits and ideas about him, he would still fancy himself translated to a new world, with the inhabitants of which he would never be able cordially to assimilate. In the perplexity and fever of mind, created by all things which he beheld, he would turn cynic, retire to his tub, and, like Diogenes, seek repose in solitude.

Contemplating the commerce of Great Britain, of which Liverpool possesses so large a share, in all its massy magnitude, it appears truly stupendous. Not a zephyr fans the air, not a wind blows from any point in the heavens, but favours some richly-loaded barks, destined for her shores. Each alternate season, the heats of summer and the colds of winter prepare materials for her use. Her commercial navies exceed those of all the nations of the

earth, and ride in triumph, with almost the velocity of light, over the pathless ocean; and, if true to herself and to her God, her wooden bulwarks, manned with her brave and loyal sons, may bid defiance to a hostile world combined in arms against her.

THE LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

The Liverpool Docks, which are deservedly considered as the most magnificent spectacle in the town, next claim attention.

The exposed situation of the harbour, at a very early period suggested the necessity of some sort of shelter for shipping in the winter season. Accordingly we find, that, in the reign of Elizabeth, or previously thereto, a mole had been constructed, with a quay for lading and unlading of vessels. At this time fifteen vessels only, burthen two hundred and fifty-nine tons, employing eighty-nine men, belonged to the port.

From this period the commerce of Liverpool appears to have experienced a gradual increase, in its coasting and Irish trades particularly; so that, towards the close of the seventeenth century, some additional accommodation for shipping was found requisite, when it was determined to apply to Parliament for power to construct the Old Dock, which was the first of the kind that was built in England for keeping vessels afloat. By the act of the 8th of queen Anne, 1708, which created the dock estate, the corporation or common council was empowered to construct the works, and to receive the duties, from the 24th of June, 1710, for twenty-one years; at the expiration of which period, one-fourth only of the duties then chargeable were to be paid. On this occasion the corporation gave the ground, free of charge, where the new dock was to be

erected, the site of which is thus described in the act: as "in or near a certain place called the Pool, on the south side of the said town of Liverpool," as it appears in the map laid down in 1725.

The ship Marlborough, but others say the Lion, was the first vessel that entered the dock, an event which could not fail to have had a powerful effect, and to have given a new impetus to the commercial mind; for, at this period, there was only one square-rigged vessel belonging to the port.

It soon became necessary to apply to Parliament for further powers, which being obtained in 1717, the Dry Dock was constructed. These improvements were found to have such a beneficial influence on commerce, that an attention was excited to the state of the inland communication, and canals not being, at that time, thought of, it was deemed expedient to procure powers to make navigable rivers, capable of conveying the goods and merchandise on their streams. Acts of Parliament were obtained for improving the Irwell, the Mersey, and the Weaver rivers.

About this time, also, the boundaries of the port were fixed by royal commission. The records of the Exchequer the 28th November, 1723, the 10th of George I, declares them to extend "from the Red Stones in Hoy Lake, on the Point of Worral, southerly, to the foot of the river called Ribble Water, in a direct line northerly, and so upon the south side of the said river to Hesketh Bank easterly, and to the river Astland and Douglas there; and so all along the sea coasts of Meols and Formby, into the river Mersey, and all over the rivers Mersey, Irwell, and Weaver."

Three hundred sail of vessels entered the port in 1730; and, in 1734, another act of Parliament was obtained for constructing the Salthouse Dock. On this occasion the

corporation, in addition to the land, added a donation of one thousand pounds towards the expenses. These works, however, seem to have proceeded slowly, as it was not until 1753 that this dock was opened for the admission of vessels. What sums of money were expended in constructing these docks have never been accurately ascertained.

The year 1758 may be considered as the commencement of a new era in inland British commerce. An act of Parliament had been obtained in 1755 for cutting the Sankey Canal, the first in the kingdom, through solid land: it extends about twelve miles, besides its several branches. It was intended principally to connect the coal-works at St. Helen's and manufactories about Prescot with Liverpool, by its junction with the river Mersey.

The corporation of Liverpool, in 1755, employed Mr. Taylor, of Manchester, and Mr. Eyes, of Liverpool, to survey the line of country, and report on its capability for canal navigation. A meeting was held in Stafford, on the 10th of August, 1766, when it was resolved to make a navigable canal from the river Severn, at Tern Bridge, in Salop, and the river Trent, at Welsden, in Derby; and also from the river Weaver, at Wensford Bridge, in Chester, to form a line of communication.

The advantages derived from the accommodation afforded to shipping by the new docks soon became apparent. They attracted new streams of commerce to the port, became renowned all over the kingdom and in foreign countries, and amply repaid the investments made therein. These were but a small portion of the benefits derived from them: they served to find employ for an industrious and annually increasing population, as will be evident from an inspection of other pages of this volume; increasing wealth was followed by an honourable spirit of philanthropy; the

arts and the sciences flourished; and the once "poor decayed town of Liverpool" reared her head, and claimed to rank with the great commercial ports of ancient and modern times—with Tyre, and Sidon, and Carthage, and Venice, and Antwerp; with Bristol, Newcastle, Hull, and even with London, that emporium of the British empire and of the commerce of the world.

Vestiges are to be seen, near Peterborough, in Northumberland, of an ancient canal, cut by the Romans, to unite the river Nyne with that of Witham, three miles below Lincoln; it is now almost filled up. In Kent, also, near Sandown Castle, there are remains of a canal, which, Smeaton thinks, was dug in the reign of Edward VI, to run into the sea.

Francis Egerton, late Duke of Bridgewater, born in 1736, is said to have projected an extensive plan of canal navigation even before he was of age; which, on coming into possession of his fortune, he began to put into execution, under the direction of Mr. James Brindley. He obtained, in 1758 and 1759, acts of Parliament for constructing his first canal, which commenced at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester; it was opened in 1773, and was, eventually, made to unite with the Mersey, at Runcorn, where barges from Liverpool enter. The annual amount of tonnage, arriving by the canals of the Duke of Bridgewater, the Manchester Old Quay, the Weaver, and the Sankey Navigation, is about 1,000,000 tons.

Duke's Dock is the property of the executors of the late Duke of Bridgewater, and was constructed solely for the use of his flats.

In 1770, an act of Parliament was obtained for the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which terminates at the north-western extremity of the town of Liverpool, extending one hundred and thirty miles, from its commencement, near

Coln, through Leeds, Wigan, Ormskirk, and many other towns, the fall of water being eight hundred and thirty-eight feet, with a collateral cut from Shipley to Bradford. It may be considered as connecting the German Ocean with St. George's Channel. It was carried on with so much vigour, that the first boat passed thereon in 1774. The expense of this magnificent undertaking has exceeded two millions sterling.

Whilst these extensive undertakings were in progress, new docks were projected. In 1761, an act was obtained for George's Dock and basin; the first stone, however, was not laid until the year 1767. This dock communicates, at its south end, with the Dry Dock, Salthouse Dock, the Old Dock, and three of the graving-docks; and, at its north end, with the Prince's Dock. It has recently been considerably enlarged, and is expected to be re-opened for the reception of vessels in the course of this present year.

In the year 1785, another act was passed for building two additional docks, the King's and Queen's, southward of the preceding, to communicate with each other.

The King's Dock was carried on with so much vigour, that it was opened on the 3d of October, 1788, and it is said that a very old vessel, the brig Port-a-Ferry, which, in 1688, had carried troops from Liverpool to Ireland, to raise the siege of Londonderry, was the first vessel which entered this dock, one hundred years afterwards.

The Queen's Dock, the largest of the whole, was finished in 1796, and opened the 17th of April. The American brig Baltimore was the first which entered it.

The magnitude of these several undertakings aroused, at length, the mercantile and trading interests of the metropolis to follow an example which Liverpool had thus nobly exhibited. The first stone of the London Docks was laid on the 30th of June, 1802; and on the 21st of August.

of the same year, the West India Docks were opened, for the reception of vessels.

These proceedings in the metropolis produced a counteraction on Liverpool, and probably gave rise to the plan for constructing the Prince's Dock, surpassing the others in its accommodations and appendages. An act of Parliament having been obtained, the first stone was laid on the 17th of May, 1816, and with so much rapidity were the works carried on, that, on the day of the coronation of his present Majesty, George the Fourth, the 19th of July, 1821, the May, a Liverpool-built West Indiaman, entered, in sight of many thousand spectators, who rent the air with acclamations, accompanied with a salute of nineteen guns.

If he who plants a mulberry tree deserves to have a statue erected to his memory, as was observed by Dr. Johnson, because such an one planted for posterity, what honours shall be decreed to the memory of the man who first planned a wet dock as a haven of safety to the hardy mariner, after the perils of the ocean?

The expense of constructing these vast undertakings, it may well be supposed, must have been great.

Up to the 24th of June, 1824, it amounted, including interest on the capital employed, to £2,502,889. 16s. 9d. To which is to be added, the expense of the Old Dock, the Dry Dock, and the Salt-house Dock, not less than £100,000. 0s. 0d.

£2,602,889. 16s. 9d.

constituting a sum of upwards of two millions and a half sterling, in which sum is included the cost of the Prince's Dock and its appendages, amounting, up to the 24th of June, 1823, to about £625,000, besides the south entrance, which is yet to be finished.

The several docks, it is reckoned, will contain about 800 vessels, averaging 250 tons each, a total of 200,000 tons.

The works in front of the river extend one mile, seven furlongs, and thirty yards.

The docks have been constructed, for the most part, on ground gained from the river Mersey. The water once flowed beyond the site of the Old Dock. They stand forth a splendid monument of human ingenuity and human industry, enhancing the value of property, originally of comparatively little worth.

The act of Parliament for constructing the Old Dock, which passed in the reign of Queen Anne, 1708, set "apart ground lying in or near a certain place called the Poole, on the south side of Liverpool, from the 24th June, 1710." By this act, the corporation were appointed trustees for making by-laws.

By an act, passed in the 3d of George I, the duties were extended for a further term of fourteen years; after which, one-fourth only of the duties were to be chargeable.

The act of the 11th of George II gave powers to enlarge the time in former acts, to make an additional dock, and to build a pier in the open harbour, and to enlighten the said dock. This act appointed twelve commissioners to inspect and audit the accounts, four of whom to be yearly nominated by the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and common council of the said borough, and the other eight by the merchants inhabiting the said town, being owners or part owners of ships, not members of the common council at the time of nomination.

An act of George III, cap. 26, empowered the corporation to erect lighthouses; one-third of the duties to be continued for ever, for keeping the works in repair; forbade ships to lie in dock above three months; and directed that proceedings and books of account should be open, at all convenient hours of business, to the inspection of all persons chargeable with and liable to the payment of the said duties.

The act of the 25th of George III empowered the common council to erect two new docks, gave powers to raise the sum of £70,000, and declared the amount due to the creditors, at that period, to be £22,550.

The act of the 39th of George III enlarged the term and powers of former acts; authorized the corporation to take up, at interest, the further sum of £120,000; consolidated the dock duties and the lighthouse duties; vested the property in the common council, as trustees; gave powers to widen the eastern quay of George's Dock, and contained a schedule of the several properties to be taken.

The act of the 51st of George III fixed the rate of tonnage duties; empowered to raise what sums would be required, paying interest half-yearly; to raise or lower rates; to convert the old Dry Dock into a wet dock; to purchase the strand of the river, opposite Toxteth-park; declared all the dock quays to be legal landing places; empowered to fill up the Old Dock, when the Queen's Dock should be enlarged; to make a market on the ground, and a street across the site of the Old Dock; to widen certain streets; to appropriate ground for a new custom-house; to erect a police-office; and gave a schedule of dock rates.

The act of the 53d of George III authorized the Lords of the Treasury to advance the sum of £60,000 to the dock trustees, of which sum £30,000 has been repaid; and directed that a floating-light should be established at the entrance of the port of Liverpool.

Extract from minutes of evidence before the select committee on the foreign trade of the country, the 19th June, 1821; John Gladstone, Esq., (evidence,) one of the committee.

"The Liverpool docks may be said to be the property of the public; they are built and constructed with money borrowed on the security of the rates levied, those rates

being pledged by act of Parliament for the payment of interest, in the first instance, and of the principal, in the second. They are placed under the direction and management of a committee, consisting of a certain number of gentlemen, who are members of the corporation of Liverpool; the accounts of the collections and the disbursements attending it and for the support of the docks are published annually, and laid before Parliament. It is provided, that, when the excess of receipts, after defraying the charges of every description, shall have paid off the money borrowed for the purpose of erecting those docks, the rates shall be reduced, so as to provide a sufficient fund for the maintenance of the docks and the support of the establishments only."

The accounts are inspected, checked, and audited by certain commissioners, chosen annually from the body of the corporation and from the merchants at large.

The site of the docks are the property of the public; but quays being formed on the strand of the river from the excavation of the docks, and the strand being the property of the corporation, the land thus made, after setting aside a sufficient quantity for the quays, is the property of the corporation. This applies to all the docks, except the Prince's Dock.

The vessel called the Three Sisters, better known as the Port-a-Ferry frigate, burthen 36 tons and now rigged as a brigantine, although formerly a ship, being employed as such at the siege of Londonderry, in 1698, succeeded, in a great emergency, in supplying the garrison with provisions, recently arrived at Whitehaven. This venerable piece of naval architecture was viewed as a great curiosity.

Fears have been entertained by several individuals, that, in some of those violent storms and hurricanes to which

the western shores of our island are, from time to time, exposed, the sea from the Irish Channel would break over Wallasey, and greatly injure, if not block up, the Mersey navigation. These fears appear groundless, if due attention be paid to the sea-bank, which is from eight to ten feet higher than high-water mark, at spring tides. The oldest pilots entertain little apprehension on this head. The bed of the Mersey, however, demands a watchful attention, lest it be obstructed as the Dee has been; for it is asserted, that, where his Majesty's ship *Princess* lay, in 1803, having at that time thirty feet of water, even at low-water, there is not now twelve feet. This may be caused, in some measure, by the projection of the several pier-heads; but, whatever be the cause, a constant attention becomes requisite.

For the benefit and safety of vessels trading to the port, a dock police-office has been established, and is supported at very considerable annual expense. The office adjoins the custom-house and the dock-office. The several acts of Parliament relating to the docks announce the regulations for the interests of the several parties concerned. An act of the 37th Geo. III fixes the rates of pilotage.

The floating-light at the entrance of the river Mersey, under the direction of the dock committee, is maintained as directed.

An harbour-master is appointed, and it is ordered, that, from the 3d November, 1816, the names of all vessels, on their arrival in the port, should be registered, that they might enter into the docks in the order in which they arrived. Of this law, however, it may be said, that it is "more honoured in the breach than in the observance."

The contiguity of the Liverpool docks to the town and to each other gives them an advantage which the London docks do not possess; which being situated at considerable

distances from each other, a great loss of time and enhancement of expense occur in transacting business in the metropolis. Had they been constructed in one continuous line, on the northern shores of the river Thames, beginning at the Tower, their extent and magnitude would have excited the astonishment and admiration of the world.

On an elevated point of land, in the northern part of Cheshire, is Bidston Hill, commanding extensive views of the Irish Channel. On this ground, which is discernable from every part of Liverpool, a series of about ninety signal poles are erected for the advantage of the several most considerable shipping houses, to give immediate notice when any vessel comes in sight, and the house to which it belongs.

When the improved system of conveying intelligence, by means of the telegraph and of the semaphore, is considered, the method here adopted of communicating information appears complex and unscientific. Three poles, near the lighthouse, announce whether any vessel in sight be a snow, a brig, or a ship. The keeper of the lighthouse fixes the signal flag on the place agreed on, which remains flying until the vessel is round the point, and sometimes even in harbour, so that all persons interested in shipping have considerable time allotted to examine the signals; whereas, if the modern system were adopted, the information would be momentary only, and perpetually disappearing on every new arrival. Some considerable improvements, however, might be suggested, retaining the present advantages.

The welfare of the port is materially involved in the proper management of the dock concerns; moderate charges may be viewed as one cause of its great prosperity. The Right Honourable Thos. Wallace, M.P., and a considerable ship-owner, on his examination before the House of Commons respecting the expenses which attach on shipping, at different ports, gave the following evidence on the subject:

Expense of unlading the ship *Alexander*, 446 tons, in

1819, at Liverpool, amounted to	8s. 6d. per ton.
1820, at London, ditto	15s. 0d. —
1821, at Hamburg, ditto	5s. 6d. —

The late Mr. Beckford consigned a large proportion of his sugars from his Jamaica estates to Liverpool, although he thereby incurred an extra commission on sales, which would have been saved in London, where his own extensive mercantile concerns were carried on. A reduction in the dock duties would attract an increase of trade, and benefit, directly or indirectly, every individual in the town.

By comparing the following statements, it will appear how much Liverpool has had the precedence in time, in providing the accommodation of wet docks for shipping.

LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

Old Dock act obtained July 8	1708
Dry Dock ditto	1717
Salthouse Dock ditto	1738
opened.....	1753
George's Dock ditto and first	
stone laid	1767
Ditto completed	1771
King's Dock ditto	1785
Queen's Dock ditto.....	1785
Prince's Dock ditto	1816
opened	1821

LONDON DOCKS.

West India Docks opened	
August 21.....	1802
London Docks act obtained and	
first stone laid June 26	1802
Ditto opened January 30	1805
East India Docks opened	
August 4	1806
Commercial Docks opened	
June 30.....	1809

The tonnage dues on loading and discharging vessels to and from China, in the London Docks, is one shilling and threepence per ton.

In the West India Docks, five shillings per ton, register, is charged for the use of the dock, for any time not exceeding six months.

A most important view of the subject still remains to be considered, namely, the local and the national advantages that have resulted, in little more than a century, from an expenditure of two millions and a half, in erecting the docks in the port of Liverpool. To enter minutely into the calculation, with all its ramifications, would occupy a volume. What a vast amount of productive labour has it encouraged; how many families and individuals maintained; what magnificent structures have arisen in consequence: houses have started up; churches, schools, and numerous structures of benevolence have been built, and the happy influences have extended to distant regions of the earth.

'I regret to have occasion to add any thing to this important report that shall cast a shade over it; but the recent transactions, relating to the dock concerns, require to be noticed. A report on this subject has lately been published, from which it appears, that, in the year 1822, a respectable list of merchants, audit commissioners, were appointed to examine the various branches of dock expenditure: they have gone through the task fearlessly, and without favour or affection; and, in announcing to the public the result of these arduous labours, they declare, that there has been a manifest maladministration in the financial department, particularly in the charges for law expenses, and in the articles of lead, iron, stone, limestone, and timber; declaring, however, that "the books are closely posted, and the accounts are kept with a

neatness and regularity which reflect credit upon the treasurer and his assistants:" and, after suggesting several alterations in the management of these extensive concerns, conclude the report by "recommending the dock-rate payers to apply for a bill, in the next session of Parliament, to consolidate the dock acts; to make an alteration in the direction, so as to give to the rate-payers a more efficient control over the management of the estate than they now possess; to revise the rates, and modify such of them as bear unequally upon the trade of the port, and to give power to reduce the rates generally, within such limits as may be found practicable; declaring, that their object is not so much to seek redress for the past as amendment in future; not to criminate, but to correct.

(Signed)

"THOMAS FLETCHER, "ROBERT BENSON,
 "CHARLES HORSEFALL, "THOMAS LEATHOM,
 "WILLIAM WARD, "WILLIAM MYERS,
 "SAMUEL SANDBACH, "JOSEPH HIBBERSON."

It is expected, however, that an answer to this report will appear.

If, therefore, an act of oblivion is proposed, on the one hand, to be thrown over the past, let it be met on the other with a manliness of mind that shall absorb all animosities or selfishness of feeling; and let all parties unite heart and hand to promote the interests and prosperity of the town and port.

The following table of dock dues exhibits the astonishing progress of the commerce of Liverpool during the century last past.

The dock dues, for 1724, were£810. 11s. 6d.

TABLE VIII.

AMOUNT OF DOCK DUTIES, AT THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL, FROM THE YEAR 1752, ENDING 24TH JUNE EACH YEAR.

Year.	No. Ships.	£.	s.	d.	Year.	No. Ships.	£.	s.	d.
1752	—	1,776	8	2	1776	2,216	5,064	10	10
1753	—	2,034	16	2	1777	2,361	4,610	4	9
1754	—	2,095	11	0	1778	2,292	4,540	7	7
1755	—	2,417	13	11	1779	2,374	4,957	17	10
1756	—	2,187	16	9	1780	2,261	3,528	7	9
1757	1,371	2,336	15	0	1781	2,512	3,915	4	11
1758	1,453	2,403	6	3	1782	2,496	4,249	6	3
1759	1,281	2,372	12	2	1783	2,816	4,840	8	3
1760	1,245	2,330	6	7	1784	3,098	6,597	11	1
1761	1,319	2,382	0	2	1785	3,429	8,411	5	3
1762	1,307	2,526	19	6	1786	3,228	7,508	0	1
1763	1,752	3,141	1	5	1787	3,567	9,199	18	8
1764	1,625	2,780	3	4	1788	3,677	9,306	13	10
1765	1,930	3,455	8	4	1789	3,619	9,901	10	10
1766	1,808	3,653	19	2	1790	4,223	10,037	6	2½
1767	1,704	3,615	9	2	1791	4,045	11,045	6	6
1768	1,808	3,566	14	9	1792	4,483	13,243	17	8½
1769	2,054	4,004	5	0	1793	4,129	12,480	5	5
1770	2,073	4,142	17	2	1794	4,265	10,678	7	0
1771	2,087	4,203	19	10	1795	3,948	9,368	16	4
1772	2,259	4,552	5	4	1796	4,738	12,377	7	7
1773	2,214	4,725	1	11	1797	4,528	13,319	12	8
1774	2,258	4,580	5	5	1798	4,478	12,057	18	3
1775	2,291	5,384	4	9	1799	4,518	14,049	15	1

Year.	Ships.	Tonnage.	£.	s.	d.	Year.	Ships.	Tonnage.	£.	s.	d.
1800	4,746	450,060	23,379	13	6	1806	4,676	507,825	44,560	7	3
1801	5,060	459,719	28,365	8	2½	1807	5,791	662,309	62,831	5	10
1802	4,781	510,691	28,192	9	10	1808	5,225	516,836	40,638	10	4
1803	4,791	494,521	28,027	13	7	1809	6,023	594,601	47,580	19	3
1804	4,291	448,761	26,157	0	11	1810	6,729	734,391	65,782	1	0
1805	4,618	463,482	33,364	13	1	1811	5,616	611,190	54,752	18	5

From this period the dock duties were charged on ships and merchandise separate.

Year.	Ships.	Tonnage.	£.	s.	d.
1812	4,593	446,788	20,260	3	5
			Duties on Goods	24,143	4
1813	5,341	547,426	24,134	18	8
			Duties on Goods	26,042	14
1814	5,706	548,957	28,630	11	3
			Duties on Goods	31,110	11
1815	6,440	709,849	36,310	1	9
			Duties on Goods	40,605	6
1816	6,888	774,243	43,765	6	3
			Duties on Goods	48,881	4
1817	6,079	653,425	35,186	8	0
			Duties on Goods	40,703	8
1818	6,779	754,690	43,842	16	6
			Duties on Goods	54,695	11
1819	7,849	867,318	50,042	7	8
			Duties on Goods	60,084	14
1820	7,276	805,033	44,717	17	10
			Duties on Goods	49,694	14
1821	7,810	839,848	43,131	6	2
			Duties on Goods	51,425	2
1822	8,136	892,902	47,229	10	4
			Duties on Goods	55,174	7
1823	8,916	1,010,819	52,837	5	5
			Duties on Goods	62,945	16
1824	10,001	1,180,914	60,878	9	7
			Duties on Goods	70,032	1

SHIPPING.

One of the most ancient of the corporation documents, bearing date 1565, states the shipping belonging to the port to have been,

Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1	40	12
1	36	10
1	30	8
1	20	7
1	16	6
3	15	16
2	12	10
2	6	6
<hr/> 12	<hr/> 175	<hr/> 75

employed as coasters between Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and Liverpool, capable of carrying on a respectable trade, when the state of commerce at that period is considered. As nearly as can be ascertained, the following table marks the progress of the shipping interest; but it has, of late years, become so extended and so complicated, the proprietors of vessels being of different provinces, and even kingdoms, that it becomes impossible, even from that authentic document, Lloyd's book, to state what properly belongs to each port.

Year.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1565	12	175	75
1618	24	462	76
1709	84	5,789	936
1751	220	19,175	3,319
1771	323	35,586	5,664
1787	446	72,730	8,150
1793	606	98,694	9,540
1801	821	129,470	12,315

In the year 1540, four ships only, above 120 tons burthen, (the royal navy excepted,) belonged to the port of London.

From the parliamentary returns it appears, that the total number of ships and tonnage belonging to Great Britain in

	Vessels.	Tons.
1820 was ...	23,691	2,342,712

Steam-boats were first introduced on the river Mersey in the month of July, in the year 1815. Mr. Canning, in one of his speeches to the people of Liverpool, thus eloquently describes—"That new and mighty power (new, at least, in the application of its might) which walks the water like a giant, rejoicing in its course, stemming alike the tempest and the tide; accelerating intercourse, shortening distances, creating, as it were, unexpected neighbourhoods and new combinations of social and commercial relations, and giving to the fickleness of winds and the faithlessness of waves the certainty and steadiness of a highway upon the land."

In 1819, the steam-ship *Savannah*, Captain Rodgers, arrived in the port of Liverpool, in twenty-six days, from Savannah; a long passage for a steam vessel.

Steam vessels are now so numerous, that the quays are lined with passengers and spectators nearly from morning to night of each successive day. To the opposite shores of the Mersey, to Birkenhead, Woodside, Seacombe, Tranmere, Eastham, around the floating-light, to Hoylake, and to Runcorn and Weston Point, the passage-boats are perpetually on the wing to and fro; and numerous parties are made daily, in fine weather, for pleasurable excursions and occasional relief to the mind from the daily routine of business, not less favourable to health than to enjoyment.

Besides which, steam packets have been established between the Clyde and the Mersey, for the speedy conveyance of goods and passengers between Liverpool and Glasgow. Other packets also sail regularly to and from the Isle of Man, Bagillt, Beaumaris and Bangor.

Dublin steam packets sail every day in the week. There are steam packets also to Newry, Lancaster, Whitehaven, and Dumfries.

Besides the various noble structures appropriated peculiarly to commerce, several commercial associations have been formed, to watch over the interests of particular branches of trade. If these societies were to collect and record the extent and progress of each branch under their immediate superintendence, such records would constitute a most valuable appeal on various occasions, and mark, at all times, the state of Liverpool commerce.

East India Association.

Joseph Hibberson, Esq., Chairman.

Robert Benson, Esq., Deputy Chairman and Treasurer.

West India Association.

George Irlam, Esq., Chairman.

Charles Lawrence, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Portugal, Brazil, South American, and Mexican Association.

Richard Harrison, Esq., Chairman.

Geo. Grant, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Ship-owners' Association.

Thomas Leathom, Esq., Chairman.

Charles Lawrence, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

American Chamber of Commerce.

T. B. Barclay, Esq., President.

W. M. Duncan, Esq., Vice-President.

J. Cropper, Esq., Treasurer.

Irish Chamber of Commerce.

David Hodgson, Esq., Chairman.

Salt Association.

John Holmes, Esq., Chairman.

James Bourne, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

MANUFACTURES.

WATCHES AND WATCH MOVEMENTS.—Lancashire has long been celebrated for its vast and valuable cotton manufactories. The consideration of these belong to other parts of the county rather than to Liverpool or its environs; but, for the construction of gold and silver watches and their movements, Liverpool and its vicinities are renowned.

I have been credibly informed, that more gold and silver watches, of superior sorts, are now made in and about Liverpool than in any other district of the kingdom: on an average, one hundred and fifty weekly, making annually nearly eight thousand, which employ, in men, women, and children, not less than from fifteen hundred to two thousand persons. Several makers have attained great celebrity, so that the continent and America send for considerable supplies of the best movements and tools, particularly watch pinions and clap pinions. Even Geneva, that ancient and extensive mart for watches, finds it advantageous to obtain some movements from this country. Four of the principal houses, only, export annually to the amount of £20,000. Many of the manufacturers occupy small farms between Liverpool and Prescot, and live with much comfort. Considerable quantities of pinion wire are also made for home use and exportation: this branch of art originated at Prescot, and is brought to great

perfection there, even to fifty drawings, and adapted to pinions of all sizes.

Small files, of a most excellent quality, are also made there for home use and exportation.

Forty years since, watch movements, materials, and tools only were manufactured here, which were purchased by the London manufacturers and completed by them. The late Mr. William Tarleton was the first person who brought the manufacture of Liverpool watches into high repute; since which period, several extensive concerns for the manufacture and sale of watches and chronometers have been established, and are carried on with success.

IRON CHAIN CABLES.—A manufactory, on a considerable scale, is carried on in Stanhope-street, Liverpool, for these very useful articles, under the firm of Brown, Logan, and Co., sanctioned by the Navy Board, and reported upon by a committee of naval officers, in 1808. Amongst the advantages alleged are, the security they afford when vessels are compelled to anchor in rocky ground, their durability, facility in managing, and the great saving of room in their stowage.

From some experiments that have been made to prove their powers, it appears that an iron chain cable of

	Tons.
0 $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch will support, in dead weight, from 10 to 15	
1 inch.....	30 to 35
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ditto	45 to 50
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	85 to 90
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ditto	90 to 100

The annual demand for or consumption of these chains in the port amounts to from 12,000 to 15,000 tons of iron. Various testimonials to their merits were published on their first introduction. The benefits experienced from their use render such modes no longer requisites.

I regret that I have not been able to obtain a detailed report of an extensive iron foundry, called the Phoenix, late the Coal-brookdale foundry, which, from a small commencement in or about the year 1762, has arisen into considerable consequence. About one hundred and fifty hands are constantly employed. It is now occupied principally in the construction of steam engines, and the several parts of the machinery connected therewith.

In Toxteth-park, near the Pottery, are the Mersey iron-works, carried on by Messrs. Roscoe and Wain, manufacturers of bar iron, anchor and ship knee bolts, coach and cart, fire-engine, and millwrights' uses, and moulds of every description.

SHIP-BUILDING is carried on to considerable extent in the vicinity of Liverpool. There are a number of slips for building or for repairing vessels. Between the years 1778 and 1811, twenty-one frigates and other smaller vessels of war were built for government service, namely,

In	Guns.	In	Guns.
1778 The Hyæna.....	24	1781 The Success	32
1779 The Ulysses	44	1782 The Grampus	58
1780 The Adamant	50	— The Trusty	50
— The Dædalus	32	— The Seraph	44
— The Nemeses	32	— The Echo	16
— The Alligator	16	— The Phæton	38
1781 The Assistance... 50		1783 The Charon.....	44
— The Arethusa	38	1784 The Andromeda ..	32
— The Ceres	32	1785 The Squirrel	24
— The Ariel.....	16	1811 The Havannah ...	36
— The Racehorse ...	16		

The Havannah was the last frigate constructed. Several of the new sailing packets were built with the timber that remained. In 1758, the Venus, of 32 guns, was built at Liverpool.

The *Dædalus*, built by Mr. Hunt, was considered to be one of the neatest rigged frigates in the British navy, and was so completely fitted up in her several appointments, that many naval commanders sent their officers to observe her. She was generally termed the yacht.

In the act of Parliament for manning the royal navy, in the year 1810, the following seaports were required to furnish the several quotas of sailors affixed to their respective names:

London.....	5,725	||	Sunderland	669
Liverpool	1,711	||	Bristol	668
Newcastle	1,240	||	Whitby	573
Hull	731	||	Yarmouth	506
Whitehaven ...	700			

In the returns from Greenwich Hospital, for the year 1802, of the amount of sixpence per man, per month, paid by each seaman to that noble institution, Liverpool paid, for that year, £3,090. 13s. 5½d.

ROPERIES.—Several considerable concerns of this kind are carried on in and about Liverpool. In Brewster's Encyclopædia is a report on the patent of Mr. George Duncan, very advantageously and ingeniously worked by steam.

HERCULANEUM POTTERY.—A concern of this nature has long been established, near the shores of the river Mersey, in Toxteth-park. The best clay is imported from the southern districts of the island. Considerable taste is displayed both in the patterns and forms. The great improvements made by Mr. Wedgewood and others, in the Staffordshire Potteries, have materially affected this concern.

SUGAR BAKING AND SUGAR REFINING have been long carried on in Liverpool, and to considerable extent.

BREWERIES abound. The returns to Parliament presented more breweries and more licensed publicans in Liverpool than in any other part of the kingdom of equal population.

COLOUR MANUFACTURERS.—There are only three colour manufacturers, of any consequence, in the town.

THE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE extends the whole length of the King's Dock, on the west side, with a parade next the river, forming a very pleasant promenade, especially at high water. It has been erected by the corporation, and is rented by government, which advanced £30,000, on loan, towards the buildings. Their dimensions are 575 feet by 239, and occupy, within the walls, 3A. 1R. 25P. Total import of tobacco for the

Year	Hhds.
1819.....	8,838
1820.....	9,667
1821.....	4,537
1822.....	8,610
1823.....	12,928

The manufacture of tobacco and snuff is carried on in Liverpool to a great extent.

There are also manufactories for casting small cannon, and for the making of guns and small arms, flint and glass bottles; numerous mustard mills, foundries, glass-houses, tanneries, soaperies, nail manufactories, French burr mill-stone makers, and divers other undertakings for the use and service of man. These, like the several parts of a finely constructed piece of mechanism, contribute to the general benefit, and tend to increase national prosperity;

but Liverpool lays no claim to distinction as a manufacturing district. Whilst pursuing my inquiries on this subject, some ideas have presented themselves respecting several other manufacturing concerns which might be advantageously established here.

In the year 1773, the plate glass manufactory was established at St. Helen's, near Prescot, about twelve miles from Liverpool, where the casting, grinding, and polishing of plate glass is carried on to very considerable extent, and of excellent manufacture.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

POPULATION.—An increasing, healthful, virtuous population constituting an essential part of national wealth, our first inquiry in political economy shall be directed to what relates thereto.

Previously to the year 1801, the population of Great Britain had been estimated by ingenious calculations only; then, for the first time, a census, by parliamentary authority, was taken throughout the kingdom, which has been twice repeated, namely, in 1811 and in 1821, presenting the following returns :

POPULATION OF	1801.	1811.	1821.
England.....	8,331,434	9,538,827	11,261,437
Wales	541,546	611,788	717,438
Scotland	1,599,068	1,805,688	2,093,456
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Ireland.....	10,472,048	11,956,393	14,072,331
	<hr/>	Made in 1813, but incomplete.	<hr/>
			20,919,280
Add the Army and Navy	470,598	640,500	319,300
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	10,942,646	12,596,803	21,238,580

The number of statute acres of England and Wales are stated at 32,342,400. The population of 1821, being 14,072,331 for England, Scotland, and Wales, inhabiting 2,583,673 houses, gives 1.55, or rather more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ persons to each house, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres on an average for the

maintenance of each person; but from this, what is employed for growing food for cattle, for materials for manufactures, and also the unproductive land should be deducted.

The number of statute acres of the county palatine is stated at 1,171,840, which would allow only 1.11, or one acre and one tenth for the support of each individual, the population of the county being 1,052,859; and even this quantity is to be diminished as in the case of all England and Wales, as before stated. The agricultural produce of the county, therefore, is insufficient for its consumption.

The given number of inhabitants of Liverpool, in 1821, was 118,972, occupying 19,007 houses, or 5.84, or $5\frac{84}{100}$ to each house; somewhat above the general average of the kingdom.

The following statements exhibit the population of Liverpool, at different early periods, from estimates of the number of houses and births principally :

Year.	Christenings.	Marriages.	Burials.	Population, by estimation.	REMARKS.
1587	21	11	25		To the Christenings, as returned, I have uniformly added 5 per cent., to allow for those children which, from various causes, have not been christened.
1624	35	4	21		
*1660	3	0	0		
1661	21	6	6		
*1672	43	0	11		
*1674	83	0	32		It appears that, in three, different years, from 1660 to 1674, not any Marriages were celebrated in Liverpool parish.
1700	138	35	125	5,145	
1710	270	40	211	8,134	Those marked thus (*) are not taken from the Bills of Mortality.
1720	431	58	293	11,833	
1730	416	129	307	11,932	
1740	509	137	608	14,847	
1750	1,020	290	1,075	18,400	
1760	1,035	408	509	25,579	
1770	1,414	433	1,562	34,050	
1780	1,794	606	1,544	40,000	

Enfield, in 1773, calculated, that "the number of inhabitants was somewhat more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ to every house; and that, to preserve the town in the increasing state in which it had been for the fourteen years then last past, and to make provision for that part of the sea demand which Liverpool was incapable of furnishing, without lessening the number of its inhabitants, an annual supply of 1,200 strangers was necessary." The number of sailors, at that time employed, he estimated at 6,000, of which, 2,000, on an average, were at all times in the port.

About this period, a few public-spirited individuals, in Liverpool, effected, with some difficulty, an enumeration of the population. The results obtained were :

The population of the town.....	34,407
Number of families.....	8,002
Inhabited houses.....	5,928
Uninhabited ditto	412
Sailors (two-thirds always absent)	6,000

This census gave upwards of six persons to each house.

The three census taken by parliamentary authority, in 1801, 1811, and 1821, gave the following results:

LIVERPOOL.

Year.	Population.	Marriages.	Christenings.	REMARKS.
1801	77,708	1,234	2,905	MARRIAGES.—It appears, that 1.58 in every 100, or say, rather, as marriage requires two parties, that 3 in every 100 persons, took place in 1801.
1811	94,376	1,296	4,526	In 1811, 1.37 in every 100.
1821	118,972	1,632	4,860	And in 1821, 1.37, or $2\frac{1}{10}$ in each 100; being a decrease in the proportion of marriages from the year 1801.

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, & WALES.

Year.	Population.	Marriages.	Christenings.	
1801	10,942,646	67,228	248,880	Yielding 0.61 Marriages in every 100 only.
1811	12,596,803	86,389	320,099	Ditto 0.61 ditto ditto.
1821	21,338,580	96,833	360,843	Ditto 0.45 ditto ditto.

These tables indicate, that marriages decrease rather than increase in proportion to the increased population, both in Liverpool and in the kingdom at large; but less so in the former place than in the latter.

BIRTHS IN LIVERPOOL.

The Births in 1801	were	3.73	in every 100.
Ditto	in 1811	.... 4.79	ditto ditto.
Ditto	in 1821	.... 4.07	ditto ditto.

IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, & WALES,

The Births in 1801	were	2.27	in every 100.
Ditto	in 1811	.... 2.54	ditto ditto.
Ditto	in 1821	.... 1.49	ditto ditto.

These tables indicate, that, although the proportion of births in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales were, in 1821, somewhat under the usual average, those of Liverpool exceeded the common average.

There are some interesting facts connected with this part of the subject which must not be passed over in silence, it being honourable to the moral character of our country, and confirmatory of the Mosaic account of the Creation. It will appear, that the number of marriages, taken on an average of years, maintain their proportion to the population, and that the number of males and females are nearly equal. By the census of 1821, there were in

Great Britain,	{ Males, including the Army and Navy, ..	7,137,018
	{ Females	7,254,613

Add to these the number of men at all times travelling, voyaging, and others without fixed abodes; and add, also, the greater longevity of females over males, and the numbers would, as nearly as possible, be equal, on an experiment of nearly 20,000,000 of free people. The fact speaks volumes, and surrounds the matrimonial union with a divine sanction.

If further confirmation were necessary, numerous statements might be made. Professor Hufeland investigated, for a series of years, the comparative numbers of the sexes at Berlin. He has published the results at length, the substance of which is, that there have been an equal number of males and females born, or very nearly so, at Berlin. In a population of ten millions, this occurs daily; weekly, in one hundred thousand; monthly, in fifty thousand; and every year, in ten thousand persons. And, although this may not occur in individual families, yet, in a small society of several families, it will be found the case every ten or fifteen years.

The city of Paris exhibits similar results for 1822.

	Males.		Females.
Births in marriage.....	8,671	....	8,458
Ditto out of ditto, known.....	1,126	....	1,144
Ditto ditto, unknown	3,765	....	3,716
	<hr/> 13,562		<hr/> 13,318

The number of Burials comes next under consideration.

LIVERPOOL.

Population.	Burials.
1771, .. 34,407 by estimation,	969 .. 2.81 in every 100.
1784, .. 36,600 by ditto,	1,635 .. 4.46 in ditto.
1801, .. 77,708 by census, ..	3,768 .. 4.85 in ditto.
1811, .. 94,376 by ditto,	3,078 .. 3.26 in ditto.
1821, .. 118,972 by ditto,	3,497 .. 2.58 in ditto.

ENGLAND AND WALES ONLY.

Population.	Burials.
1771, } No census taken.	
1784, }	
1801, 8,873,000	204,434 .. 2.3 in every 100.
1811, 10,150,615	188,543 .. 1.85 in ditto.
1821, 11,969,617	208,349 .. 1.72 in ditto.

An examination of these tables offers some very important remarks.

It throws great doubts over the accuracy of the returns; for, supposing them to be taken with equal exactness in all cases, the result would be, that the annual amount of mortality in Liverpool, in 1821 and previous periods, being more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ persons in every 100, exceeds that of England, Scotland, and Wales, which is only $1\frac{1}{5}$ persons in every 100 annually, on an average.

This the rapidly progressive increase of the population seems to contradict; for the inhabitants of the town and port have increased in a degree equal to, if not exceeding many of the United States.

In 1784, the numbers were 34,107 persons.

In 1821, they had increased to 118,972; more than three-fold.

In 1784, the houses amounted in number to 6,940, to shelter a population of 34,107 persons, or about five persons to every house.

In 1821, the houses amounted in number to 19,007, to accommodate 118,972 persons, being upwards of six persons to every house. This is certainly too great an average, too crowded a population for general health. The year 1801 produced great mortality; it gave 6,593, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ persons to every 100, occasioned by a scarcity of provisions, bad bread, bad water, and the state of Ireland causing numbers to flock over to Liverpool, in such a distressed state, that a violent dysentery ensued, followed by numerous deaths.

The burials in Liverpool, in 1821, were 3,499, from a population of 118,972. At the same ratio, the burials of England and Wales, for that year, would have been 321,641; but the returns give only 208,349. This subject

demands consideration. I shall have occasion, hereafter, to observe on the situation of Liverpool, as favourable to general health; if an unusual proportion of deaths occur, it must be attributable to extraneous causes. It will not be attempted to be argued, that the astonishing increase in the population is to be attributed solely to the regular procreation of the settled inhabitants: the renown of Liverpool brings in an unusual influx of the several industrious classes of society to settle there, in search of the means of existence, some of whom, particularly from the neighbouring kingdom, being poorly provided, and their views frustrated, fall victims, annually, to disappointment, disease, and poverty. These serve to swell the number of burials. Others, more successful, settle, and, becoming stationary, increase the marriages and christenings, and thus add to the permanent and increasing population.

Another fact deserves notice, as bearing on the point. The mortality in Liverpool, in 1770, gave 4.58, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons in every 100, as annually deceasing.

1784 gave 4.46, or nearly the same proportion.

1811 gave 3.26, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ persons in every 100.

But 1821 gave only 2.58, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ persons annually in every 100 to the grave; which indicates a decrease, in the general ratio of mortality, favourable to the increase of population and to health.

Carrying on the estimate for the year 1823, and supposing the population to have increased, since the census of 1821, which gave 118,972, to 120,000, which is probably less than the fact, the results will be, on principles before laid down,

4.24 Christenings to every 100, being an increase in Births.

2.79 Burials to ditto, ditto in Burials.

1.34 Marriages to ditto, nearly the same as in 1821.

Taking 1821, 1822, and 1823 as averages, the following will be the results :

Christenings	4	in every 100.
Burials	2.78	in ditto.
Marriages	1.32	in ditto.

There is another circumstance to be taken into this estimate. In the census of 1801, it is stated, that 2,306 of the population lived in cellars, which is rarely seen in other towns of England, and is injurious to health ; for want of due circulation of air, inflammatory and typhus fevers and other diseases, at particular periods, carry off many every year, in the lower and most crowded parts of the town. And further, the very ample provisions made by public benevolence causes a considerable number of aged persons to spend their last days in Liverpool.

All these circumstances combined, account for the too great ratio of mortality in Liverpool, without at all impugning the doctrine of the healthfulness of the place.

The average annual mortality of the metropolis, in the middle of the last century, was 5 in every 100 persons ; the present estimate does not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ in every 100. A great portion of this favourable change arises from vaccination, from better methods of treatment of children, and from a somewhat improved state of morals, inducing habits more favourable to longevity, particularly by that pernicious, destructive system of morning dram-drinking, so generally prevalent in the last century, being nearly abolished.

The total number of registered Births, in England and Wales only, for twenty years, from 1801 to

1820, inclusive, were 6,134,373

The population of England and Wales, in the year

1801 was	8,873,000
1811	10,150,615
1821	11,989,617

31,013,232

The mean population of these periods, there-

fore, was 10,337,744

To the Births for the same

period, namely, twenty

years, which were.... 6,136,373

Add, for unregistered, 5

per cent. 304,718

6,441,091

Being, on an average, annually 322,054

giving 3.11 to every 100, or 1 in every 31 of the whole population, annually.

The Burials, for the said periods, were 3,960,187

Being an annual average of..... 198,009

or 1.98 in every 100, or 1 in every 50 of the whole population, nearly.

This regular annual increase of the average number of births over the deaths will account for the rapid increase in population; affording a striking contrast to what modern Rome presents, which appears to be rapidly depopulating.

ROME.

	Population.		Births		Deaths.
1768	158,847	....	4,595	....	9,574
1767 } to } 1776 }	averaging 160,229		....	4,908	.... 6,407
1821	140,080	....	4,756	....	5,764

Although the year 1821 presented a more healthful aspect than previous years, if the deaths thus continue to

exceed the births, desolation must ensue, unless other causes excite perpetual new supplies of population.

Dr. Sebright's bills of health, for the city of Philadelphia, for eight years, from 1807 to 1814, inclusive, published by order of the Board, make the annual mortality to be 1 in 43, or 2.32 in every 100.

Although the French philosophers preceded us in the science of political economy, and, during the administration of the great Colbert, who died in 1683, made some attempts at a statistical report, no regular census of the population of France was effected until the year 1817. The rule then observed was, to take the residents in the habitation where each slept, and to proceed with great despatch. In the city of Paris, in forty days, 700,000 names, out of the total population of 717,212, were obtained.

Of names known, amounting to 657,172

The males consisted of 305,247

The females 351,925

Of whom 15,747 were of the age from 70 to 80

2,662 80 to 90

133 90 to 100

2 upwards of 100

The number of Houses were 26,801

Inhabited by families (des menages) 224,922

which gives nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ families, or 25 persons to each house, on an average; but it should be noticed, that many of the houses in Paris are constructed so as to accommodate several families under one roof, the apartments being numerous, and on one floor, like our inns of court.

The Births were 13,816 males }
13,184 females } or 3.79 in every 100.

The Deaths 12,347 males }
11,723 females } or 3.35 in ditto.

The Marriages.. 6,382, or 0.89 in ditto.

D D

The legitimate Births, among the males, only 9,121
 The illegitimate 4,025
 ————— 13,816

The suicides, in Paris only, for the same year, were 351:

By drowning..... 160
 By fire-arms 46
 By voluntary falling from elevations..... 39
 By strangulation 36
 By suffocation 35
 By sharp instruments 28
 By poison..... 12

————— 351

And yet the French people presume to charge the English as a nation of suicides. I hesitate not to assert, that, for each unhappy instance of that crime which occurs in England, ten cases take place in France, and adequate causes might be assigned.

The following comparison of the state of human life between Liverpool and Paris cannot fail to be interesting. In each case is exhibited the number of persons living, supposing the population of each place to be 10,000 only.

LIVERPOOL, IN 1821.				PARIS, IN 1817.	
Under 5 years of age		1,711	.....	680	
Between 5 and 10.....		1,436	.....	643	
10'	15.....	1,262	.....	698	
15	20.....	1,018	.....	955	
20	30.....	1,437	.....	2,002	
30	40.....	1,143	.....	1,630	
40	50.....	887	.....	1,267	
50	60.....	564	.....	1,029	
60	70.....	343	.....	707	
70	80.....	154	.....	225	
80	90.....	38.82	....	56	
90	100.....	3.01	....	2.85	
100 and upwards		.14	....	.04	
Lost in fractional parts..		2.93	....	3.11	
				10,000	10,000

A great number of children, under ten years of age, are sent into the villages, near Paris, to be nursed, which reduces the number of children under ten years of age, and, consequently, increases, apparently, the subsequent ages.

The annual Bill of Mortality for Liverpool, including Walton parish, for the year 1823, reports the deaths at 3,538.

Of these 1,111 died under the age of	2
250 between	3 and 5
163	5 „ 10
182	10 „ 20
279	20 „ 30
287	30 „ 40
300	40 „ 50
246	50 „ 60
265	60 „ 70
220	70 „ 80
107	80 „ 90
15	90 „ 100
4 above	100

Liverpool has exhibited several remarkable instances of centenary longevity.

Died.	Age.	Died.	Age.
1760 Elizabeth Hilton ...	121	1796 Mrs. Hunter	116
1765 Mrs. Bostock	106	— Roger Pye	103
— Mrs. Jane Lloyd ...	100	1799 Mrs. Park	100
1772 Mr. James Birchall ..	102	1821 Edward Simon	104
— Mrs. Anne Taylor ..	100	1823 Ellen Tate	110
1777 Mary Makin	100	— Margaret M'Kenzie ..	104
1780 Mr. William Ellis ..	136	— Frances Dixon	105
1783 Mrs. Sarah Holmes ..	114	1824 Mary Griffiths	108
1787 Mrs. Bailey	105		

In the neighbouring county, Cheshire, Thomas Damme attained the age of 154.

And in the list of births and deaths of the Russian empire, for the year 1821, the following extraordinary statements are given. In 945,088 deaths,

724 lived beyond 100	49 above	120
221	16	125
120	5	130
78	78	

M. Muret, a continental author, conjectures, "That, in order to maintain, in all places, a proper equilibrium of population, God has wisely ordered things in such a manner, that the force of life, in each country, should be in the inverse ratio of its fecundity."

And, further, may it not be advanced, that the smaller mortality of healthful, improved countries is balanced by the greater prevalence, in those districts, of the prudential restraints on marriage and population?

In the alpine parish of Leyzun, the proportion of births and deaths have kept pace with each other for thirty years that they have been observed.

The several villages hereafter enumerated, although without the limits of the parish of Liverpool, are so immediately connected with its interests, that it becomes requisite, in taking a review of its growing importance, to annex the number of the inhabitants therein.

POPULATION, 1821.

	Houses.	Inhabitants.
Everton.....	331	2,109
Low-hill ... }		
Edge-hill... }	1,169	6,304
West Derby }		
Wavertree .. }		
Toxteth-park }	2,345	12,829
Aigburth... }		
Kirkdale	156	1,273
Town and Parish of Liverpool	20,447	118,972
	<hr/> 24,148	<hr/> 141,487

Comparing the several statistical tables, the following results present themselves :

In the year 1700, the population of England and Wales was 5,475,000 persons ; that of Liverpool, 5,714, or little more than a thousandth part of the whole kingdom.

In the year 1821, the population of England and Wales was 12,218,500 ; that of Liverpool, 118,972, or nearly one hundredth part of the whole kingdom. A surprising increase.

Comparing Liverpool with the metropolis, the following are the results :

In 1700, the population of London, in proportion to that of England and Wales, was one-eighth of the whole kingdom : Liverpool, only a thousandth part.

In 1821, the population of London, in proportion to that of England and Wales, was one-tenth : that of Liverpool, one hundredth part.

Though somewhat irrelevant to our present subject, it will not be deemed uninteresting to present a comparative statement of the population of Lancashire, from the late census, 1821, with other places :

Lancashire	1,052,859
Middlesex	1,144,353
Yorkshire (three Ridings).....	1,173,187
<hr/>	
Scotland (thirty-two Shires)	2,093,456
Wales (twelve Counties)	717,438
Ireland	6,846,949
England	11,261,437
<hr/>	
	20,919,280
Army and Navy.....	319,300
British Islands.....	92,122
<hr/>	
	21,330,702

It may not be too much to assert, that no country advances in population beyond the means of support which it affords, unless some cause or causes have attracted new supplies of population. The rapidly increasing populousness of the United States has been produced more by the great influx of foreigners than by the natural increase of native inhabitants. The same observations are applicable to Liverpool, which has nearly doubled itself in twenty-five years. The Swedish tables of population, which are viewed as an appeal on this head, show that Sweden has increased one-half only in fifty-four years.

That Liverpool has received and continues to receive the constant influx of new inhabitants, is evidenced from this well known fact, that on the Exchange, if any spot, containing one hundred merchants, is indiscriminately chosen, not more than fifteen in every hundred will be found to be natives of the town.

All attempts to restrict population are violations of the first great law of nature; and, as relates to our own country, until every acre of land is brought, by human labour, into the highest possible state of cultivation, and emigration prohibited, as in China, Great Britain can never be said to be over-peopled.

Notwithstanding the rapid increase of population in England, Scotland, and Wales, during the last seventy years, these countries have not only grown wheat sufficient for home consumption, but, during sixty-five years, have exported 965,607 quarters more than have been imported; the total imports being 6,746,212, the exports, 7,711,819 quarters of wheat.

Existence is a blessing; a virtuous state of existence is happiness; and, although it may be found necessary to curtail many of those indulgences which embellish life, so

long as sufficient wholesome food, warm clothing, and shelter from the seasons can, by labour and frugality, be obtained, little true cause of complaint can be admitted.

MEDICAL REPORTS ON LIVERPOOL AND ITS TEMPERATURE.

In Enfield's Essay towards the History of Liverpool, is a paper, by Dr. Dobson, on the temperature of Liverpool, in which he observes, "That the maritime situation of Liverpool contributes to the mildness of the air. For, as the sea is of a middle temperature, between the heat of summer and the cold of winter, the access of the tides must have a considerable effect in rendering each of these more moderate than in inland situations."

In the year 1772, the mean temperature of the whole year was $54\frac{1}{2}$, the highest point being 78° in July and the lowest 28° in February. "The medium of the daily variations of each month was regularly increasing until May, and from thence to the end of December uniformly diminishing." The 8th of February was the coldest day in the year; and from the whole he drew this general conclusion: "That the dryness of the soil, the purity of the waters, the mildness of the air, the antiseptic effluvia of pitch and tar, the acid exhalations from the sea, the frequent brisk gales of wind, and the daily visitation of the tides, render Liverpool one of the healthiest places of the kingdom, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants."

In another paper, communicated to the Royal Society, he adds: "The variations in the temperature of the sea, during the course of the year, were from 32° , to 36° , to 38° , or from 15° below to 15° above temperate. The sea, when warmest, was 14° colder than Buxton bath, and 30° below the heat of the human body."

The mean height of the barometer in the shade, taken on an average of twenty-five years, was 29.77 inches at Liverpool.

Moss, in speaking of the disorders of the town, deems "the air of Liverpool unfavourable to those persons who have habitual complaints of the breast, as asthmas and coughs, to such as are consumptive, or who are subject to rheumatic complaints."

By an inspection of a terrestrial globe, and an examination of the several meteorological phenomena, it will be apparent, that Liverpool is exposed, naturally, to severe winds and occasional hurricanes. The vertical rays of the sun, by rarifying the atmosphere, cause violent currents to rush in to restore an equilibrium, which appears to be an uniform principle in physical science. These currents find obstacles in clouds, rocks, oceans, and continents, and occasion those tornadoes, hurricanes, and stormy winds which so frequently deform the fair face of nature, and lay low the towering fabrics reared by the ingenuity of man.

To these causes may be traced the prevalence of southwest winds general throughout England, which are found, however, to contribute, in no small degree, to the healthfulness of its inhabitants, notwithstanding the variations in and the humidity of its climate.

When Moss, in 1784, published his Medical Essay on Disorders of the Town of Liverpool, he advanced an opinion, that a disposition to inflammatory complaints and to rheumatisms prevailed. But, from all the inquiries and observations which I have been able to make, I do not find, that these disorders are more frequent here than in other parts of England; and it is worthy of remark, that instances of stone and gravel are rare, the former in particular, attributable, probably, to the absence of calcareous

matter in the strata of the earth and in the springs of water, which are, for the most part, ferruginous.

By examining the annual medical reports of the various public institutions in Liverpool, it is found, that, in the year 1823,

In the Infirmary were received	1,403
In the Workhouse, under medical advice ..	300
In the Fever Hospital.....	586
In the Dispensary, Church-street.....	15,310
In the South Branch thereof.....	11,724
In the Institution for Disorders of the Eye..	1,207
In the Ophthalmic Institution, Slater-street.	1,010
	<hr/>
	31,540

Presenting, on the whole, an extent of unhealthfulness which demands inquiry. It must be considered, however, to embrace the population of the neighbouring villages as well as the town, from a total of upwards of 140,000 persons.

The commerce of Liverpool, depending greatly upon the uncertainty attending the arrival and sailing of vessels, does not afford regular occupation for the labouring classes. When favouring winds bring in many vessels at once, employment offers for numerous hands, who, for the time, obtain good wages. Many of them spend all they earn as fast as they receive it. To this plethora succeeds a state of indolence and comparative starvation, and these opposite states must be very unfavourable to the health of the labouring classes of society, and must increase the applications for medical aid.

Another cause is the great floating population or number of poor Irish and others who daily arrive in the town, for the most part in an unhealthy or diseased state, who

apply for and obtain relief from one or other of the asylums for the relief of the sick.

The facility with which recommendations to the Dispensary are obtained greatly increases the number of frivolous cases. Many patients come once, and never return. These swell the numbers, but should by no means form a part of the general proportion of disease in the town.

The surgical cases of the Dispensaries were 7,587: a small number of these have been accidents; and the diseases of children form no inconsiderable part of the applications.

The amount of disease, however, after every allowance, when the sick of the upper and middle ranks are added, considerably exceeds one-fourth part of the population, and is far too great for the general welfare.

Liverpool offers advantages for invalids which few cities or towns possess; sea-bathing on the shores of the Mersey in machines; or, in floating vessels, on its refreshing streams: and new baths, on a magnificent scale, are in preparation. There are also excellent warm, vapour, and medicated baths, with numerous medical advisers of distinguished talents and long-established reputation; and, in short, all that art, science, and human aid can do to mitigate disease, or repel its attacks.

An inspection of the several statistical and commercial tables suggests further the following important results as deducible therefrom:

I. That, for forty years last past, the commercial prosperity of the port of Liverpool has increased with a rapidity unequalled by any maritime port in the history of commerce.

II. That it has, during that period, had to encounter difficulties, the tendency of which was to depress rather than to extend commerce, namely—

1. The shock which credit experienced as well in Great Britain as on the continent, by the numerous failures in 1793, and at subsequent periods, followed by the act of the British legislature, in 1797, for preventing the Bank of England from paying their notes and the dividends in specie.

2. The abolition of the slave-trade, in 1807, which had greatly contributed to increase the wealth of the town and port.

3. The influence of the Berlin and Milan decrees, expressly directed against British commerce; and the American embargo.

4. The enormous amount of the national debt, and the heavy burdens of taxation annually increasing; together with a weight of poor's-rate great beyond all former example.

III. That the population of Liverpool has experienced an increase equal to that of the American States; for, in 1784, the inhabitants were estimated at 36,600, living in 6,940 houses, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ to each house; and, by the census taken in 1821, the inhabitants were 118,972, or 5.85 to a house. Notwithstanding an extraordinary mortality in 1801, occasioned by the high price and bad quality of the bread, which brought on a dysentery, the increase of inhabitants has been more than threefold, during a period of thirty-seven years, but not occasioned by its native population merely.

The docks, the public buildings, the dwellings, and the several great improvements in the town and port have been produced by the surplus accumulating wealth above what has been required as the means of support for the several inhabitants, their wives, families, and dependants. Could an accurate estimate be made of the whole, the amount thereof would far exceed the expectation of the

most sanguine calculator, until demonstrated by the result.

And so important is it, both to national and local prosperity, to keep up a progressive state of excitement and improvement, and to find perpetual employment for the labour of the great mass of population, that, when the present great objects which occupy the attention of the corporation shall have been completed, some new and comprehensive scheme should be devised, although such scheme should offer advantages small in comparison with the expenditure required. For example, a ship-canal might be cut from the Irish Channel, to enter the river Mersey at Brombre' Pool or Wallasey Pool, and thereby counteract the dangers which attend an entrance into the harbour. It is told of Pericles, the Athenian statesman and orator, that, when he was asked why he expended such considerable sums, from the revenues of the state, in building temples, theatres, and other magnificent public works, he replied, "Because the fleets and armies feed and employ those who can fight well, there ought to be something to feed and employ those who can work well. By these buildings (said he) we give employment to the merchants who bring wood, marble, and the metals; to the sailors who navigate the vessels; and to all the carriers, by sea and land: to masons, carpenters, smiths, planters, masters and men, and to the innumerable trades connected with these fabrics." A sounder maxim of political economy adorns not our modern code, with all our means of superior light and knowledge; for whatever creates new demands for labour, and remunerates it, if not in its nature or tendencies immoral, promotes national welfare.

Whilst Liverpool has been thus growing into relative and individual consequence, it is matter of rejoicing to every true British-born spirit, that the prosperity of the

nation has been linked, hand in hand, in the same career, in spite of tendencies which appeared, in theory, to threaten its existence and paralyze its mighty efforts.

These observations will be verified by the following statements. The national debt, at the accession of queen Anne, in 1702, was £16,394,762.

Year.	National Debt.	Annual Expenditure.	OFFICIAL VALUE.		Revenue of Postoffice.
			Exports.	Imports.	
1708	46,000,000	5,610,987	6,969,087	4,698,663	58,052
1750	72,178,898	8,000,000	15,132,004	7,772,039	190,000
1784	226,260,806	21,657,669	14,961,074	15,272,802	440,101
1793	239,902,700	23,000,000	20,390,180	19,256,719	607,268
1800	451,695,764	61,278,018	43,152,019	30,570,805	890,000
1814	796,347,945	117,587,984	56,591,514	42,000,000	2,282,638
1823	797,339,175	56,704,607	51,519,577	43,706,688	2,154,294

These several statements are extracted from the parliamentary returns, where reference to them could be obtained; but it is to be regretted, that even these returns are not given with that accuracy or with that accordance which could be wished: in particular, the difference between declared and official value does not appear to bear any uniform proportion. The above table will, notwithstanding, be found sufficiently correct to illustrate the principles laid down.

I have preferred to take, in the preceding table, the annual expenditure rather than the income, as it shows better the real exigences of the nation, the whole of which have been provided for.

The annual income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, for the year ending the 5th of January, 1824, exclusive of loans, amounted to £66,636,776. 12s. 6d.

I have fixed upon the years 1784, 1793, 1800, 1814, and

1823, for the following reasons:—The year 1784 was the first after the close of the war with America and the continental powers, when commerce began to revive: 1793 was the year of difficulty, when the failures in Britain and on the continent were alarming: 1800 closed the century: 1814 was the first year after the arduous struggle with France; and the year 1823 the last to which accounts have been made up. These several periods are at such distances from each other as to form fair eras for comparison.

An examination of the several financial reports of the kingdom presents other important reflections; for it appears, that the national prosperity has been in a state of uniform progression, and the commerce increasing in a ratio fully proportionate to the exigences of the state, enormous as they have been, which, in prospective, were contemplated with alarm approaching to dismay.

The disaffected in the nation, by perpetual predictions of that inevitable ruin which they asserted was at hand, awakened the fears of some who loved their country with a patriot love, and induced many of these to join in the general cry. A national bankruptcy and the total extinction of all funded property was declared to be very near at hand, and inevitable. But as in the human mind, when its several faculties are in a healthful state and its organization sound, there is a principle of reaction which springs up to overcome difficulties; so, in the body politic, as composed of the whole population, when living under a well-regulated government, there is an energy, a principle of vitality, an activity which rebounds as difficulties approach, and thereby subdues them. This will be found to be characteristic of the English people: as the storm and the tempest rage, they strike their roots the deeper.

In this view of the subject, taxation will not be found

that positive evil which it has generally been represented to be: it produces a reaction; it calls forth latent energies which were not known to subsist, and is productive of certain benefits; for the individuals of which it is composed require means of investing the accumulating property; the acres of land may be improved, they cannot be increased in quantity; the number of houses must also be limited by the demand for them; government securities, therefore, are advantageous to invest property. It is excessive taxation only that is a positive ill. When the burdens are so heavy as to depress the vital energies of the nation, cramp the hands of good government, prevent national improvement, and decrease population, then it becomes truly alarming, and would fully justify the declaration, "That it had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished."

It is a fact, so self-evident as to defy contradiction, that the empire of Great Britain, in the year 1823, with a weight of national debt amounting to nearly 800 millions, and an annual expenditure of upwards of 50 millions, was in a higher state of national prosperity than at the time of William III, at the commencement of the funding system.

The exports of the kingdom in 1700, when little or no national debt was created, were valued at £7,621,053, which, in 1823, with its large national debt, had reached £52,408,276. Similar observations will present themselves to the mind, on observing and comparing the preceding tables.

Be it remembered, also, that the exports of Great Britain consist of the surplus amount of labour and its remuneration, the productions of the soil in agriculture, or mineral properties, after supplying the domestic consumption. When, therefore, exports increase, they indicate the

augmentation of an industrious population, additional capital, confidence between the governors and the governed, and, in short, a vast sum of happiness.

Should this work float down the stream of time, and reach posterity, the prices of the following articles, according to their respective dates, after a fine, dry, warm summer, in 1824, and whilst an abundant, promising harvest is getting in, may prove worthy of record.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE,

August 24, 1824.

	OLD.				NEW.				
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Wheat, English	8	9	to 9	3	8	3	to 8	9	per 70lbs.
Irish	7	0	7	6	6	3	7	0	—
Scotch	8	0	8	6	0	0	0	0	—
Barley, English	0	0	0	0	4	9	5	0	per 60lbs.
Oats, Potato	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	10	per 45lbs.
Malt	0	0	0	0	8	3	8	6	per 36 qts.
Beans	39	0	40	0	36	0	38	0	per quarter.
Superfine Flour	0	0	0	0	46	0	48	0	per 280lbs.
General average of Wheat, the week ending the 14th of August, 1824, 57s. 9d.									

N.B. The ports shut against importation.

Hay (the spring having been very cold) 1s. to 1s. 2½d. for 20lbs.

Butter (the best fresh) 14d. to 16d. per pound, retail.

Milk 3½d. to 4d. per quart to the consumer.

Meat from 4d. to 6d. per pound, at Kirkdale Market, to sink the offal.

Potatoes, 1s. 7d. to 2s. 7d. per bushel.

Price of 3 per cent Consols, the 23d of August, 93½.

The following returns of horned cattle, calves, sheep, and lambs slaughtered for the Liverpool market, are the last that will be obtained, as the act of Parliament, called

the flaying act, which compelled the butchers to submit all hides to an inspector or inspectors, duly appointed, has been repealed.

	Horned Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.
1819	12,188	16,972	70,565
1820	11,037	16,605	70,344
1821	11,774	16,966	73,494
1822	13,963	18,070	86,735
1823	15,217	19,876	85,993

The science of political economy, although in its infancy, is of vigorous growth, and should engage general attention; it involves the happiness of millions of children and children's children yet unborn, the future generations of mankind. We have cause to rejoice, that enlarged views on this subject prevail. As the powers of the human mind progress towards that meridian strength which every thing human and divine assures us they are one day destined to attain, even on earth, the narrow prejudices, the short-sighted selfishness which has hitherto pervaded the councils of mighty empires will yield to the light of truth, as the splendours of meridian brightness dispel the mists and vapours which overspread the horizon at the dawn of day, or in the morning hours.

Vast and comprehensive is the science. Let the investigations respecting it partake of its noble nature; let them be pursued with unwearied industry, with manliness of mind, and a spirit of free inquiry. It is a science which well suits a commercial nation, for it extends its ramifications over the habitable globe. Commerce forms the interminable chain which links nations together: political economy, the pervading fluid, which, like light and heat, spreads through all space, and fills the earth with blessings.

AGRICULTURE.

WE boast our schools of philosophy, of medicine, of music, of dancing, of riding, and of veterinary instruction; but we have no schools where agriculture and horticulture are taught methodically, as other sciences are: nevertheless, that such institutions should be established is very desirable.

Seminaries might be formed where these might be taught in connexion with natural philosophy, mathematics, and the classics. By a judicious division of time and of employment, healthfulness would go hand in hand with instruction. There are certain views of the subject which would render such colleges of primary importance. How valuable would a well grounded system of agriculture prove to clergymen with small incomes; to officers of the army and navy, on half-pay, both as an employment and as a means of additional income. Like Cincinnatus, the Roman, they might "nobly seize the plough, and independent live."

Agriculture needs such institutions; for, although it was the first science which exercised the ingenuity of men, in the nature of things, it must ever be slow in arriving at perfection. The cultivators of land are, for the most part, isolated individuals, whose attentions are engaged in

their successive daily occupations, and seldom employed in inquiries about science. Generation after generation, the same methods of cultivation are pursued; suggested improvements are looked at with suspicion, and, if at all, hesitatingly adopted, and improperly experimented.

There is no country on the surface of the globe where agriculture has been studied and improved with an ardency equal to what it has been in England, during the last fifty years especially. The work of Sir Humphrey Davy, on agricultural chemistry, is so valuable, that an abstract, in a familiar style and at a very moderate expense, for general circulation, would be of great benefit to the agricultural interests and society at large.

Lancashire affords specimens, in its several districts, of every variety of earth, and the experimental agriculturist has, consequently, the fairest possible opportunities to change his soil, if he finds any one kind too predominant. Sir Humphrey Davy has compressed, into a very few words, some excellent observations on this subject. He observes, "Are any of the salts of iron present? they may be decomposed by lime; is there an excess of siliceous sand? the system of improvement must depend on the application of clay and calcareous matter; is there a defect of calcareous matter? the remedy is obvious; is an excess of calcareous matter indicated? it may be removed by liming, paring, and burning; is there a deficiency of vegetable manure? it is to be supplied by manure." A desideratum in agricultural science is still wanting, namely, a facile, cheap, and expeditious method of analyzing all soils, intelligible to the plainest capacities, without the tediousness of chemical deductions.

The following statement of the several acts of inclosure which have passed during a century, marks strongly the increased attention that agriculture has experienced:

	Acres.	Acres.
In Queen Anne's reign	2	1,439
In George I's reign	16	17,660
In George II's reign	226	318,778
In George III's reign, to 1797 ..	1,532	2,804,197

The qualities of the lands in and around Liverpool are very various: in the vicinity of Kirkdale, is found a bed of rich marl; in the neighbourhood of Edge-hill, peat, or bog earth abounds; between that and the shores of the Mersey, the soil is a strong loam; and calcareous matter is found in abundance on the North Shore; so that this small district offers every means of improvement to the speculative horticulturalist.

The ample supplies of fine grown vegetables which the markets exhibit, and the moderate prices at which they are rendered, indicate the fertility of the soil and the industry of its inhabitants. Several fine varieties of apples are known to flourish and yield great crops, particularly the kentish codlin, the red-streak pippin, and the sefton codlin. Pears are fine in favourable seasons, but not uniformly productive. Plums, of all the several varieties, are plentiful; in the year 1822, damsons were uncommonly so. Strawberries are very abundant; and, for gooseberries, Lancashire has established its fame in all countries. Grapes and melons rarely ripen well here, without shelter. Horticulture is becoming a favourite study with many of the gentry and opulent merchants: numerous hothouses and greenhouses are attached to the rural residences, within a few miles of the town, where choice fruits and rare exotic flowers are cultivated, at considerable cost. There is not, at present, any horticultural society, although an institution of that kind would be productive of great advantages to the county. There is, however, a florists' meeting established at Everton, where rewards are given

for the best "tulips, auriculas, hyacinths, carnations, stove, greenhouse, and herbaceous plants and fruits;" but, fruits being viewed as subsidiary to flowers, little worthy of note is produced. A silver cup, value five guineas, constitutes the first prize at each meeting.

It must, however, be observed, that the markets of Liverpool receive great supplies from Cheshire of poultry, cheese, fruit, and vegetables. Fruits and vegetables ripen in the spring somewhat earlier in Cheshire than in Lancashire, and are generally the first in the market.

The lands in the vicinity of Liverpool are laid down principally in meadow and pasture. Here and there, indeed, the golden grain offers a rich contrast to the verdant fields around it; but butter and milk are found the most advantageous articles. The farms are in small allotments, and let at a high price. It has been observed, that the division of lands is into small fields, and that much is wasted or lost by hedges and dykes; but their contiguity to the sea and the cold spring seasons may render this advisable.

Ireland sends considerable supplies of butter into Liverpool, particularly from Belfast, Newry, Coleraine, and Limerick. Both the butter and the bacon brought from Belfast are esteemed the best. Many of the dealers in these articles are in the habit of sending persons over to Ireland, at the proper season, to cure the hams and bacon after the English method.

Lancashire is considered to have been the first county in England in which the potato was cultivated. Potatoes were brought from Virginia to Ireland, in 1623, and a vessel laden therewith, bound from thence to England, was wrecked on the coast of Lancashire, and the cultivation thereof then commenced, which has been carried on in this district to very great advantage from their first

introduction. The lands about Ulverstone and Ormskirk are very favourable to their growth. Even so lately as the beginning of the eighteenth century, potatoes grown there were so highly esteemed, that they were frequently forwarded, as presents, to London. Many tons of this valuable vegetable are annually sent to Ireland, besides the great quantities which are furnished to shipping for their sea voyages.

One single potato, planted (by Mr. James Dalby, of Drinkhouses, in 1823) in the ordinary way, produced twelve pecks when taken up in October.

The botanist will find, in Lancashire, unfailing sources of amusement. The hedges and ditches abound with beauties which, were they, instead of being indigenous, exotic and obtained with care and cost, would be highly esteemed. We name them weeds and pass them heedlessly by; nevertheless, they become interesting and cheering to the traveller; and, although, in the materia medica, the vegetable has yielded to the mineral kingdom, many of them are found to possess sanative virtues when occasionally called into use.

To enlarge on the agriculture and horticulture of Liverpool would naturally excite a smile; but the encouragement and the excitement which the increasing population of the town and port affords, both to agriculture and horticulture, are worthy of consideration.

Mr. John Holt, of Walton, was, in the year 1794, employed by the Board of Agriculture to make a survey of the county. He forwarded for publication a general view thereof, which met the warmest approbation of that institution. He bequeathed to the library of the Athenæum a complete series of reports on the different counties of England. The volume relating to Lancashire contains many of the original letters which he received whilst the

work was in progress. He reports, that many thousand acres of waste and moss land might be brought into cultivation, and that irrigation is too much neglected.

A subsequent report on the agriculture of the county was drawn up by R. W. Dickson, which was prepared for the press by W. Stevenson, under the authority of the board, and published in 1815, containing much very valuable additional matter.

Mr. John Harper, formerly a resident at Bank Hall, and who died in 1793, declared, that the first load of dung taken from Liverpool, for manuring the land, was carried out by his father: it had previously been considered a nuisance, and was usually thrown into the river Mersey.

And Robert Winstanley, an old miller, who was living in 1793, stated, that he recollected the first dressing-mill for flour that was fitted up in Lancashire, at Walton, near Prescott; which, in consequence of the threats of the populace to pull it down, was afterwards removed, and erected at Bootle Mills. Fine flour was then weighed up in pound papers, and sold as sugar is now sold.

NATURAL HISTORY.—The most striking feature in the natural history of the district is, the frequent recurrence of hurricane winds, to which Liverpool, in common with the western shores of England, is exposed. These tornadoes range, generally, from the several points between S.W. to N.W., and have frequently proved very destructive; many such are recorded. Amongst the most remarkable are the following:

In the year 1757, March 15, five vessels were sunk in the river; forty-two feet of the spire of St. Thomas's Church were thrown down, and several windmills overset.

1789.—On the 21st of June, a severe thunderstorm was

experienced, succeeded, on the 27th, by another still more violent, by which a female child, aged twelve years, was killed.

1794.—A perfect hurricane arose, which blew down the mills on Copperas-hill, and filled the river Mersey with desolation.

1802.—A violent storm occurred, by which the sloop Peggy, of Greenock, was wrecked, and twelve persons perished. The tide rose six feet above high water mark.

Early in the evening of the 30th of November, 1821, a heavy fall of rain came on, with a strong westerly wind, which became, towards two o'clock, a violent hurricane, and continued so until four. During the night, the chimney of a house in Scotland-road fell in, and killed Mr. and Mrs. Barton in their beds; there is reason to believe, instantaneously, without their experiencing much sensation, as no marks of struggling appeared. The weather had, for three weeks preceding, been tempestuous.

On Thursday, the 5th of December, 1822, the wind blew violently from the S. and S.S.W., and, about nine o'clock in the evening, a complete hurricane ensued, accompanied with heavy rain. It continued to increase, and, between ten and eleven o'clock, the work of desolation commenced: houses in exposed situations rocked from their foundations; stacks of chimneys fell in, and many persons quitted their houses from fear. The storm raged, with greater or less fury, until three o'clock on the following morning; and, when daylight came, it was awful to behold the ravages that had been made, and to hear the several tales of woe which survivors had to record. The details are given at length in the journals of the day. In Netherfield-lane, Everton, two beloved daughters of Mr. Dixon, the one eleven, the other thirteen years of age, were buried in the ruins of a stack of chimneys, which carried the roof

of the house and the several floors through which they fell; in all probability, they suffered instantaneous suffocation. In Upper Islington, Mrs. Worrall experienced a fate somewhat similar, leaving six orphan children. Three other persons were also killed, besides a number drowned by shipwreck in the Mersey, whose streams were covered with floating wrecks. The ravages of this storm extended to great distances.

In the succeeding year, 1823, and about the same season, Wednesday, December 3, at six o'clock, it began to rain, and a strong wind sprung up from the S.E. The barometer fell greatly and suddenly. Before midnight, the wind veered towards the southward and westward, and became a perfect hurricane. The recollections of the devastations of former years filled every house with alarm, and many families sat up, in awful expectation, the whole of the night. A daughter of the Rev. C. Winstanley, a young lady about twenty years of age, affrighted, had quitted her own apartment, and flown to the bed of her sister, and there met that death she hoped to avert. Both sisters were buried in the ruins of the chimney and roof. The younger one was taken out alive from the ruins. On this occasion, also, the river Mersey was covered with the fragments of wreck.

Several of these fatal effects may be attributed to the very unsubstantial manner in which many of the houses, in and about Liverpool, are constructed; those that have been erected within the last fifteen or twenty years more particularly. Acts of Parliament should be obtained, for all seaport towns especially, placing all buildings under the inspection of district surveyors; and it may be worthy of consideration, how far it would be advisable for the corporation of Liverpool to offer a liberal premium for the best plan of constructing chimneys, not liable to

smoke, and which should not rise, at most, higher than three feet above the apex of the roof of the house.

METEOROLOGY.—Since the decease of Mr. Hutchinson, one of the dock-masters, no uniform observations on the meteorology of Liverpool has been carried on, which is greatly to be regretted.

The following statements show the quantity of rain which fell at Liverpool, for the several years annexed :

	Inches.		Inches.
1784	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	1789	48 $\frac{1}{4}$
1785	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	1790	42 $\frac{3}{4}$
1786	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	1791	45 $\frac{3}{8}$
1787	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	1792	54 $\frac{1}{4}$
1788	24 $\frac{3}{8}$		

From a periodical journal for the year 1804, I have extracted the following report on the quantity of rain which fell and the evaporation, taken monthly :

Fall of Rain.	Inches.	Evaporation.
January.....	3.2	.75
February .....	.99	1.1
March	2.5	1.59
April.....	1.75	1.75
May	3.	2.8
June	1.22	3.5
July	1.9	3.3
August	2.35	3.6
September.....	1.67	2.12
October.....	5.9	1.75
November	3.	1.25
December.....	2.4	1.5
	<hr/> 29.88	<hr/> 25.01

Liverpool, being greatly sheltered by the chain of hills which runs through the centre of England, is protected from the severe northeasterly winds, and the winters are

not so severe as in those places on the eastern side of the island, situated in the same latitude. Snow is seldom known to lie long.

A remarkable circumstance took place near Liverpool, in the spring of the year 1823. A robin had found its way, through a broken pane of glass, into a chapel at Gateacre, and built its nest in the corner of one of the pews; it continued to sit, for several successive Sundays, during the whole time of the public service, apparently unalarmed, although the family took their several places in the pew as usual. Is it instinct, or what undiscovered principle is it that induces these birds, in our country, and the stork, in Holland, thus fearlessly to approach "the busy haunts of men," and mingle, as it were, with their pursuits? For the latter bird is seen parading, unmolested, amidst the noise and tumults of the spacious markets of the latter country; thus picturing, as it were, that peaceful era at the commencement of our world, when

"Beasts, that now rove the terror of mankind,
Then frolicked round their home; fondled and made
The loved companions of their daily walk."

GEOLOGY.—Lancashire and also Liverpool and its environs have exhibited several interesting facts in geological science worthy of attention.

Charles Leigh, a native of Lancashire, records, that, upon draining Martin Mere, an Indian canoe was found, a sketch of which he gives in his natural history of the county, published in 1700. A stone, like a whetstone, and another, resembling the head of an axe, were found near the canoe.

And, on the shores of the river Mersey, near Crosby, about six miles from Liverpool, are still to be seen, at low water, the fossil remains of a forest, presenting the

singular phenomenon of trees, ranging east and west, extending upwards of a mile towards Formby, not in incumbent masses, as usual, but as though growing, and cut short by some sudden and violent catastrophe, probably that which separated the opposite shores, and caused the waters to roll between.

Fossil remains of the hippopotamus of the South Seas, of the Canadian stag, of pectinites, pyrites, bufonites, and various other kinds have been discovered.

About Ormskirk is found a bituminous earth, greatly resembling amber in smell.

In excavating the bed of the Wallasey Pool, on the shores of the river Mersey, opposite to Liverpool, there have recently been discovered several fine stags' horns, of the species "*cervus elephas*," not in a fossil state, as they retain their animal matter. The same violent catastrophe which embedded the sub-marine forest, near Crosby, in all probability entombed these, its antlered inhabitants.

In the lands on the banks of the Mersey, on the east side of the river, at a few feet below the surface, beds of ferruginous sand and stone abound. Behind St. James's church, and through Harrington, considerable quantities have been excavated for the Mount and adjoining buildings. Their dip is from W.N.W. to E.S.E.

A mineral spring formerly issued from the fissures of these quarries, which was recommended for its salubrious qualities. In 1773, two tracts were published relating thereto, the one by Dr. Houghton and the other by Dr. Worthington. These springs are either dried up, or have been drained by the corporation waterworks. There are two other springs in the neighbourhood of Derby, near Everton: one ochreous or ferruginous, opposite a house occupied by Mr. Henry Wilson; the other sulphurous, near the chapel.

Several considerable quarries, opposite the windmills,

on Lord Sefton's land, in Harrington, are now worked. The stone pillars of the Exchange-room were dug therefrom. The strata, or layers of stone, are in such grand masses, that pillars of from thirty to forty feet in height, or even more, may be obtained, if required. No fossil remains are found among them, which appears to indicate that these strata are of primary formation. They exhibit signs both of chemical combination and mechanical deposition.

These strata of stone run entirely under and surround Liverpool, which may be said to be cradled in storms and built upon a rock. They are worked in numerous places. The stone, as is usual in all freestone quarries, becomes indurated after being exposed to the air.

Amongst the mineral productions, coals hold the most distinguished place.

At Wigan, about twenty-two miles from Liverpool, in a northeast direction, the cannel coal formation is found, supposed to have derived its name from the facility with which it is lighted by a candle. It extends about four miles square.

Its external character is glistening and polished, and its fracture in flat surfaces very brittle; its specific gravity only 1.232. Snuffboxes and ornaments are occasionally made with it. One remarkable property of it is, that it may be handled without soiling the fingers. A fire composed of this coal casts a chastened brilliancy over paintings which no other light can equal. It contains its caloric so long, that a few pieces only, judiciously placed, will endure without consuming many hours, even a whole night, and serve to kindle a fire the following morning. It is matter of surprise, that this valuable species of coal has not been more appreciated in the metropolis; for, although, from the length of carriage, it must necessarily demand a high price, yet it is by no means an

expensive coal under judicious management, and the comfort and pleasure in using it more than compensate its extra cost.

Considerable quantities of coal are also brought from St. Helen's, for the supply of Liverpool, by land carriage and by the Sankey Canal. They are of a secondary quality only.

But the best species of coal with which the town of Liverpool is supplied is brought by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and sold at the different wharfs, which are about the canal head, near the Prince's Dock. Of these, the Orrell coal is most esteemed.

Geology is a science but of yesterday. Nearly six thousand years had the world rolled on ere it commenced to be studied. I lament, however, to observe, that many of its professors vainly attempt, from some of the data which it exhibits, to adduce arguments against revelation.

By refusing to admit of final causes, modern infidelity labours hard to prove that we are inhabitants of an orphaned world. Nay, that life itself is but an effect resulting from physical combinations, the consequence of certain laws which produce vitality. But do not laws necessarily imply a lawgiver? and the law of reproduction, combined to animal existence, is one of the strongest evidences of an Omnipotent Legislator that can be produced. The ingenuity of man has constructed a watch and a steam-engine; but the ingenuity of the whole race of men, from the beginning to the end of time, will never combine with these surprising pieces of mechanism the power, by their own operations, to reproduce, through revolving ages, a succession of watches and steam-engines. Every new instance of vitality is as much a miracle as that which roused Lazarus from the tomb. Every new-born infant, every ephemeral insect is a new miracle, an evidence of a presiding Deity.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

To the honour of the past generations inhabiting this town and port be it recorded, that, as successful commerce afforded means, the hand and heart of benevolence was ever ready to impart aid to the distressed; and it is well worthy of remark, that the magnitude of the several buildings erected for charitable purposes, and the extent of ground which they occupied, seemed rather, in the infancy of Liverpool commerce, like prophetic anticipations of future prosperity than adapted to the then existing state of things: witness the Blue Coat Hospital, the Infirmary, and the Workhouse.

The records of antiquity describe, in glowing colours, the pyramids of Egypt, the walls of Babylon, the architecture of Greece, and the martial spirit of Rome; but the bright pages of British history abound with instances of public and private worth beyond all Grecian elegance or Roman patriotism.

On the pathless ocean and in the tented field, the sons of Britain have performed deeds of valour, which have excited the admiration of the world; but it is in acts of Samaritan charity that they are most preeminent among the nations: there is not an ill to which suffering humanity is exposed but finds in Great Britain its asylum.

Foreigners visit our shores to contemplate these numerous institutions, and they look on with astonishment; they are more honourable than captured banners; they form monuments more durable than the triumphal arch or the brazen column. To adopt the language of an eloquent living orator, at an assemblage for purposes of benevolence, "If I wished to exhibit our country to a foreigner, I would not turn him to her crowded harbours, to her garden landscape, to her proud metropolis, to her countless marts of opulence and commerce; I would not unfurl for him her trophied flag, or unroll even the immortal charter of her liberties. No; but I would lead him to her charitable institutions; I would point him to the family of the monarch exciting the people to the service of philanthropy."

EDUCATION.—There is cause for rejoicing, that the opposition which has been made to the education of the poor is every day losing ground, and that the advantages of imparting to them such a degree of useful knowledge as may conduce to their future welfare are generally admitted. If a doubt could remain, an appeal to the Scottish peasantry must surely remove it. Education is, in Scotland, a national concern. Individuals are doing that in England which is done by the nation in Scotland; and the plan, now extensively adopted, of affording instruction to the children of the poor free, or at a rate so moderate as to be attainable by all, cannot be too highly commended. What parent can hesitate, although at the expense of some trifling personal privation, to pay from one penny to twopence per week, that his child may receive instruction, not as a mendicant, on the common bounty of others, but as an advantage gained by the sweat of his brow, acquired by honest industry, and accompanied with a manliness of mind, allied to dignity rather than to pride.

Education is, probably, the all-powerful lever appointed to bring about the amelioration of the world: already have its salutary effects been experienced. Devotion, too long the child of superstition and ignorance, is become a reasonable service. Morality, founded on the immutable basis of eternal truth, is extensively enforced, and the intimate union which subsists between virtue and happiness is universally acknowledged.

In the plans of a superintending Providence, on Great Britain has been conferred the distinguished privilege, primarily to prove, by experiment, what a powerful moral momentum could be produced, by the combined efforts of all classes of society, in vast masses, steadfastly directing their object to one great and important end—the cause of human kind, by promoting virtue, discouraging vice, and ameliorating the condition of our race.

THE BLUE COAT HOSPITAL is the most ancient charitable institution in the town. Liverpool having been made a distinct parish from Walton in 1699, the Rev. Robert Stythe was appointed its rector, and to him appertains the honour of having been the first founder of this valuable seminary of instruction. He succeeded in obtaining contributions, in the year 1708; for it is on record, that a meeting of the subscribers was held in the then “newly-erected schoole,” at which William Clayton, Esq., the mayor of Liverpool, was present, with many others. Forty boys and ten girls were provided with instruction and clothing, their parents, at that time, supplying them with food. The Rev. Robert Stythe was chosen the first treasurer, and continued in that office until the period of his death, which took place in 1713. The school found in Mr. Bryan Blundell, also, a most active and zealous patron: by his efforts, in conjunction with the founder, an

income of between £60 and £70 per annum was raised, and a master appointed, at a salary of £20. Mr. Bryan Blundell was then engaged in the sea service, and had promised to do his utmost for the school. Before the founder's death, he had given donations to the amount of £250. He was elected the second treasurer, and determined to quit the sea and go into business in Liverpool, to watch over the welfare of the rising institution, resolving to devote a part of his income to that purpose, to view it as one of his children, and to endow it with a child's portion; to which resolution he faithfully adhered, and had contributed, before his death, very largely—to an amount of £3,000 and upwards. He was treasurer for forty-two years, and was succeeded in that office by his son, Richard Blundell, Esq.

The present school was erected in 1714, completed in 1720, and enlarged in the year 1726; ten more children were then admitted. In 1742, a further addition of ten was received. The school has, within these few years, been very considerably enlarged. In 1744, Foster Cunliffe contributed £1,000 to the institution.

Application was made, soon after the school was built, for a royal charter, but without success.

In 1802, a new mode of education was adopted, and the whole house ventilated. It was proposed, also, that the boys should be instructed in the use of the mechanical powers; this, however, has not been done. The boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; to knit their own stockings, to repair their own clothes, and to mend their own shoes. The girls are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, sewing and knitting. They are employed, also, in cleaning the bed-rooms, in the kitchens, in making and mending their own and the boys' clothes and linen. Nearly all the female domestics, as

well as the mistresses, have been brought up in the school.

It affords cause for surprise, that the system of general education should have advanced so slowly as it has, having uniformly been practised in Scotland, and, on a limited scale, in England, and, as a principle, long since understood and admitted. The preamble to the first subscription roll for establishing the Blue Coat School, in Liverpool, in 1708, has the following remarkable passage: "Whereas many poor persons are deserving of having their children taught, but are not able to afford them a Christian and useful education; and, there being children whose parents are dead, and no friends left to take care of them, must unavoidably come to beggary and ruin, both in body and soul, if not prevented by the care of some charitable and well-disposed people." Under this sheltering roof, many individuals who are ornaments to society, and who reflect back a lustre upon this institution, have been educated.

The institution and the system of education may be inspected every Thursday afternoon; and on every Sunday afternoon, at half-past four, a most interesting and animating service is performed by the children, with appropriate sacred music, which is open to the public. No stranger should visit Liverpool without witnessing it.

In 1813 died Mary Kerfoot, spinster, who had been brought up in the school, and lived servant many years in respectable families; she left a legacy of £25 to the school.

The benefactions, collections, legacies, and subscriptions, for the year 1823, amounted to . . . £2,496 . 4 . 2 .

The total expenses of dietary, coals, candles, repairs, and clothing for the children, for 1823, amounted to 3,036 . 6 . 7

which, taking the numbers at 350, including the household,

amounts to £8. 12s. each, and bespeaks economical arrangement.

The late Mr. John Harrocks had the welfare of this institution much at heart: during his lifetime, he gave it the most liberal patronage. The full complement of children would be 350; even 370 might be received. At present 320 only are in the school. Happy, indeed, should I be, if any excitement I could offer should stimulate to renewed exertions, to enable the governors to admit the additional fifty. This school seems, in a peculiar manner, to call on the inhabitants for munificent support: it rose at the dawn of Liverpool prosperity; let it share its meridian brightness, and become coeval with its existence.

THE ANCIENT FREE SCHOOL.—About the time of the suppression of the monasteries, during the reign of Henry VIII, or of Elizabeth, a sum of money, about £5. 13s. 3d., was conveyed from the court of chancery of the county palatine, to keep and maintain a free school in Liverpool; which was kept up until the death of the late Mr. John Baines; since that event it has been discontinued. The school was that which, in 1708, was used for the first Blue Coat School, and in which the first contributors thereto met, on the 13th of January, 1709. It is greatly to be regretted, that such an institution should have been suffered to fall into decay. Free grammar schools have, in numerous instances, proved valuable nurseries, where eminent genius has been elicited, and characters that have adorned society have been nurtured and matured. Contemplating that noble pile of buildings, the Blue Coat School, with all the ardour and warm feeling of ingenuous youth, sweetly a native bard hath sung:

“Yon calm retreat, where, screened from every ill,
The helpless orphan’s throbbing heart lies still;
And finds, delighted, in the peaceful dome,
A better parent and a happier home.”

OLD CHURCH SUNDAY AND DAY CHARITY SCHOOL.

—Sunday schools, the beneficial effects of which are now universally diffused, were first instituted in the year 1782, in the city of Gloucester, at the suggestions of Mr. Robert Raikes, a letter-press printer. The plan met with such encouragement, that, by the end of the year 1786, not less than 250,000 children were educated in the different Sunday schools of Great Britain. In the city of Glasgow, appropriate libraries, for the use of the pupils, are annexed, and found to be attended with valuable consequences; for reading is, as Franklin well observed, one of our cheapest pleasures. In these institutions, advantage is combined with pleasure. In the year 1785, these schools began to be established in Liverpool.

The Old Church Sunday and Day School was instituted in the year 1789, in Leather-lane, Liverpool, and has since been removed to Moorfields, near Dale-street, where it is now carried on. It claims to have been the earliest institution of this nature in Liverpool, except the Blue Coat School, established eighty years preceding.

The latest returns of the number of children in the schools give 200 boys and 120 girls in the day schools, many of whom attend the Sunday schools. It is supported by subscriptions and donations, which amounted, in 1823, to £236. 9s. 2d.; the expenditure to £194. 3s. 5d. The children pay one penny each weekly.

Edward Gibbon, Esq., is the present Treasurer.

Mr. Wm. Barrett, the Master.

Mrs. Dinah Chambers, the Mistress.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—Seven cities contended for the honour of having given birth to Homer, the father of Greek poetry; and four candidates contend for the greater honour of having projected a scheme for instructing the

blind. This contest in a race of humanity indicates favourably for the state of public feeling. If the case were nicely investigated, it would perhaps be found, that each claimant would be entitled to a share of his country's gratitude.

The Rev. Henry Dannett, of St. John's, is reported to have been the original projector of this institution; and, whatever his claims on that head may be, he certainly was an early and active promoter thereof, and also of extending inoculation amongst the poor, by his personal operations. It is said, indeed, that the primary idea was suggested to him by Henry Arnold, of Ormskirk, a blind lad, who was afterwards admitted into the school on the 1st of August, 1791, and quitted it in 1798. In 1797 he was appointed organist to the parish church in Halsall. He engaged extensively in the manufacture of corn sacks and seamen's hammocks, at Ormskirk, supporting his father and mother, and contributing to educate, support, and fix out in life several of his brothers and sisters. He may now be said to be affluent. Others assert, that Mr. John Christie, who lost his sight at nineteen years of age, and, in consequence thereof, studied music, was the first who thought of such an institution. He obtained such considerable execution therein, as to be able to teach others; thus feeling the benefits of instruction, he, on the 22d of September, 1790, communicated the plan, in a letter to Mr. Alanson, an eminent surgeon and philanthropist. The fourth claimant for this honour is the late Mr. Edward Rushton. In a new edition of his poetical works, edited by Mr. Shepherd, his claims are exhibited, and will be stated more at length, in the biographical department of this volume.

The School for the Blind was first instituted in the year 1791, and met a most liberal patronage. At the opening

of the present school, in 1800, the number of pupils was increased to 70; in 1809, to 100; and, after the erection of the church, in 1819, to 120. Their principal occupations are, spinning; hamper and basket making; plaiting of sash-line; the weaving of worsted rugs, for hearths, carriages, and doors, of linen and of floor-cloth, of sack-ing; making of sacks and worsted shoes; the manu-facturing of rope twine, packthread, log lines, clothes lines, and fishing lines, of stair carpeting and of foot bears, points and gaskets from old ropes; and acquiring a knowledge of music, to qualify them to become organists. Fifty-nine of them have been made fully competent to such appointments. They are also instructed in a new method of teaching music on the Madras system. Particular attention is paid to their moral and religious duties, and also to health.

Since the commencement of this Institution,	
Goods have been manufactured by them to	
the amount of	£43,185 10 2
Of which have been sold	42,115 14 11
On hand, for sale	1,069 15 3

The directors, however, very correctly observe, that it professes not to be a manufactory, but a school. The best pupils are constantly retiring, and others are admitted, whose exertions are, for some time, necessarily unproduc-tive. Neither is any advantage derived from the labours of the musical pupils.

From the 17th of January, 1791, to the 31st of December, 1822, there have been 624 pupils admitted, 400 of whom were totally blind, 224 partially so, but lost to all useful pur-poses. Of these, 118 belonged to the parish of Liverpool, and 506 to other parts of the kingdom, so that this noble institution has claims to the support of every Briton. His present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, visited the school

on the 18th of September, 1806, and presented a donation of one hundred guineas, and was graciously pleased to become its patron.

The report, for 1823, states the cost of the dietary and medicine, for the household, at £1,199. 15s., or £8. 10s. each person annually, allowing the pupils and household to be 150 persons.

The part the pupils take in the devotion of the Sabbath evening has been already noticed. Every Tuesday and Friday, at half-past one, a service of sacred music is performed by them at the Blind School. The public are admitted without expense, but boxes are open for the free will offerings of the benevolent; and who, that has the means, would withhold their contributions. Amongst the female pupils, one voice resounds to nature's notes so true, in such sweet accordance, that it steals upon the senses and elevates the soul. A hymn, by the Rev. J. Smyth, is admirably appropriate to the institution. It is written in the true feeling of poetry, and poetry without feeling is cold as mountain snows. I transcribe it to grace these pages.

" Hark ! sister, hark ! that broken sigh,
It issued from some feeling heart ;
Some pitying stranger sure is nigh,
Tell us, oh ! tell us, who thou art.

" Sad is the lot the sightless know,
We feel, indeed, but ne'er complain ;
Your gentle toils relieve our wo :—
Hark ! hark ! that piteous sigh again.

" If breathed for us that heaving sigh,
May Heaven, kind stranger, pity thee ;
If starting tears suffuse thine eye,
Those tears, alas ! we cannot see.

" But every sigh, and every tear,
And every boon thine hand has given,
All, in full lustre, shall appear
Recorded in the book of heaven."

There are several other good voices amongst the pupils. Some of them might be fitted to give instructions in singing, as well as in music, for the benefit of the institution whilst within its walls, and for their own advantage when they quit its peaceful abodes.

Ye sons and daughters of affluence, who pursue pleasure through every changing hour, mark down a succession of visits to these stricken sufferers amongst your highest luxuries; you will return and mingle with the world better fitted for its duties.

HUNTER-STREET SCHOOL.—This school was built and founded in the year 1792, by Mr. Stephen Waterworth, sugar refiner, and supported by voluntary subscription until the year 1803, when Mrs. Frances Waterworth, his sister, died, and endowed it with the sum of £4,000, for its support, to educate 180 boys in reading, writing, and accounts, and 120 girls in reading, writing, knitting, and sewing. The concern is vested in the hands of the

Rev. Richard Formby, Mr. George Crooke.

John Bolton, Esq.,

Mr. William Vaughan, Treasurer.

Mr. W. Baines, Master.

Admission on the recommendation of a trustee. The present returns of children in the school are 160 boys and 110 girls.

THE ST. JAMES'S FREE SCHOOL, St. James's-walk, was erected in the year 1802, at the cost of the late Moses Benson, Esq., and likewise endowed by him with the sum of £1,000. It receives also voluntary donations. This school appears to have greatly declined, the present number of boys being only 49, although the school is

calculated to contain 200 pupils. The trustees for the institution are,

The Rev. J. Brooks, A.M.,	W. Leigh, Esq.,
The Rev. R. Blacow,	Geo. Venables, Esq.,
Ralph Benson, Esq.	

Mr. Stuart is the present Master.

THE WELSH CHARITY SCHOOL, Russel-street, was instituted the 1st of March, 1804, for instructing, clothing, and apprenticing poor children of Welsh parents, born in or near Liverpool, and is supported by voluntary subscription. Admittance on the recommendation of a subscriber. This charity is under the patronage of his Majesty.

In the year 1823, the adjoining house was taken, and a girls' school established therein.

Both the 'schools are under the direction of trustees, a treasurer, and secretary.

The latest returns give 314 boys and 91 girls.

The boys are educated free of charge, at an annual average expense, taken for three years, of £184. 15s., including clothes occasionally and prizes for good conduct, or about 12s. each annually.

Mr. Thomas Roberts is the present Master.

The girls' school, being recently established, the annual expense has not been ascertained. The children pay two-pence per week each, and the extra annual expense, it is calculated, will be about £30.

Miss Isabella Hill is the present Mistress.

Rev. Jonathan Brooks, A.M., Treasurer.

I have been given to understand, since writing the former part of this work, that a church is about to be built in Liverpool, where the service of the Church of

England is to be performed in the Welsh language, and that a communication has been received from the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, stating that government have granted £500 in aid of the said purpose.

The present system of education for the poor has its excellences and its defects: its excellences consist in the wide diffusion of useful knowledge imparted by implanting the seeds of piety and virtue, and in forming the infant mind to habits of industry, integrity, order, and subordination; for, unless instruction is thus directed, learning to read, to spell, and to write may prove injurious rather than beneficial. But, in the female department of this system especially, somewhat more is required. Those who are destined for domestic services should, at an early age, be trained to the several different employments which will be required of them in future life. A plan of this nature might be incorporated in the present. Many families require occasional assistance in needlework and in housework: let the elder girls at these schools be permitted, for a small stipend, to be employed in such families; they will thus be preparing for their several stations in society. This method was formerly employed in the Female School of Industry; and, although it may be attended with some disadvantages, the benefits far exceed them. It would be well if it were more generally adopted. When transplanted from these nurseries, let an uniform attention be maintained by heads of families to the morals and conduct of their domestics. I love full well, for I have known its worth;

“ The constant service of the antique world,
When service sweat for duty—not for meed!”

The most powerful and most effectual means of access

to the human heart is, by taking a lively interest in its concerns.

FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, Heathfield-street, near Bold-street.—This charity was founded originally from a collection made at St. Peter's Church, in July, 1808, and is supported by annual subscriptions and by donations. The first general meeting on record bears date the 1st of August, 1809, when the primary object of the institution was declared to be, "to instruct the children in the necessary qualifications to make them useful servants, so that, at a proper age, they might be enabled to earn a creditable livelihood;" a principle which is still maintained. Rewards are apportioned for merit and diligence, consisting of red, blue, and white tickets, which have each their pecuniary value, but diminishable by misconduct. Each female receives her own earnings, and, when a vacancy occurs, comes into the house as a servant. Their gains are expended for suitable clothing.

The present income of the school is...£192 8 8

The expenditure..... 282 12 4

which calls loudly on the public for renewed vigour in the support of this excellent institution. Seventy-eight children are now in the house.

Rev. Jonathan Brooks, A.M., Treasurer.

Mrs. Ann Buckley has been the matron for thirteen years; and Miss M. Perks, the assistant, has been twelve years in the house, which is well managed.

ST. MARK'S WEEKLY AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS were erected in the year 1818, and are supported by voluntary subscriptions. They commenced as Sunday schools only. In January, 1823, a day school was established, which caused a considerable reduction in the numbers which had

attended the Sunday schools; the friends of these schools, however, anticipate the revival thereof.

The number of Boys in } the Weekly Schools }	180	Of Girls in Ditto .. }	140
In the Sunday Schools ..	37	Ditto	45
Annual Subscriptions	£237	7	5
Expenditure	260	6	6

Mr. T. Muncaster, Treasurer.

Mr. Pryce Davies, Master. Miss Jane Johnson, Mistress.

ST. ANDREW'S FREE SCHOOLS, Fleet-street, were erected in the year 1818, at the cost of John Gladstone, Esq., M.P., and conditionally endowed by him with £130 annually, arising from the rents of the pews in St. Andrew's Church. The latest returns give 150 boys and 130 girls in the free schools, and 52 boys and 72 girls in the Sunday schools.

— Simmons, Esq., Treasurer.

Mr. W. Wright, Master. Miss Wright, Mistress.

ST. MATTHEW'S DAY AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, established in 1822, in the midst of very populous poor neighbourhoods, consist of a boys' school of 120 children, carried on in Cheapside, under the superintendence of Mr. N. Robson, master; two Sunday schools, one in Lancelot's-hey, of 90, and the other in Cheapside, of 130 boys; the girls' school, in Hackin's-hey, under the superintendence of Miss Ashton, where 130 children attend for instruction, and are prepared for services. A Sunday school, also, is taught here, consisting of 250 children.

The annual subscriptions, with the aid of the 1d. per week from the children, defray the annual expenditure, amounting to £170.

THE WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS are composed of the children of the poor, born in the house, of deserted children, or of such whose parents, being parishioners, are unable to maintain them: many of them are illegitimate, and not a few idiots. The numbers, of course, vary from time to time: 285 were in the house in March, 1824, under ten years of age, and 113 under twenty. The boys are employed as weavers, tailors, shoemakers, joiners, blacksmiths, and oakum pickers. The girls, as weavers, knitters, semstresses, house servants, &c. The annual expense of the schools may be estimated at £84, not including the dietary of the children.

TOXTETH PARK DAY AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, instituted in the year 1822, are supported by an annual sermon and by the payments from the children of one penny per week. The day school is for girls only: there are now 40 in the school. The Sunday school has 36 boys and the same number of girls. The Rev. William Hesketh, A.M., treasurer, may be considered as the founder of the school, he having purchased the land on which it is built for the purpose of the school. The annual expenditure is about £50.

Mrs. Jackson, Mistress of the Female Day School.

EVERTON AND KIRKDALE DAY AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, established in 1814, are supported on a similar plan to those already mentioned, by annual subscriptions, donations, and occasional sermons.

The Income amounted, in 1823, to	£164	8	8
The Expenditure to	188	12	0
The Payments from the Parents of the Children to	34	9	10

Mr. John Campbell, Treasurer.

EDGE-HILL.—A school-room is now erecting, near the church.

THE CALEDONIAN FREE SCHOOL was established in the year 1808. It affords education of an elementary kind to children of Scotch parents in indigent circumstances, free of charge; in default of which, other children are admitted, on payment of one guinea for each boy, and twelve shillings for each girl, annually. In 1822, a sub-committee was appointed to revise the laws, and a report was published; one observation in which, among others, well merits notice: "They deem it important to maintain the moral obligation upon parents to educate their children, when they possess the power."

England must concede to Scotland the palm of pre-
cedency in national education: she was first to sow the seed,
and abundant has been the harvest. The late Dr. Currie,
in his prefatory remarks to the Life of Burns, justly ob-
serves "of the law in Scotland, which establishes a school
in every parish throughout the kingdom, that it challenges
comparison with any act of legislation to be found in the
records of history, whether we consider the wisdom of
the ends in view, the simplicity of the means employed,
or the provisions made to render these means effectual."

The latest printed report on this school, in 1824, gave
the numbers at 166 boys and 97 girls; the number of
females having temporarily decreased, in consequence of
many of them having recently obtained employment.

The Subscriptions and Donations £314 0 6

The Expenditure..... 315 6 3

John Brown, Esq., Treasurer.

Alexander Hannay, M.D., Secretary.

Mr. Horsfall, Master. Miss Mary Wilson, Mistress.

The determination to establish this school originated at an annual meeting of conviviality, on St. Andrew's-day.

MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL, instituted in the year 1790, and connected with the Unitarian chapel, Renshaw-street, appears to have been the first school for the education of the children of the poor formed in Liverpool by the dissenters from the establishment. The thirty-fourth annual report appeared in 1824, and states that a more extended system of education has been introduced into the boys' school, with a prospect of complete success.

The annual Subscriptions and Donations..	£104 10 0
Expenditure	108 2 11

Seventy-two boys and sixty girls are in the schools.

Mr. Henry Taylor, Treasurer.

Mr. Wm. Bond, Master. Miss Stokes, Mistress.

THE METHODIST DAY AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS commenced also in 1790. They have branched off into three different establishments, and are carried on with that zeal for which this sect of Christians are renowned, and which merits imitation.

	Boys.	Girls.
Brunswick School contains	180	95
Leeds-street Ditto	275	125
Jordan-street Ditto	260	290

These schools are much indebted to William Comer, Esq., the treasurer, for his active exertions and liberal pecuniary aid. They have been established at a very considerable expense. The cost and charges for the last year have been £970. 1s. 4d., including the infants' school; the subscriptions, £879. 6s.

Brunswick Schools. . .	{ Mr. Richard Ellerton, Master. Miss Swainson, Mistress.
Leeds-street Schools...	{ Mr. Adam Hyslop, Master. Miss Killey, Mistress.
Jordan-street Schools..	{ Mr. John Davies, Master.. Miss Bradshaw, Mistress.
Ditto Infants' Schools.	{ Mr. Lewis, Master. Mrs. Lewis, Mistress.

INFANTS' SCHOOLS.—The founders of the school, in Jordan-street, have a just claim to the honour of having been foremost in the establishment of an infantine school in Liverpool, where children, from two years old and upward, are furnished with the means of instruction, at a moderate rate; and, further, to them belong the honour of having been the first to afford to the deaf and dumb an opportunity to acquire, by honest industry, the means whereby to maintain themselves.

In the infantine schools it is a recognised principle, and well adapted to the age of the pupils, "That amusement should be blended with such a degree of instruction as can be imparted in play, or occasionally in a regular lesson, that play itself may be more agreeable by variety; and by that submission to necessary but mild discipline, which will render the task of instruction in the schools to which they may afterwards be removed incomparably more easy and efficacious. When the weather will not admit of their occupying the play-ground, active exercise is taken in the school-room, and various amusements are introduced." The manner in which this valuable principle is carried into execution merits the highest praise; the sight of the children going through their several disciplinary evolutions is truly interesting. The institution offers powerful claims to the most liberal support.

Nor less praiseworthy is that part of the plan which regards the instruction of the deaf and dumb. In a former page has been shown the advantages of giving eyes to the blind; here, the deaf and dumb may be said to hear and to speak. It is stated, in the report for the year 1823, that, from accurate investigation, there are 230 children and adults in this deplorable situation in the town of Liverpool.

INFANTS' SCHOOL, DUNCAN-STREET.—The Society of Friends have recently built a new school-room, adjoining to their former building, and established an infant school therein. It is calculated to receive 200 pupils; but, being in an incipient state only, no report has been published, nor are the numbers filled up. It is formed upon similar principles to the preceding, with the addition of some amusing illustrations by coloured prints, in natural history, of birds and beasts; thus teaching, by things rather than words, a system which, however applicable to the more advanced stages of human life, seems admirably adapted for the instruction of young children.

Alfred Waterhouse, Esq., Treasurer.

Mr. John Stewart, Master, pro tempore.

THE CATHOLIC CHARITY SCHOOL, Copperas-hill, was erected in 1806, and is supported by annual subscriptions, for the instruction of children of the Roman Catholic faith only. A school had previously been founded; for the thirty-first annual report is published to December, 1823, which carries back the formation of the school to the year 1792. The report alleges, that there has been a reduction in the annual subscriptions of nearly £100 within the last nine years.

The number of Boys on the books, at present, is 240

Girls 200

The annual Subscriptions and Donations amount to £510 17 3

The annual Expenditure 537 13 5

Mr. John Leigh, Treasurer.

Mr. Edward Brennan, Master.

Mrs. Vigneaux and Miss Clarkson; Mistresses.

The parents of each of the children attending these schools have printed instructions given them, containing the regulations, which are strictly enforced; a plan worthy of general adoption.

MANESTY-LANE CHARITY SCHOOL, instituted in the year 1792, is carried on in a building adjoining the Unitarian Chapel, Paradise-street, and is supported principally by the congregation attending there; but the children of parents of all denominations are admitted and instructed, free of expense. The last report states, "that the conduct of the children, during the past year, has been regular, and their improvement progressive."

In the Boys' School,.. 80 Girls' School, 80

Sunday School, 24

The annual Subscriptions, with Donations, £177 3 3

Expenditure,..... 180 11 11

Thomas Fletcher, Esq., Treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Master and Mistress.

PALL MALL SCHOOL, removed to Great Crosshall-street, established originally in the year 1798, is supported principally by the Welsh Calvinist connexion, by subscriptions, donations, and by weekly payments from the children. Eighty boys and near 20 girls are now in the school.

The Subscriptions amount to about.....£30.

The annual Expenses to 70

Mr. Joseph Davies, Treasurer.

Mr. Owen Brown, Master.

CIRCUS-STREET DAY AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, in connexion with the society of Baptists, meeting in Byrom-street, was first established in the year 1803. The parents, for a few years past, have paid three halfpence or twopence per week towards the expenses, a system fraught with many advantages. "When of proper age, the committee endeavour to place out the children; obtaining, if possible, some mechanical trade for the boys, and places as servants in respectable families for the girls; such employments being preferred to situations in counting-houses or as dress-makers, which are, necessarily, less regular, more free from restraint, and, consequently, much more exposed to temptation."

The number of Boys is 174

Girls 124

Total 298

Annual Subscriptions £134 5 0

Expenditure, 1824 184 16 3

Robert Jones, Esq., Treasurer.

Samuel Hope, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. W. W. Evans, Master.

Miss M. Davies, Mistress.

The report, for 1822, states that upwards of 1,500 articles of attire had been made by the girls that year.

Prefixed to the said report is the following admirable quotation from a charge of the late Doctor Watson, Bishop of Landaff:

"If any check can be given to the corruption of a state increasing in riches and declining in morality, it must be given not by laws enacted to alter the inveterate habits of men, but by education adapted to form the hearts of children to a proper sense of moral and religious excellence."

The master or mistress will be happy to point out deserving boys or girls, should the subscribers or their friends have an opportunity to place such in situations where they may be useful and able to maintain themselves. Many respectable members of society have been educated at these schools.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK was instituted in the year 1807, for educating and apprenticing poor children, of every religious denomination, descended from Irish parents. A retrospective view of the state of Ireland, particularly of the lower classes of society in that country, affords matter of serious, of awful contemplation. Such institutions as these strike at the root of the evil. The Irish people will never be happy or contented until better instructed and until their manorial landlords become residents. Establish infant and other schools among them; inculcate habits of subordination, order, industry, frugality, principles of Christian charity towards each other, and that toleration which beareth and forbearth, and Ireland may yet be happy. The Protestant and the Catholic have the same common basis of faith, the same eternal hope; they ought to live as brethren, though they differ in their religious creeds.

This school is in Pleasant-street. The returns give the number of

Boys	256	
Girls	248	
		—504
Annual subscriptions	£255	1 4
Expenditure	238	12 10

John Gordon, Esq., Treasurer.

Edward Cearns, jun., Esq., Secretary.

Mr. Patrick Brennan, Master. Mrs. Barnett, Mistress.

HARRINGTON FREE SCHOOL, Stanhope-street.—The building for this school was erected in the year 1815, at the cost of the Rev. John Yates, on this express condition, “that religious instruction, in Christian principles, should be considered as its primary object,” not in the peculiar views of any particular party, but leaving to the parents to bring up their children in that way which to them appeared right.

The report of the number of children in the school, in May, 1824, was as follows :

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Attending at the Established Church	103	100	203
Ditto at the Methodist Chapels	40	30	70
Ditto at Great George-street Chapel	19	20	39
Ditto at the Welsh Chapel	8		8
Ditto at the Roman Catholic Chapel	2		2
	<hr/> 172	<hr/> 150	<hr/> 322

When the religious opinions of the Rev. Mr. Yates are considered, this appears an instance of liberality and Christian practice highly praiseworthy.

The expenditure, for the year 1823, was £142. 12s. 2d., without any charge for the rent of the land and building, which cost upwards of £1,500. The subscriptions and total income amounted to £114. 5s. 8d. only, which calls on the inhabitants of that district, in particular, to come forward in its support. Further, the report invites “pious Christians, of every denomination, to unite with those who are now engaged in communicating religious instruction to the children on the Lord’s Day; the harvest to be reaped is plenteous, and their labours would be richly rewarded.”

John Swainson, Esq., is the Treasurer.

Mr. Edenfield is the present Master.

Miss Hudson, the Mistress.

LIME-STREET FEMALE DAY SCHOOL.—Established in the year 1819, and carried on in a large room, adjoining the Baptist chapel. The children pay twopence per week, which is found nearly adequate to defray the charges of the establishment, exclusive of any rent; a system of management, of which it cannot be too often repeated, that it ought never to be lost sight of. The number of females on the books is 104. Say 100 at twopence per week, amounts to £47. 6s. 8d.

Miss Gaunt, Treasurer.

Mrs. Mary Hart, Mistress.

The Sunday school connected with this chapel will appear in the report of the Sunday School Union.

DUNCAN-STREET EAST FREE CHARITY SCHOOL, instituted in the year 1819, is supported principally by the Society of Friends. It contains 180 boys and 230 girls. The girls are educated for services. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations. No annual reports are published; but I have been given to understand, that the annual expenditure amounts to about £180.

Miss Parry Hudson eight years Mistress.

An infants' school has recently been built, adjoining to the above, calculated to contain about 200, which has already been noticed when reporting on the similar institution in Jordan-street.

John Cropper, Esq., Treasurer.

Mr. Wm. Simmons, Master. Mrs. Simmons, Mistress.

THE SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY AND BETHEL UNION SCHOOL, for boys, is connected with the society, instituted in 1821, for the benefit of seamen. It is supported by donations, annual subscriptions, and weekly payments from the parents of the children. Monthly reports are

made of the school, whose numbers must necessarily be perpetually varying. A room has been fitted up for the purpose, at considerable cost, in Lower Sparling-street.

Adam Hodgson, Esq., Treasurer.

Mr. Anthony Hodgkinson, Master.

THE BETHESDA SCHOOLS, Bridport-street, were established in the year 1821. Sunday schools had been previously opened. They are supported by annual subscriptions and donations, which amount to about £55 annually, on an average; these are applied to defray the interest on the moneys advanced for the buildings, for the weekly payments of the children are found nearly adequate to defray the expenses of the schools, which amount to £150 annually. There are 190 boys and 100 girls now in the schools.

Mr. James Norris, Treasurer.

Mr. Hill Wilson, Master.

Mrs. Christian, Mistress.

HEATH-STREET FEMALE SCHOOL, in Harrington, established in the year 1822, a convenient school-room, erected for the purpose, is at present in a languishing state. There are only 52 girls therein, although the school-room is capable of containing 250 children. This neighbourhood, however, is becoming so very populous, that the school, under good management, will soon recover its numbers. It offers a most desirable station for an infants' school.

Great George-street Chapel has a Sunday school only, to which adults are admitted. The trustees are bound down by the corporation, from whom the land was purchased, not to carry on a day school on the premises.

THE JEWS have no separate school establishment for the children of their poor. The late Elias Joseph, Esq., of Rodney-street, a native of Ectull, but who had resided fifty years in Liverpool, previous to his death, in 1819, bequeathed the sum of £400, to be placed in the hands of trustees, the interest of which he directed to be expended in educating Hebrew children, resident in the town, in English reading, writing, and arithmetic. The boys are sent to school to Mr. Breeze, in Paradise-street.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION was established 1816, "to promote, as far as this society may be able, by its influence and example, the formation of a general union of the different Sunday schools and schools for adults in the county."

A small library of suitable books has recently been collected, for the use and benefit of the teachers of Sunday schools, who, together with those directing the several day schools, merit well of their country, and more particularly of the several districts in which their labours are exerted. Contributions to this library will be duly appreciated.

The Subscriptions for the year 1823 amounted to	£50	1	5
The Expenditure to	44	0	3

Nicholas Hurry, Esq., Treasurer.

James Walker and Samuel Hope, Esqrs., Secretaries.

LIST OF SCHOOLS IN THE SUNDAY UNION, APRIL, 1824.

No.	Schools.	Connexion.	When Established.	Date of Union.	Superintendents.	Children on the Books.	Adults on the Books.	Teachers on the Books.
1	Pall Mall—D. & S. S.	Welsh Calvinist.	1798	1815	{ Mr. R. Owens, Mr. John Jones.	297	247	61
2	Circus-street—D. & S. S.	Baptist.	{ S. S. 1801 } { D. S. 1803 }	1815	{ Messrs. W. Hope & J. Jones, Mrs. W. Hope.	314	—	22
3	Bethesda—ditto.	Independent.	{ S. S. 1803 } { D. S. 1821 }	1815	{ Mr. Everard, Messrs. Ellis & Walker.	290	—	25
4	Bedford-street—S. S.	Welsh Calvinist.	1806	1815	{ Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Fitzhugh, Boys, Mr. N. Hurry, Girls, Mr. Phillips, Adults.	304	128	71
5	Great George-st.—ditto.	Independent.	1811	1815	{ Mr. R. Whitehead, Mr. Dumbell.	653	30	49
6	Gloucester-street—do.	Scotch Burgher.	1813	1815	{ Mr. A. Booth, Rev. J. Breese.	94	—	14
7	Newington—ditto.	Independent.	1816	1816	{ Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. R. B. Robinson.	63	—	9
8	North Shore—ditto.	Baptist.	1816	1816	{ Mr. Cross, Mr. F. Rowlinson, Mr. Hodgkinson.	71	—	8
9	Gt. Crosshall-st.—ditto.	Methodist	1815	1817	{ Mr. Calvert, Mr. Dobson.	239	67	41
10	Zion Chapel—ditto	New Connexion.	{ 1801 } { 1820 }	1818	{ Mr. W. Morris, Mr. Joseph Dicker.	230	—	28
11	Bethel Chapel—ditto.	Independent.	1820	1820	{ Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Joseph Dicker.	144	—	24
12	Woolton—ditto.	S. F. S. & Bethel	1819	1819	{ Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Joseph Dicker.	150	—	8
13	Seamen's Friend Society—D. and S. S.	Union.	1821	1821	{ Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Joseph Dicker.	40	—	3
14	Heath-street—ditto.	Independent.	1821	1823	{ Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Joseph Dicker.	170	—	—
15	Lime-street—S. S.	Baptist.	1821	1823	{ Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Joseph Dicker.	100	—	8
16	Edge-hill—ditto.	Ditto.	1821	1824	{ Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Joseph Dicker.	180	—	10

SUPPORTED BY THE UNION.

1	Vauxhall-road—S. S.	Union.	1817	1817	{ Mr. Joseph Dicker, Rev. Daniel Jones.	135	—	14
2	Edmund-street—ditto.	Ditto.	1818	1818	{ Mr. W. Reome, Mr. Lloyd.	30	38	9
3	Church-lane—ditto.	Ditto.	1821	1821	{ Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Joseph Dicker.	128	—	13
4	Bootle—ditto.	Ditto.	1823	1823	{ Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Joseph Dicker.	70	—	8
Last Year.....						3621	510	425
						3523	464	433

On the 18th. of June, 1824, I witnessed the annual procession of the children educated in the charity schools of the town, connected with the Established Church, accompanied by the mayor and several gentlemen, patrons. After walking through some of the principal streets, they proceeded to St. Peter's Church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Hesketh, A.M., of St. Michael's, Toxteth-park, and £36 only were collected. I felt disappointment, on entering the church, that some more favourable arrangement had not been made, so to place the children as that the grandeur of the scene might produce its full and gratifying influence on the spectators. Why were not all the galleries reserved for them? What the effect of such a spectacle would have been may be estimated by what was exhibited, in part, on the temporary platform, erected over the communion-table, which was occupied by about 500 females, in their neat, plain attire. The rest of the children were scattered here and there about the church, in separate divisions. Nor was I less concerned to observe the absence of those who, on such an occasion, should have pressed forward, with alacrity, to the interesting scene: I mean the opulent and fashionable inhabitants of the town. Those who have witnessed the annual exhibition of this kind at St. Paul's, in the metropolis, will feel forcibly these observations. Large as is that cathedral, it can scarcely accommodate those even who may have obtained tickets of admission.

The pageant pomp, the blaze of regal power,
How faint, compared with this resplendent scene!
'Tis Sensibility's triumphant hour,
Enrobed in purity the nymph is seen:
On every eye suspends the glistening tear,
Each heaving bosom with sensations swell,
The pulse beats high, the crimsoned stream flows clear,
Go! ask of those who know to feel, for they alone can tell.

At a musical festival, St. Peter's Church, in Liverpool, is crowded with beauty and opulence; but what are the charms of music compared with this harmony divine!

There is something so congenial to the best feelings of our nature in the contemplation of infantine simplicity and youthful ingenuousness, ere contaminated by the false maxims or artful decorations of the world, that must ever fill the mind with sensations of delight; and, though the emblems of sixty winters are on me, I feel my attachment towards children strengthen as life declines.

A similar assemblage is annually made of the several schools connected with the various dissenting establishments of the town, who afterwards attend at Dr. Raffles's chapel, in Great George-street, where an appropriate sermon is preached on the occasion. Not having been fortunate enough to witness this sight, I cannot report thereon so fully as I otherwise should have done. I cannot but lament, that, engaged in the same noble cause, an union, once a year at least, could not take place, and all the children join in procession through the town. If the members of the establishment and dissenters were to associate more together, they would approximate more to each other, love each other better, and, combining heart and hand against the common enemy of our faith, eventually join in the "unity of spirit and the bond of peace."

I have had the satisfaction to inspect all these several valuable institutions, and I want language to convey the pleasurable sensations which the survey has excited. I have oftentimes felt my heart bounding with delight, and the tear rushing to the eye. I have gone away musing how best to aid the godlike labours of these noble competitors in the race of true glory. The following plan has suggested itself, and I submit it to public consideration. Amongst these children will be found many

whose natural abilities or faculties, if properly cultivated, would render them eminently calculated, in future life, to become the instructors of others. Let two superior schools, one for each sex, be established, and supported by public subscription, to which each of the subordinate day schools, where the number of pupils is not less than fifty, shall have an annual presentation of one pupil, whose genius, industry, and general good behaviour shall have entitled him or her to the privilege. At these upper schools, for male pupils, let the classics, mathematics, the mechanic powers, natural philosophy in all its ramifications, and the usual branches of education, be taught; and let the females be instructed in geography, astronomy, history, needlework, music, and such branches as shall fit them also to teach others, under such further regulations as might be deemed requisite. The beneficial effects of such a plan as this, in connexion with the present system, would be incalculable; it would diffuse a vigour which, like the electric fluid, would spread through the whole. A stimulus would be excited that, under due regulations, would be useful through life even to the unsuccessful aspirants.

And who shall venture to calculate the benefits which would accrue to posterity from sending into the world a number of gifted individuals, of both sexes, who had been educated intentionally to become the instructors of others, and who had gained this honourable distinction by their superior merit!

In these upper schools, also, let a regular course of instruction be established, illustrative of the evidences, internal and external, of the divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures; a branch of education far too much neglected in our public seminaries.

I have reflected, again and again, upon this plan, and with enlarged views of its beneficial tendencies.

Here respectable families might have recourse, with security, for tutors or governesses for their children, properly qualified to become preceptors of youth, guides to the rising generation.

The means of obtaining instruction by the children of the poor is happily become so easy, that it is well worthy of inquiry how much further it may be advisable to extend the plan, or whether it would not be more important to endeavour to fill up the present establishments, and direct a combined attention to perfect their organization.

Taking the population of Liverpool and its environs at 150,000, and examining the tables of human life, it will be seen, that not less than 15,000 children will be found living between the ages of 2 and 5, and 25,000 between the ages of 7 and 14, making a total of 40,000.

It may be fairly calculated, that about two-thirds of this number, say 26,000, will require to have their children educated at a very moderate rate, or free of charge. By Table No. IX, it appears, that only 10,000 are thus educated, including the Sunday schools; so that we may still say, that the harvest is great but the labourers are few. A considerable proportion of the children who are uneducated will be found between the ages of two and five years; and if a vigorous exertion was made to establish more infant schools, the effects would be invaluable: besides preparing the children for more advanced establishments, it would early discipline them into habits of subordination, order, and cleanliness; prevent them from pernicious associations, and oftentimes from witnessing, under the domestic roof, scenes which must have a contaminating influence upon future life.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

Many of the Children of the Schools attend Divine Worship on the Sabbath, where no Sunday Schools are connected with the Day Schools.

Designations.	Instituted.	Boys.	Girls.	Total in Day Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total in Sunday Schools.	Subscriptions and Donations.	Annual Expenses.	Observations, Founders, &c.
								£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
ists	1819	..	104	104	..	..	..	..	70 0 0	Rev. Robert Stuth and Bryan Rhindell. Founders
brews	1819	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	Children's Contributions support the School.
known)	1819	20	30	50	..	..	..	..	..
ious	1821	154	..	154	150	..	150	41 11 0	148 3 5	Children's Contributions, £27. 17s. 5d.
ependents	1821	190	100	290	..	..	..	55 0 0	150 0 0	{ The Children's Contributions nearly support the School.
known)	1822	..	62	62	..	..	..	30 0 0	60 0 0	
ious	1815	1253	2907		..	..	3621	30 1 5	44 0 3	
Sunday School Union .....		..	..	..	..	..	500	100 0 0	100 0 0	
Sunday Schools not in Union										
Totals				7441			6418	9155 4 5	11261 12 10	

SUMMARY VIEW OF SCHOOLS.		SCHOLARS.
14 Day Schools connected with the Established Church	Of which 440 are Boarded, Clothed, and Educated.	2914
7 Sunday Schools connected with the Established Church.....		1114— 4026
4 Methodist Day Schools		1350
3 Methodist Sunday Schools.....		1000
14 Dissenters' Day Schools.....		2737
16 Dissenters' Sunday Schools		4296
2 Roman Catholic Schools.....		440— 9631
Total.....		19849

INSTITUTIONS
FOR GENERAL BENEVOLENT PURPOSES.

THE INFIRMARY is one of those institutions which, from its extent, when compared with the state of the town and port at the time it was erected, displays the general character of the inhabitants to advantage. Its nature and importance is thus eloquently manifested in a late report: "When to the pains of sickness are added the horrors of poverty; when the sufferer pines away in obscurity unseen or unheard; when no kind relative is near to soothe his sorrows or supply his wants, then his heart is ready to sink within him." At such a moment, the hand of benevolence throws open this hospitable mansion and dispels despair. In heavenly accents it invites to enter its friendly portals "without money and without price." Not limited to the sick or maimed of our own country, it is free to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people.

Whether from Asia's eastern shore,
From Afric's burning zone they come,
Or where the western torrents roar,
Within these walls they find a home.

The plan of this charity was formed in the year 1745. This noble pile was opened March 15, 1749, since which period 57,754 persons have been admitted as in-patients, and 53,321 as out-patients.

The ground on which it was erected was granted by the corporation, on lease, for 999 years. The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby was its first president.

It is supported by annual subscriptions, by occasional donations, by collections in the several churches and chapels, and by legacies. Old linen being much wanted, is deemed, at all times, a very acceptable present. The

following is an abstract of the account current, with Enoch Harvey, Esq., the Treasurer, for the year 1823 :

Amount of House Ex-		By Balance last year ..	£0000	5	10
penses, &c.	£4815	12	9	By Corporation Bond..	1760 6 2
Ditto of Laboratory				By Dividends on Stock	312 0 0
Expenses	555	0	11	By Interest on Ground	
Ditto of Corporation				Rents.....	118 16 0
Bond, &c.....	1760	6	2	By Subscriptions	1884 1 3
Ditto paid Mr. Binns,				By Benefactions	1161 16 6
Treasurer to the New				By Legacies.....	480 3 6
Infirmary	1400	0	0	By Collections in the	
Balance to Mr. Baines,				Churches and Chapels	390 2 6
Treasurer, 1824	23	17	7	By Pupils' Fees	187 10 0
				By Lunatic Asylum, for	
				Board of Patients ..	2152 2 3
				By Sundries.....	137 13 5
	£8554	17	5		£8554 17 5

The increased population of Liverpool, occasioning an increase in the number of claimants on this charity, it was found necessary to erect a

NEW INFIRMARY, capable of receiving from 200 to 220 patients, which has been constructed at a considerable expense and on a magnificent scale. The corporation having afforded a liberal grant towards the same, it was opened for the admission of patients, and presents a most powerful appeal to the wealthy to come forward promptly in aid of this excellent institution. On Saturday, the 25th of September, 1824, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester preached a sermon on the occasion, at St. Peter's Church, and a collection was made, amounting to £302. 15s.

THE LUNATIC HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM, in the infirmary gardens, near to the old Infirmary, was opened in the year 1792. It contains eighty beds.

If there is one spectacle on the amphitheatre of human life more calculated than any other to humble pride and to repress vanity, it is the maniac's cell. The reflection, that a hair's breadth boundary separates the visitant to from the tenant of that solitary abode, appeals the loftiest spirit till it droops in sadness. To witness the wreck of intellect, the throne where reason sat supreme, dark and deserted; the eye, which but yesterday sparkled with intelligence, bent to-day in gazing vacancy—oh! it is, indeed, a melancholy, heart-rending sight, almost too much for frail mortality to contemplate uninjured. The increase of this direful malady, in Britain, calls imperiously for serious inquiry.

The report on this asylum is united with that of the Infirmary, with which it is connected in its general funds. Since the opening of the house, 1771 patients have been admitted. Fifty-five are now in the house.

PHYSICIANS.

John M'Cartney, M.D.

Thos. Renwick, M.D.

J. P. Brandreth, M.D.

SURGEONS.

Joseph Brandreth, Esq.

Richard Forshaw, Esq.

Robert Bickersteth, Esq.

Enoch Harvey, Esq., Treasurer.

Thomas Binns, Esq., Treasurer to the New Infirmary.

Mrs. Mary Ann Bradbridge, Matron of the Infirmary.

Mr. John Davis, Governor of the Lunatic Asylum.

ALMS-HOUSES.—By a reference to the table, entitled “Returns of Charitable Donations,” it will appear, that certain sums of money have been placed, at different periods, in the hands of the corporation and others, for the erection of alms-houses. The first buildings of this nature were in Shaw's-brow, and vested in the corporation, which were pulled down to make way for the extension of the town, and the present buildings, occupying three sides of a

quadrangle, near the Wellington Rooms, were erected in 1787. They consist of forty-eight apartments, in many of which two persons are placed. They are under several different trusts and bequests, and enjoy unequal advantages, but all afford comfortable havens of refuge, after the toils and turmoils of active, vexing life.

“Mrs. Ann Molyneux, in 1728, bequeathed £300 for sailors’ widows inhabiting alms-houses, and £200 for relieving debtors in the borough gaol, with which money five fields, known by the name of the Rector’s Fields, near Moss Lake, were purchased; and several other small legacies for the said purposes have been given.” This property must have increased very considerably in value since the original bequest.

THE SEAMAN’S HOSPITAL occupies the two wings of the Infirmary. The design of this institution was first formed in the year 1747, but was not carried into execution until 1752, when the commissioners agreed with the trustees of the Infirmary for the piece of ground adjoining their building, at an annual rent of £20, for 999 years, and expended £1,500 in the necessary buildings thereon. It is appropriated for the benefit of decayed seamen, their wives, and children, and is supported principally by the monthly allowance which every seaman, registered at the port, is, by act of Parliament in the reign of George II, obliged to allow out of his wages.

Mr. Viner, Secretary.

There is also a permanent fund from unclaimed prize-money, of ancient date, which amounts to upwards of £20,000, appropriated in aid of this charity; as, besides the several persons who occupy these alms-houses, there are seven hundred monthly pensioners, two hundred of whom belong to the port.

Such who inhabit the alms-houses are allowed, also, from one shilling to eighteenpence weekly, and, in some few cases of old age, two shillings per week. No widow under forty years of age can be placed on the books, in her own right, but may be admitted in right of her children, if residing with her.

This charity is a branch of the Merchant Seaman's Hospital, and is independent of the corporation.

So valuable are alms-houses as refuges for age, that it is to be regretted, that more charities of this nature have not been founded in and about the town.

HUMANE SOCIETY.—An essay, entitled “Plain Directions for the Recovery of Drowned Persons,” signed “Humanus,” written, there is every reason to believe, by Dr. Houlston, appeared in the *Liverpool journal*, the 24th September, 1773, but no proceedings were then taken to form a society.

The Humane Society, in London, was instituted 1774, at the suggestion of Mr. Hawes and Dr. Cogan. The latter had, in 1773, translated a Dutch memoir on the subject, and, in 1775, a house of reception was opened in Liverpool, on the north side of the Old Dock, and an institution established, at the instance of Dr. Houlston, on a similar plan to that in the metropolis, which was maintained, with vigour, for some years, but was afterwards suffered to fall to decay. A new society, entitled the Marine Humane Society, was established in 1823. The committee are active in their exertions to extend its benefits: six additional sets of apparatus for restoring suspended animation have been recently purchased, and arrangements are made to secure the most skilful and prompt assistance. Two of the newly-invented pumps, for drawing up poisonous liquids from the stomach, have

been purchased; and rewards are bestowed on such persons who merit them by their courage and exertions in rescuing those who are in danger of being drowned.

The annual Expenditure is about..... £100

William Brown, Esq., Treasurer.

Mr. Charles Birch, Secretary.

THE DISPENSARIES.—A dispensary was first established, in Liverpool, in the year 1778, with a view of administering medicines and advice to such persons, in the hour of sickness, who might be unable, in consequence of their poverty, to obtain relief. Two thousand and sixty-two persons, at the annual expense of £226, received relief the first year; and, in the succeeding year, the children of the Blue Coat School were agreed to be included in the benefits of the institution.

The present building, in Church-street, was completed in the year 1781; and, although spacious and central when erected, was found so inadequate to the increased and wide-spreading population of the town, that it was found necessary to open a second dispensary, or branch from the primary one, under the same authorities, in St. James-street.

These valuable charities are supported by annual subscriptions, donations, and occasional appeals to the public by charity sermons. The expenditure is necessarily large: let the heart and hand of benevolence be ever ready to supply its exigences.

The number of applications for medical and surgical assistance, for the several years under stated, are as follows:

From 1778 to 1794, ..	172,273	||	In the year 1819, ..	20,317
In the year 1807, ..	11,210	||	1823, ..	27,034
1814, ..	15,948	||	From 1778 to 1823, ..	634,052

The subscriptions and donations for the year 1823, including an occasional donation of £400 from the musical festival, amounted to £2,767. 13s. 2d., and the expenses to £2,366. 7s. 11d.

Vaccination of the poor, gratis, has been only recently introduced into Liverpool, and is performed at both the dispensaries, and in a third station—the Ladies' Charity. Three hundred and seventy-eight children were vaccinated at the South Dispensary in 1823.

Medical Officers, 1823.

Physicians.	{	George Freckleton, M.D.
		David Baird, M.D.
		Z. Sillar, M.D.

CHURCH-STREET.

House Surgeon and Apothecary, Mr. J. C. M'Donald.
 Assistant Surgeon Apothecary, Mr. J. M. Banner.
 Matron, Mrs. Carter.

SOUTH DISPENSARY.

House Surgeon and Apothecary, Mr. John Nicol.
 Assistant Surgeon-Apothecary, Mr. Samuel Bromilow.
 Matron, Mrs. Taylor.

When the great number of applications for medical aid is compared with the population, it must awaken surprise. The causes have already been adverted to. The facility with which tickets are obtained, there is every reason to fear, induces many to apply whose stations in life enable them to pay for regular advice. Such persons should seriously consider, that they act unjustly and fraudulently: these charities were instituted for the benefit of the poor only. Such conduct, originating in covetousness or avarice, is a greater crime than that which induces the

half-starving thief to rob for his daily bread. The supporters of these institutions should investigate, as much as possible, although it cost them some trouble, the cases of the several applicants.

The following extract is from a communication, received in reply to queries addressed to one of the respectable medical practitioners:

"The diseases are such as might naturally be expected: many arising from bad air, from cold, and from poor diet. The wretched cellars, particularly those where the inner room is without window, fire-place, or ventilation for foul air, except the passage into it from the front cellar, must always prove a fruitful source of contagion, and tend to aggravate many disorders."

Abstracted report of medical diseases of the several dispensary patients, 1823:

Agues	72	<i>Brought forward</i>	9,610
Apoplexy and Palsy	135	Inflammation of the Lungs	
Bowel complaints, severe..	631	and Pleura	876
Ditto, slight.....	1,984	Jaundice and Liver	361
Coughs and Colds	3,390	Pulmonary Consumption..	229
Dropsy	193	Rheumatism	1,094
Fever	1,516	Scarlet Fever.....	59
Gout.....	none	Scrofula	91
Diseases of the Heart....	77	Smallpox	247
Indigestion	1,571	Other various maladies,	
Insanity	41	23 in number.....	6,880
<i>Carried forward</i>		<i>Total medical cases</i>	
9,610		19,447	
Surgical Cases.....		7,587	
<i>Total</i>		27,034	

Black as is this catalogue of human maladies, it is an inquiry not unworthy the most gifted philosopher, how

vast a proportion thereof is self-inflicted, or induced by imprudence or negligence.

Agues, dropsies, pulmonary complaints, and scrofula are rare; the stone, the gravel, and the gout still more so: these appear the malignant and unwelcome visitants of the mansion rather than of the cottage.

THE STRANGER'S FRIEND SOCIETY, in Liverpool, has been established thirty-one years. Since its commencement, many thousands of miserable beings have been relieved by its benevolence. Distress is the only necessary passport to its bounty. Many of its supporters visit the abodes of penury and wretchedness, to cheer the gloomy retreats and promptly administer relief. In the history of poverty, it will frequently be found, that real worth, when reduced to wretchedness, is humble and unobtrusive; like the Spartan boy, capable of suffering, but incapable of complaint. This institution originated with the Methodists, and is chiefly, although not exclusively, supported by them. It merits, and the present state of its fund requires, the aid of all. It was first proposed by Dr. Adam Clarke, when on a visit to Liverpool in the year 1789.

I cannot better describe the objects of this invaluable charity than in the words of one of its early reports. "Complicated, painful, and long-continued disorders; a grievous want of suitable food, attendance, fire, bedding, or clothing; the cries of a family of half-naked and hungry children; and an utter ignorance of every principle of religion, by which alone such distresses can be alleviated or sanctified, patiently supported or piously improved. These are the particulars of some of those scenes of which the visitors are frequently constrained to be the sad spectators." If such a mass of suffering

presents not sufficient claims for support, no language could enforce it.

In the course of the year 1823, more than 7,000 persons were visited, and relieved according to their several necessities; not with pecuniary aid only, but salutary advice, "directing their future efforts to the obtaining of an honest livelihood." The visitors and officers meet weekly, the amount of relief afforded is read over, in the presence of each other, and submitted to the scrupulous examination of the treasurer and stewards, and every possible precaution taken against imposition and abuse.

Subscriptions and Donations, 1823..... £782 6 11

Distributions, ditto..... 843 13 10

John Cropper, Esq., Treasurer.

Mr. Michael Ashton, Secretary.

The Methodists, although the original founders of this charity, are the only persons exempted from its benefits. Their poor are relieved from other sources, an instance of truly Christian principle and liberality highly worthy of record.

This admirable charity waits not until distress becomes clamorous at our doors, or assails at the corners of our streets: like the benignant orb of day, it penetrates the obscure retreats of humble life and the abodes of wretchedness; the roofless attic and the noxious cellar; it shrinks not from the loathsome cell, although dangers stand thick around. It has raised many a drooping head, and cheered many a heart that would otherwise have sunk in despair.

THE LADIES' CHARITY, for the relief of poor married women at their own houses, was established January, 1796.

The marriage union, maintained in purity, is surrounded with sanctions lovely and of good report; but the hour of childbirth, which succeeds, is an hour of sorrow even in the lap of luxury. In poverty, it calls loudly for compassion. In the year 1796, a few ladies united and formed a society to supply poor married women, at their own houses, with medical assistance, nourishment, linen, and other necessaries in this time of sadness. It is conducted by a committee of ladies of respectability. Midwives and nurses, in different parts of the town, are appointed. Since its establishment, 30,975 persons have been relieved, 1,491 of which were assisted in the year 1823. A house has been purchased in Duke-street, which, by its communication with Parr-street, is particularly convenient for the patients to attend unobserved. This institution is one of the three stations where

VACCINATION is performed gratis. In the course of the year 1823, there were 2,451 poor children vaccinated at this institution.

These charities are supported by subscriptions, donations, and by an annual ball in the Town-hall, which is well attended, and, to the mind of sensibility, the pleasure received must be heightened by the reflection of that which it imparts; it were well if pleasure and benevolence were ever thus united. The net proceeds of the last ball were £238. 8s.

The total amount of Contributions for 1823 was £977 19 0

The Expenditure..... 1,067 1 2

Mr. T. C. Porter, Treasurer.

Mrs. Ellison, Matron.

LIVERPOOL FEMALE PENITENTIARY.—The benevolent institution which comes next under review is one peculiar to our favoured country; it appears like a bright star in our firmament.

Chastity is, in England, among the virtuous and most estimable portion of mankind, deemed so essential to the female character, that a violation of its laws is visited with exclusion and reprobation.

“ ’Tis hard, perhaps, on here and there a waif,
Desirous to return, and not received ;”

and Britons, in the pure genius of that religion they profess, have provided asylums, where the deserted, destitute, and forlorn wanderer hears some gentle, compassionate spirit inviting her to take shelter, and weep, in secret,

“ Blest tears of soul-felt penitence,
In whose benign, redeeming flow
Is felt the first, the only sense
Of guiltless joy that guilt can know.”

Were I permitted to draw aside the veil which conceals the tenants of this secluded abode from public view, what an awful spectacle would present itself, what commingled sensations would it awaken ! The wrecks of loveliness, the degraded forms of innocence and beauty once beloved, wretched outcasts, branded with infamy, to whom society would point with the finger of scorn in any spot of the habitable globe, except under this sheltering roof, where the saviour-hand of benevolence has provided a home, and stands ready to pour a precious balm into the bosom of the broken-hearted, and where a message from on high announces, “ That there is joy in heaven over every sinner that repenteth.”

During a recent visit to the metropolis, I was permitted to inspect the Magdalen Hospital. The Rev. John Prince, A.M., who has been upwards of thirty years chaplain there, conducted me through the whole. Every thing evinced discipline, cleanliness, and the calm of peace. For a long series of years, he has required from

each magdalen, when she quits the institution, that once a year, at least, either personally or by letter, she shall communicate her situation and views; and he has good reason to hope, that two-thirds of all that have gone out have been reclaimed, and restored to that society which, but for this sheltering haven, would have left them abandoned to perdition. What an encouragement does this fact offer to perseverance!

An introductory address, proposing to establish a magdalen asylum in Liverpool, was drawn up and circulated. A society was instituted the 25th of October, 1809, the day of the general jubilee; the object of which was announced to be, "to afford an asylum to females, who, having deviated from the paths of virtue, are desirous of being restored, by religious instruction and the formation of moral and industrious habits, to a respectable station in society." The appeal was not made in vain.

This excellent institution is supported by annual subscriptions and donations, and a yearly report is published of its proceedings; the thirteenth of which makes known, that,

Since its first establishment, there have been admitted ..	212
Of which have been expelled	20
Eloped	31
Left, at their own suggestion, or as being improper objects	61
Died	5
Restored to their friends, or placed in service	63
Remaining in the House	32
	—212

The annual Donations, for the year 1823, amounted to £308 14	3
Besides which, there have been received for Work by Penitents	182 11 9
The Expenditure, for the said year	450 11 4

The house at Edge-hill, first occupied for this institution, being found too small for the admission of the numerous applicants, a more commodious one has been erected in Crabtree-lane, which, in June, 1823, was occupied. A code of laws and regulations is established, the due observance of which is strictly enforced, under the superintendence of a committee of twenty-four ladies, who meet monthly, two of whom visit the house daily, and enter their observations in a book prepared for that purpose.

The government of the secular concerns of the Penitentiary is in the hands of gentlemen, as trustees, of whom the mayor of Liverpool, for the time being, is president.

Joseph King, Esq., Treasurer.

Mrs. Maury, Lady Patroness.

Mrs. Crossley, Matron.

I visited this institution on Wednesday, the 15th of September, 1824. Order, cleanliness, and judicious regulation were everywhere apparent, and the report, which related to the conduct of the magdalens, highly satisfactory. Prayers are read every morning and evening, and divine service is performed on the Sabbath, by different ministers. But, having witnessed the beneficial effects, at the Magdalen in the metropolis, of a resident minister and a chapel for public service, I could not but regret, that the same system is not adopted at this institution.

The uniform good conduct of Elizabeth Kenyon, a magdalen, thirty-two years of age, since she has been admitted into the house, is highly deserving of record, and would form an interesting detail, evidencing sincere repentance. She was admitted in the year 1812; has, for eleven years, been deprived of the use of her limbs, and is now bed-ridden. Her patient resignation, grateful feelings, and devotional habits are strong evidences of the force of religion, and of its benign efficacy in the day of suffering.

When she became so paralyzed as to be unable to contribute her share of labour to benefit the institution, she thought that she could write and draw with her mouth: in this attempt, after much labour and great suffering, she at length succeeded, and, by drawing flowers, butterflies, and watch-papers, which have been purchased by visitors, she has gained £48. 5s. 8d., which she has given towards defraying the expenses of the new building. Four pounds appear, also, in the list of donations as received from her. I was permitted to see her: a calm complacency, indicating the peace that reigned within, sat on her features. To show me the manner in which she wrote, colours were brought her: a brush was, with difficulty, placed between her teeth, for she is now afflicted with a locked jaw, and she wrote, in green paint, the three words, "God is love."

The reports speak highly of the uniform good conduct of several other penitents, who have quitted the house reclaimed, and are restored to society and their friends.

The new building is able to receive many additional penitents, if the funds were adequate. This intimation, I trust, will be sufficient to awaken a prompt attention to this most excellent institution.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, instituted 1810.—The intention of this institution is to afford relief to the indigent, in articles of clothing and food, but not in money, except in very particular cases. "The objects of its charity are still numerous, and their claims urgent."

The Subscriptions and Donations, for 1823,

amounted to £193 3 5

Disbursements 197 17 9

Mrs. King, Richmond-row, Treasurer.

Mrs. Luccock, Great George-street, Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY was instituted on the 25th of March, 1811, at a very respectable and numerous meeting, held at the Town-hall, at which the three secretaries from the British and Foreign Bible Society attended; James Drinkwater, Esq., mayor, in the chair.

The great object of this institution is, to distribute the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment; and it "promises fair to make the limits of the world the only limits of its benevolent operations."

The parent institution originated in the year 1803, at a meeting of a few friends to religion, who requested the Rev. Joseph Hughes, one of the present secretaries, to draw up an address on the subject, which was printed, entitled, "The Excellency of the Holy Scriptures an argument for their more general diffusion at home and abroad. Bensley, London." This, like the small white cloud in vision seen, was destined to spread far and wide, and descend in blessings.

At the first meeting at Liverpool, officers were appointed; the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby accepted the office of president; and subscriptions were entered into, which, within one month, amounted to £1,800.

Since that period, numerous association committees have been formed, and the several annual reports indicate the cause to be divine.

"The kneeling virgin and the bending sage
Welcome alike the heavenly visitant."

The amount of Subscriptions and

Donations, for the year 1823, was	£680	11	6
Bibles and Testaments sold for....	175	0	5
	<hr/>		
		£855	11 11
Remitted to the Parent Society....	679	12	2
Ditto for 1824	132	4	2
Printing and incidental expenses...	157	8	10
	<hr/>		
		969	5 2

In the year 1823, no less than 4,966 Bibles and Testaments were distributed.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, President.

James Cropper, Esq., Treasurer.

The Rev. R. P. Buddicom, A.M., F.R.S., and Samuel Hope, Esq., Secretaries.

Mr. John Radcliffe, Assistant Secretary.

In addition to the immediate objects of these valuable institutions, they have been found eminently useful in softening down those unhappy jealousies which still prevail too much among the professors of Christianity, and uniting them in one sublime aim—the glory of God and the welfare of human kind.

A LADIES' BRANCH SOCIETY was established in the year 1817, which is subdivided into eleven associations or districts, the better to promote the great objects of the institution. Their zeal has been exemplary.

The receipt of Subscriptions and Donations,

for 1823, was	£646	4	9
Remitted to the Parent Society	300	0	0
Miscellaneous Charges	75	6	11
Paid to the Liverpool Auxiliary Society, for			
Bibles and Testaments	270	17	10
	£646	4	9

Since its first establishment, 12,632 Bibles and Testaments have been distributed.

The Right Hon. the Countess of Derby is Patroness:

Mrs. Dirom, Treasurer.

Miss Forsyth, Miss Miller, Miss C. Batley, and Miss S. Jones officiate at Secretaries.

And on the 27th of October, in the year 1818, a meeting was held in the Music-hall, Bold-street, and

THE MARINE BIBLE SOCIETY was established, intended more immediately to supply seamen, frequenting Liverpool, with the Holy Scriptures, either gratuitously or at a cheap rate. The first resolution entered into declared, "That the eminent commercial greatness and extended foreign relations of Liverpool impose on its inhabitants an indispensable obligation to promote the moral and religious improvement of the sailors who frequent the port."

In pursuance of this object, an active agent is appointed, who visits the ships to take care that they are provided with Bibles, either gratuitously or otherwise, as the cases may require.

The report for the year 1823 states, "That 866 vessels have been visited, navigated by 9,170 seamen, and

189 Bibles 113 Testaments sold.

66 Ditto 85 Ditto given.

164 Ditto 47 Ditto placed under the care

of the captain for sale to the crew: 176 seamen embraced the opportunity thus afforded them to purchase."

This society may be considered a branch of the Liverpool Auxiliary Bible Society, which has furnished the requisite number of Bibles and Testaments for distribution among the crews of the vessels. The subscriptions, which, in the year 1823, amounted to £81. 2s., were applied to defray the charges of agency and incidental expenses.

THE LIVERPOOL JEWS' PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, supported by voluntary contributions and donations, was first instituted in the severity of the winter A.M. 5572, (1812,) for the relief of their distressed brethren.

The income and disbursements vary according to the necessities of the applicants. Moses Samuel, Esq., the treasurer, was the earliest promoter of the society.

The anniversary of this institution is celebrated on the festival of Hannuka, (חנוכה) in the month of December. Mr. Abraham Abrahams, the president, obligingly favoured me with a copy of the inscription which appears on the front of the Synagogue, in Seel-street.

בשנת

פתחו-לי שער-צדק אבא בם אורח יח

לפס

IN THE YEAR 5568.

חקס

Thus translated: "Open to me the gates of righteousness: I will go into them, and I will praise the Lord."

THE LIVERPOOL RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY was established in 1814, to diffuse useful knowledge among the lower classes. Subscribers receive cheap tracts to the amount of half their subscriptions, with privilege to purchase more at 25 per cent. less than the cost price.

This mode of circulating religious information is of ancient date, when the Waldenses, in the thirteenth century, were persecuted, expatriated, tormented even to bonds, imprisonment, and martyrdom, determined to disseminate religious truth, they travelled the world with articles of merchandise, and availed themselves of the introductions which this mode gave them to diffuse their views of sacred things, and particularly of the value of the Holy Scriptures.

Amount of Subscriptions and Donations, for 1823 £336 19 4

Cost of 175,120 Tracts £282 9 0

Incidental Expenses 71 10 6

353 19 6

William Hope, Esq., Treasurer.

Rev. Thos. Raffles, LL.D., and S. Hope, Esq., Secretaries.

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THE LADIES' TRACT ASSOCIATION is a branch of the **Liverpool Religious Tract Society**, under female direction and dispersion, holding distinct meetings for business, but the concerns are mingled in one common fund.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, FOR THE LIVERPOOL DISTRICT, instituted in 1815, is a branch of an extensive union. The first missions were established by the late Rev. John Wesley and the late Rev. Dr. Coke, and are supported by annual, quarterly, monthly, and weekly contributions in aid of the general fund in London.

Collections, Subscriptions, and Donations,

for the year 1823	£1637	6	2
Remitted to the general Treasurers.....	1571	4	0
Incidental Expenses	65	1	2

John Forshaw, Esq., Treasurer.

The Rev. George Highfield, the Rev. Alexander Bell, and Mr. Samuel Healey, Secretaries.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, established in 1816, in connexion with the parent institution, in London, which commenced in 1699, whose expenditure, for the year 1823, amounted to £57,392. 18s. 3d.

The Liverpool district committee report, that their issue from the depository, from May, 1816, to December 31, 1823, was

Bibles.	Testaments.	Prayer-books.	School Books and Tracts.	Cards.	Total.
2,194	2,044	8,982	61,158	92,622	167,000

The annual Subscriptions and Donations, for

1823, were	£482	14	1
The Disbursements.....	432	18	0

The above statement and the date of the establishment of the parent society fully make known its objects. In some measure it embraces the same views as the British and Foreign Bible and the Tract Societies; a rivalry in such a cause is an honourable contest, and productive of great advantages to society; but let the race be a race of love and Christian fellowship.

Richard Smith, Esq., Treasurer.

The Rev. Jonathan Brooks, A.M., Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL DORCAS AND SPINNING SOCIETY was instituted in the year 1817, "to provide clothing for the honest and industrious poor in such articles, and under such circumstances, as the committee, from time to time, shall approve;" and is supported not only by annual subscriptions, but by donations of articles of clothing made by ladies, twelve of whom form the managing committee.

The Subscriptions, for the last year, amounted to £145 17 1

Calico sold..... 50 6 3

196 3 4

The Distributions to..... 199 13 7

Mrs. Raffles, Treasurer. Mrs. Bulley, Secretary.

UNITARIAN TRACT SOCIETY, established in 1817, for purchasing and distributing books and tracts, illustrating the sentiments of the members, and conducive to the increase of piety and virtue.

Amount of Subscriptions received for

one year, ending 30th June, 1824... £39 5 0

Books and Incidental Expenses..... 20 6 5

Mr. Henry Taylor, Treasurer.

THE LIVERPOOL AUXILIARY HIBERNIAN SOCIETY, established in the year 1818, in aid of the London Society. At a public meeting, held in the Music-hall, the Hon. E. G. Stanley, M.P., in the chair, the report of the parent society, for the year 1824, then exhibited, acknowledged the receipt of £935. 16s. from Liverpool.

The great object of this institution is the establishment of schools, without respect to any particular system of religious instruction, and circulating the Holy Scriptures in Ireland. Day schools are distributed through the several provinces in the following proportions :

	Schools.	Number.
Ulster	326	31,702
Leinster	31	2,665
Connaught	204	18,271
Munster	92	8,749

There are in the whole 1,072 schools established, having 88,699 scholars, three-fourths of whom are Roman Catholics, 274 under clergymen of the Church of England, 10 under dissenting ministers, and 26 under Roman Catholic priests.

One hundred and one schools and 9,548 scholars have been added since the preceding year, the great increase having taken place in those particular districts where establishments were most important. The adult schools also have experienced a considerable increase, 10,117 having received instruction the last winter.

Charles Horsfall, Esq., Treasurer.

Mr. A. Hodgson and Mr. John Cropper, jun., Secretaries.

THE LIVERPOOL UNITARIAN FELLOWSHIP FUND SOCIETY, established 1819, supported by subscriptions and donations, for "the erection or repair of Unitarian chapels."

The Subscriptions, for the year 1823, were £79 4 6

The Distributions..... 90 14 0

Mr. John Fletcher, Treasurer.

THE LIVERPOOL AND WEST LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, instituted June 15, 1820, to call forth the zeal of well disposed persons, and particularly those of the Established Church, in support of the parent society, and to recommend proper persons, who may offer themselves as missionaries; to disperse, as widely as possible, missionary information; to promote the formation of branch associations; and to procure collections and other contributions. The whole of the funds so obtained, after deducting incidental expenses only, is remitted to the Church Missionary Society, in aid of its designs.

In 1824, the fourth report, made up to the 24th of June, was published, by which it appears, that

The Subscriptions and Donations, including

the five Associations, amounted to £878 6 3

The Incidental Expenses to 79 3 5

Balance remitted to the Parent

Society 799 2 10

878 6 3

A. Hodgson, Esq., Treasurer.

The Rev. William Rawson, the Rev. T. Tattershall,
Mr. T. O. Cooper, and Mr. Philips, Secretaries.

THE LIVERPOOL AUXILIARY SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS was instituted in the year 1820, at a meeting in the Town-hall, Admiral Murray in the chair.

A reference to the numerous benevolent institutions, which do honour to the age in which we live, affords evidence, that Christianity is an active vital principle, a

diffusive charity, which seeketh not its own; but, having struck deep and wide its roots in our favoured isle, sends forth its branches to distant nations, bearing precious fruit.

Taught by its sacred pages, that Jews and Gentiles are destined one day to form one fold, under one great Shepherd, Christians are tendering the right hand of fellowship to the elder brethren of the household of faith, and inviting them to join the common standard. Whether they listen to the voice or forbear, they cannot but do justice to the disinterestedness of the motives that dictate it.

This society is a branch of the parent institution in the metropolis.

"If," says the last annual report, "there be one people to whom the preference is due, if any who may seem to advance a higher title, a superior claim to the sympathy, the efforts, and prayers of Christians, it is, undoubtedly, that nation to whom, instrumentally, they are indebted for all they enjoy, who first received the lively oracles and have delivered them unto us."

The Subscriptions, for 1823, amounted to	£293	5	0
Remitted to the Parent Society,	231	4	0
Incidental Expenses	53	17	6
	£285	1	6

Mr. William Simmons, Treasurer.

The Rev. J. Jones, A.M., the Rev. T. Tattershall, A.M., and

Mr. William Simmons, Secretaries.

Two societies were instituted, in the year 1820, for relieving diseases in the eye, the annual reports being made up to the same periods.

THE LIVERPOOL INSTITUTION FOR CURING DISEASES OF THE EYE, instituted July, 1820, reports the number of

cases relieved, in 1823, to have been 1,207, being 439 more than the previous year.

William Comer, Esq., Treasurer.

Dr. Hannay, Physician.

Mr. Brandreth and Mr. Loftus, Consulting Surgeons.
Mr. Brackenbury, Operating Surgeon and Surgeon in Ordinary.

The annual amount of Subscriptions and Expenditure about £80

The other is entitled

THE LIVERPOOL OPHTHALMIC INFIRMARY, established in 1820, which relieved, in 1823, 1,202 cases.

Mr. Philip Rycroft, Treasurer.

Thomas S. Traill, M.D., Physician.

Mr. Thomas Christian, Mr. James Dawson, Mr. Thomas F. Hay, Surgeons.

LIVERPOOL SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY AND BETHEL UNION.—In the month of September, 1821, a meeting was held in the Town-hall, for establishing a society for promoting the moral and religious instruction of seamen; Admiral Murray in the chair.

When a review is taken of the great exertions that have been made, for many years past, by the inhabitants of this commercial town, for bettering the condition of the poor, and when it is considered, how intimately connected with the prosperity of the port is the welfare of the seamen who frequent it, is it not matter of real astonishment and just reproach, that they should have been so long unnoticed? They form a constant floating average population of not less than ten thousand persons, neglected, yet immortal; depraved, but not callous to the voice of reproof. During the last war, the beneficial effects of communicating religious instruction to seamen were acknowledged by many

of our brave commanders. Those hearts wherein religion had fixed its empire were found foremost in duty and fearless in peril.

The constitution of the society is declared to be, "to promote the present comfort and future happiness of seamen and their families, and of other persons connected with shipping."

At the first meeting of the society, which took place in 1821, several sailors "cheerfully told out the whole contents of their pockets at the collection which followed;" nor was the widow's mite withheld. Two widows of shipmasters subscribed, from their narrow pittance, one guinea a year each, and "evinced how deeply they sympathized in the forlorn condition of that class of men with which their deceased husbands were so intimately connected."

"The first public service was performed on the 16th of September, on board the *Baffin*, Captain Scoresby, when Dr. Raffles preached to a congregation of 1,500 attentive hearers." And, on the 6th of October, the ship *William*, 447 tons, was purchased for £940, and appropriately fitted up for public service; and such exertions were made that, as the report states, "seamen, in point of privilege, were placed upon a level with the same rank of society on land." The several reports contain numerous highly interesting and encouraging details of facts well worthy of attention, and which cannot fail to excite a renewed and vigorous endeavour, on the part of the inhabitants of this opulent town, to contribute liberally to and recommend warmly an institution which, in its several ramifications, is eminently calculated to promote the interests, temporal and eternal, of those who give and those who receive. Oh! let not that class of men to whom Britain, as a nation, owes so much, have any longer cause to complain, that

"The hardy tar is neglected."

Satisfactory testimonies, of a most unequivocal nature, have been produced to the society from numerous captains of vessels, evidencing the beneficial influences which these several institutions have had on the character of seamen.

Adam Hodgson, Esq., Treasurer.

Mr. Bruce, Secretary.

LIVERPOOL SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY AND BERTHEL UNION LODGING-HOUSES.—In furtherance of that part of the plan which regarded the providing lodging-houses for sailors, on their arrival from sea, and encouraging among them habits of economy, a number of proper houses have been selected, which are placed under vigilant inspection; in these houses, by the liberality of a respected individual, small but well-chosen and appropriate libraries are fixed, which seamen are encouraged to read; and a late report concludes thus, "their general conduct appears benefited thereby."

Officers as above.

GENERAL FUND.

1824.

June 30.	To Subscriptions and Donations	£215	14	0	Expenditure	£161	2	5
	Subscriptions & Donations to School.....	41	11	0	Expenditure	148	3	5
	Earned by the Scholars....	27	17	5				
	Subscriptions to lodging-houses	12	11	0	Expenditure	15	17	0
		£297	13	5		£325	2	10

LADY DERBY'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY; or, Annual Sale of Ornamental and Fancy Works, prepared by ladies for the purpose. On this occasion, her ladyship, with many

P P

other ladies of respectability, become shopkeepers for the day, and sell the articles to purchasers. The proceeds were divided amongst different charities, at the discretion of the committee of ladies. In the year 1823, nearly £400 was received in the day; and, to obviate an objection made, that it interfered with the emolument of many females who maintained themselves by supplying the shops with these articles, four days were set apart to receive such works, which were submitted to public sale for the advantage of the several individuals, at the prices affixed by themselves.

A similar bazaar was planned and executed in the year 1823, amongst the Dissenters, with success, and the amount received distributed among the poor.

THE LIVERPOOL CHARITABLE SOCIETY, for visiting and relieving the sick and distressed poor at their own habitations, was instituted in the year 1823, at the suggestion of the Rev. Ambrose Dawson, B.D. From the 1st of April to the close of the year, 1,122 cases were recommended to the society's notice, to 509 of which, containing 1,960 individuals, relief of several weeks' continuance was extended. The remainder of the cases were not found worthy; for it is a principle laid down by the society, "that no relief be afforded until after close investigation at the dwellings of the poor;" thus making a just discrimination between the worthy and the undeserving. There is a committee of gentlemen and another of ladies. The report of the nine months states, that 2,005 distinct visits were made, and £200. 17s. distributed in provisions, money, clothing, and incidental expenses. Blankets are lent out, during the winter season; and, in addition to these, in various instances, the clergy of the

- **Established Church** visit the sick and the dying, to administer religious instruction and consolation.

Subscriptions and Donations for

the year 1823	£230	3	1	
Benefaction from the Committee of Ladies' Bazaar	240	17	1	
				£471 0 2
Distributed in 1823	200	17	0	

Charles Horsfall, Esq., Treasurer.

Rev. John Cooper, Secretary.

DIOCESAN SOCIETY, for relieving the widows and orphans of the clergy of the Established Church, is an ancient establishment.

1823. Liverpool Subscriptions..... £104 9 0

LIVERPOOL WORKHOUSE.—The world exhibits such numerous and violent deviations from moral rectitude, that a vast amount of physical evil must necessarily prevail; it is interwoven with the constitution of things and overruled for the most important purposes. That poverty is an evil will not be denied; not, indeed, absolutely, or universally so, for many of the poor are happy, and happiness is the glittering gem which all aim to possess.

The great difficulty is how best to provide for the sorrowing and the suffering, as to discourage indolence, imposition, and vice, and to promote industry, integrity, and virtue.

The poor laws of England have been inveighed against, and, in some respects, not unjustly; but, perhaps, the usual mode of administering those laws merits still more severe reprobation. The reports of the "State of the Liverpool Workhouse, for 1821, 1822, and 1823," prove that much may be done by judicious regulations.

The first buildings for the benefit of the poor of Liverpool consisted of a number of houses, built by Alderman Bryan Blundell, and rented by the overseers for a poor-house. In 1732, a larger building was erected, which being found incapable to accommodate the increasing number of poor, in 1770 money was borrowed, under the corporation seal, for erecting the present spacious establishment, the expense of which amounted to about £8,000. It occupies an area of ten acres of land, independent of the Fever Hospital, which is connected with it, and stands on two acres, making, in the whole, about twelve acres, situated on a rising ground, and in a most healthful spot. The cupola of the building is the loftiest erection in the town.

"The present establishment was opened in the year 1772, and is, in every respect, conducted upon an eligible plan. The old people, in particular, are provided with lodging in a most judicious manner. Each apartment consists of three small rooms, in which are one fire-place and three beds, and is inhabited by six persons. These habitations are furnished with beds, chairs, tables, and other little articles of domestic use. The aged and infirm reside on the ground floor, where each married couple have a sleeping apartment to themselves. Others are distributed through two upper stories, where the greatest care and attention are paid to their classification.

"The sick occupy the front of the house exclusively, from whence they have a most delightful prospect to cheer their drooping spirits, combined with the purest air, which accelerates their cure in a wonderful degree. All the poor are employed according to their abilities: the adults in various ways, as joiners, bricklayers, plasterers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, spinners, knitters, winders, sempstresses, and in picking oakum; the girls, above

nine years of age, in weaving calicoes, making straw bonnets, and knitting stockings; the boys are instructed as joiners, tailors, shoemakers, and in weaving, for the house use. The inhabitants and others, at all times, may have apprentices well instructed in these respective trades, on application to the governor of the house."

Officers, for 1824.

James Bateson and Thomas Parr, Esqrs., Churchwardens of the Parish.

Thos. Fletcher and John Cropper, jun., Esqrs., Overseers of the Poor.

Mr. Anthony Black, Mr. John Aldersey, and Mr. George Forwood, Assistant Overseers of the Poor.

Mr. William Dickson, Treasurer of the Parish.

Mr. William Hardman, Governor of the Workhouse.

Mrs. Hardman, Governess.

Mr. Edward Blackstock, Vestry-clerk.

FEVER HOSPITAL, OR HOUSE OF RECOVERY, opened for the admission of patients on the 1st of March, 1806. Patients afflicted with fever are admitted on the recommendation of a physician, or of one of the officers of the Infirmary or Dispensary. This institution is supported from the poor-rate, is contiguous to the Workhouse, from whence it receives all its supplies, and is under the control and direction of the churchwardens, overseers, and select vestry.

Dr. Banning and Dr. Formby, Physicians.

Mr. James Dawson, Surgeon.

Mr. Nightingale, House Surgeon and Apothecary.

Mr. William Hardman, Governor.

This hospital was made a separate establishment from the Workhouse, at the suggestion of the late Dr. Currie, not without much opposition; but the beneficial effects of the separation are now universally acknowledged.

REPORT OF THE PARISH FEVER HOUSE, OR HOUSE OF RECOVERY,

From the 25th March, 1823, to the 25th March, 1824.

Remaining, 16th March, 1823, Fever	17	Discharged,	Fever	349
Ophthalmia	4	"	Ophthalmia	64
Smallpox	0		Smallpox	34
Hooping Cough	0		Hooping Cough	38
Measles	0		Measles	24
Admitted since,	21	Dead,	Fever	509
Fever	397		Ophthalmia	51
Ophthalmia	63		Smallpox	1
Smallpox	56		Hooping Cough	18
Hooping Cough	43		Measles	3
Measles	27	Remaining, 15th March, 1824, Fever	Measles	2
	586		Ophthalmia	75
			Smallpox	14
			Hooping Cough	2
			Measles	4
				23
				607

WILLIAM HARDMAN, GOVERNOR.

Liverpool Workhouse and House of Recovery, March 27, 1824.

In August, 1824, I inspected the Workhouse, and can bear full testimony to the high state of discipline, subordination, healthfulness, and cleanliness apparent throughout: no offensive effluvia, even in the sick-wards, was experienced, and a cheerfulness reigned amongst the inmates.

But there is one glaring defect in this establishment which cannot fail to strike every observer: there is no chapel or room exclusively devoted to the purposes of public worship. On Sunday evenings, indeed, divine service is performed by the Rev. T. S. Bowstead, A.M., the chaplain, and prayers are read twice in every week; but the room where all dine, which is the only one that can be appropriated for this service, cannot, without difficulty and hurry, be prepared for its change of purpose. The attention of the proper authorities should be directed promptly to remedy this serious defect. Religion is eminently calculated to solace the suffering and the dying, and its sacred services should be performed with that reverence which becomes guilty creatures when imploring the mercy of God.

The interior of the buildings is kept constantly white-washed, which, although it conduces greatly to healthfulness, on every bright day is so glaring as to be injurious to the eyes, and tends greatly to increase ophthalmic diseases. This might be remedied by subduing the brightness of the effect by a mixture of ochreous or of a lively green tint.

Christian principle has taken such deep root in our island, that the truly necessitous poor would find relief, although poor laws were not enacted for their support.

But several great objections would lie against thus looking to individuals for the relief of the sick and the necessitous; those who, of all others, are the most deserving, would, from an honourable feeling, a modesty of nature,

perish rather than obtrude themselves and become a burden to others. This mode, also, would press heavily upon the generous and sympathetic heart; but the miser and the mean-spirited would contribute little or nothing to the public distress. Whilst these, therefore, are reluctantly compelled to bring forward their quota, the hand of benevolence finds additional channels in which to distribute its blessings.

And, further, the heart that melts at another's wo would be more easily imposed upon by traders in mendicity, by false tales of distress, "to serve theatric purposes of art." By the appointment of proper officers in every parish, to investigate each real tale of sorrow, impositions become less easily effected, and a proportionate degree of aid is offered; but the consideration of this subject branches out too largely to receive full consideration in this work.

The maintenance of the poor in Glasgow is thus stated, for the several years named:

1784	{ No poor on the funds of } 529 each cost £4 16 0
	{ the hospital, }
1793	..... 703 4 10 0
1801	..... 1,310 8 6 2
1810	..... 1,228 8 4 11
1814	..... 1,798 9 16 0
1818	..... 1,587 10 12 0

From the 1st of July, 1817, to the 1st of July, 1818, the cost of each pauper, in the Edinburgh Charity House, was £8. 8s. 6d.

The cost of the maintenance of the poor, in the Liverpool Workhouse, is as follows, for the several years enumerated:

	Average Persons.	Per Annum.
1821	1,342	£8 13 4 each.
1822	1,142	7 7 4 —
1828	1,009	8 0 4 —

Some objections may be made at my having placed the Workhouse among the charitable institutions, it being supported by forced or legal contributions. This is admitted; but the amount of suffering here soothed would be experienced if no poor laws existed, and must and would be relieved. These reasons justify me, therefore, in placing this house among the benevolent institutions of the town.

In addition to the several permanent establishments for benevolent purposes already enumerated, the inhabitants of Liverpool and its environs have been found, on various occasions, voluntary contributors in the cause of humanity, and ready when extraneous calls have been made upon them.

In the year 1588, a free grammar school was founded, which has been suffered to go into decay; and, nine years afterwards, in 1597, the Pool-house was hired for the reception of paupers.

In the year 1684, twelve almshouses, near the bottom of Dale-street, were built by David Poole; his example was followed by others, as appears by the following returns to Parliament of charitable donations, for the benefit of the poor, in the several counties of Great Britain, by virtue of an act of 26th George III, in the year 1786:

The total returns of England and Wales were:

Annual Produce of Money.				Annual Produce of Land.			
England.....	£46,173	9	9	England ..	£206,301	8	8
Wales.....	2,070	0	8	Wales	4,166	0	2
<hr/>				<hr/>			
£48,243 10 5				210,467 8 10			
				48,243 10 5			
				<hr/>			
				Total....£258,710 19 3			

The returns for Liverpool were as follow:

	£.	s.	d.	
Unknown, for Almshouses....				Corporation.
1692 Dr. Silvester Richmond, for	100	0	0	Rt. Richmond.
ditto and Sailors' Widows,				

	£.	s.	d.	
1698 E. Tarleton, to poor Sailors' Widows and Children, ..	50	0	0	Rector.
1699 Richard Marsh, to the Poor, ..	50	0	0	Corporation.
1706 Sarah Richmond, for repairing Almshouses	50	0	0	Rector.
— Richard Warbrick, for Almshouses for Sailors' Widows,	120	0	0	Corporation.
— Ditto, for Repairs of ditto	30	0	0	Ditto.
1721 Ditto, for Sailors' Widows inhabiting said Houses, four Houses, producing £41 annually				
1723 James Scarsbrick, for Almshouses for Sailors' Widows,	70	0	0	Jona. Blundell.
— Ditto, to old Sailors and Sailors' Widows inhabiting the said House	300	0	0	Rectors.
1728 Ann Mollineux, to poor Parishioners in Borough Gaol,	200	0	0	{ Mayor and Rectors.
1730 Ann Cleveland, to poor Housekeepers not receiving Parish Relief	300	0	0	Ditto.
1735 Ed. Ratchdale, to poor Widows,	50	0	0	Rectors.
1737 Mary Starkie, ditto,	140	12	6	Senior Rector.
1737 } Persons unknown, to decayed to } Sailors & Sailors' Widows,	379	2	0	Rectors.
1750 }				
1755 Isabel James, to Sailors' Widows,	100	0	0	Ditto.
1756 Bryan Blundell, ditto	10	0	0	Ditto.
1757 Parishioners, ditto	11	18	0	Ditto.
— Arrears of Infirmary, due to Parish, ditto	4	0	0	Ditto.
1785 Ditto, ditto	5	0	0	Ditto.
1748 Edw. Tatlock, for Almshouses, unknown.				T. Fleetwood.
— Ditto, for Repairs of ditto	100	0	0	Ditto.
1760 Wm. Plumbe, to poor Housekeepers	50	0	0	{ Churchwardens and Overseers.
— John Okill, to poor Sailors and Sailors' Widows, inhabiting that part of Liverpool south of the South Dock..	40	0	0	Executors.
1778 Elizabeth Cain, to poor Sailors and Sailors' Widows,	428	17	0	{ Ralph Peters and Rectors.
1782 Hon. and Rev. John Stanley, to five poor Sailors and Sailors' Widows	50	0	0	Churchwardens

Further returns were made to Parliament in the 46th of George III, cap. 63, of charities which claimed exemption from the property tax.

Mr. Molyneux, to Seamen's Widows and Prisoners in the Borough Gaol, from Estate in

Liverpool	£330	14	0
Liverpool Blue Coat School, from ditto	289	0	0

Also, dividends from money in the funds:

	Annual Dividends.
£11,000—3 and 5 per cents., General Infirmary	£350 0 0
1,400 3 and 5 per cents., Dispensaries	50 0 0
3,894 5 per cents., Hunter-street School....	194 14 0
6,452 3 per cents., Merchant Seamen's Hospital	193 11 4

Numerous occasional donations might be brought forward; suffice it to say, that, in 1789, the year of scarcity, an extra contribution was made for the poor, and, in 1809, on a similar occasion, £6,573. 12s. 6d. was raised. In 1798, the sum of £17,000 was subscribed for the exigences of the country; and, in 1822, £7,432. 18s. was subscribed towards the relief of the distresses in Ireland. During severe winter seasons, rooms are opened for nightly shelter for the houseless poor, and other relief occasionally afforded them.

On the opening of the new Infirmary, a ball was given at the Town-hall, on Monday, the 27th September, 1824. "The most extraordinary circumstance attending the ball was the presence of the venerable Mrs. Lineacre, aged 97! The old lady was brought to the ball by Miss Backhouse, into whose carriage she was lifted from the door of her house, in Oldhall-street, where she was born, amidst the assemblage of her surprised neighbours. On entering the

Town-hall, she refused to be carried up the multitude of steps of the grand staircase, but walked up, leaning on the arms of Dr. Brandreth and of Mr. W. H. Atherton, by whose grandfather, John Atherton, Esq., of Walton-hall, she had been taken in his carriage, the only one then kept in Liverpool, *seventy-five* years ago, to the opening of the then new, and now old Infirmary. She remained in the rooms upwards of two hours, during which period she was several times very kindly accosted by Lady Derby and the other ladies of rank, and was surrounded, from time to time, by the sons, grandsons, and, perhaps, great-grandsons of the acquaintance of her youth. In the ball-room, the aged lady, surrounded by youthful female beauty, resembled 'the mother of Old Time' amidst the 'rosy hours;' but youth and beauty must some day put on the mob-cap and show the wrinkled brow, and the rosy hours must fade in the dim twilight of the evening of life."

PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS.

Numerous societies, of a provident nature, have been formed in Liverpool, attended with incalculable advantages.

THE LIVERPOOL MARINE SOCIETY.—In the year 1789, a society was established for the benefit of masters of vessels, their wives, widows, and children, entitled, "The Liverpool Marine Society." Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, the dock-master, subscribed one hundred guineas. Articles of agreement were entered into, and the annual payment of the members was fixed originally at two guineas. The calculations for the society having been made on erroneous principles, the funds soon became exhausted, and it was found necessary to advance the payments of the members, in 1797, to four guineas; in 1800, to six,

guineas ; and on the 5th of January, 1802, to eight guineas on admission. The most liberal benefactions were given in aid of the plan, which, to the year 1817, appear, from the printed report, to have amounted to £5,878. 14s. 7d., besides annual subscriptions, greatly varying from time to time in amount. This institution languishes for want of due exertion in its support.

An excellent song, composed by the late Mr. Edward Rushton, for the occasion, was sung at one of the anniversary dinners, which thus poetically describes this society :

“ So you, on life’s ocean, with provident minds,
Have here a spare anchor secured,
With which, in despite of adversity’s winds,
The helpless will one day be moor’d.”

THE SOCIETY FOR BETTERING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, in the town and port of Liverpool, arose out of the distresses experienced in the years 1808 and 1809, from the severity of the winter and the scarcity of food. A meeting was called at the Town-hall, James Gerard, Esq., mayor, in the chair, and a subscription entered into, which, on the report given in on the 27th of December, 1809, had amounted to £6,573. 12s. 5d. On the 23d of January, 1809, whilst the contributions were going on, a permanent society, for the above object, was instituted. It was laid down as a principle, “That one shilling which a poor man earns does him more good than two which are given him.” On this basis, the several friendly societies were instituted. “By thus supplying the poor man with the means of making a prospective provision for himself and family, you improve his character, ameliorate his condition, and preserve his independence.” The society embraced other objects, but this primary one was ever kept in view, and is still maintained.

THE SAVINGS BANK.—The several valuable institutions carried on in the building in Bold-street, known as the Savings Bank, appear not to be generally understood, or not to be duly appreciated.

This building was originally erected and used as a lodge of freemasons, but is now appropriated more usefully for “bettering the condition and increasing the comforts of the poor.” Several distinct institutions are conducted here, each tending, more or less, to the same important object.

Amongst other beneficial acts of Parliament, which passed during the late reign, was that of the 23d of George III, entitled, “An act for the encouragement and relief of friendly societies.” Nevertheless, these associations still continue subject to very great abuses, from erroneous calculations in their formation, from misappropriations of their funds, and from the quarrels and intemperance to which their meetings are liable. To remedy these evils, a number of gentlemen, of the highest respectability, in the year 1811, associated, and formed the plan of

THE LIVERPOOL FRIENDLY SOCIETY, divided into three classes.

1. Members who are to receive relief in cases of sickness and for funeral expenses.

2. Members who are to receive annuities in old age only.

3. Members who are to receive relief in cases of sickness and annuities in old age also.

No person under eighteen, or upwards of forty-five years of age, can be admitted. Members are allowed to contribute, according to the rates specified in tables so accurately calculated as to combine advantage, stability, and permanency.

The following is an abstract of the receipts and disbursements, from the 5th of January, 1823, to the 5th of January, 1824:

Amount paid Sick		1823.	
Members	£508 13 0	Balance in hand	£1,226 10 9
Ditto Funerals	15 0 0	By Monthly Contributions	683 14 10
Ditto Sundries	101 17 0	By Fines, Contributions, &c.	342 3 6
To Balance	1,564 6 1	By Honorary Members	7 7 0
	£2,259 16 1		£2,259 16 1

On the 1st of January, 1823, there were subscribing Members 775

Since which, there have been admitted..... 217

992

Dead..... 7

Expelled..... 12

19

Present number 973

On the same principle, a Liverpool

FEMALE FRIENDLY SOCIETY was instituted in 1811, superintended by a respectable committee of ladies, to which between seventy and eighty females are contributing members.

George Irlam, Esq., is treasurer to both these institutions.

Such societies as these cannot be too generally known, or too urgently recommended. They tend to promote industry, frugality, and order in society, and to engender a certain strength or manliness of mind among the lower classes, teaching them to look forward, with trembling, to the necessity of applying for parish relief, and to resolve,

by self-determined privations in the hour of health and youthfulness, to make provision for sickness and old age.

THE FOLLOWING ABSTRACTS FROM THE GENERAL STATEMENTS OF THE SAVINGS BANK
EVIDENCE INCREASING PROSPERITY AND INCREASING CONFIDENCE :

	1818.	1819.	1820.	1822.	1823.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Minor Bank.....	137 5 1	221 13 4	474 16 5	596 1 8	792 4 2
Branch Ditto...	616 14 4	638 2 8	2,054 18 5	3,000 5 6	4,463 14 5
Poor Funds....	35 6 4	59 12 5	67 12 4	84 10 4	— — —
Friendly Society	1,311 8 3	2,744 6 4	5,006 12 1	5,747 3 8	8,753 9 9
General	19,789 14 3	32,636 15 7	65,744 6 2	92,037 9 2	128,952 9 2
	21,890 8 3	36,300 10 4	73,348 5 5	101,465 9 11	142,961 17 6

The preceding accounts are made up to the 31st of December, in each respective year. On the 28th of August, 1824, the amounts in hand stood as follow :

	No. of Deposits.	Amount.
Huyton Savings Bank.....	116	£4,900 0 5
Liverpool Ditto	3350	172,628 17 11
Ditto Minor Bank	684	912 19 0
	3,951	178,441 14 4
Which several sums are invested as follows:		
In Government Debentures		£175,990 1 1
Minor Bank		257 10 4
In Messrs. Arthur Heywood, Sons, and Co.'s Bank..		2,194 2 11
		178,441 14 4

Friendly societies, by 59 Geo. III, may invest money in savings banks, or directly with the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, and receive £4.11s.3d, per cent. interest thereon.

THE LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER THEATRICAL FUND, for affording a permanent assistance to such actors and actresses as age, infirmity, or accident may render incapable of pursuing their professional duties. It is supported by occasional donations from such persons who may be desirous to aid its objects; but the subscriptions are received from persons connected with the theatres only in weekly payments. It was agreed, that, for the first seven years, from its establishment, August 29, 1818, no claim should be made on the fund, that a capital might be raised to ensure its permanency.

John Banks, Esq., Treasurer.

Peter Lloyds, Secretary.

LIVERPOOL MECHANICS' AND APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.
—The formation of this institution owes its origin to the exertions of Mr. Egerton Smith. After having frequently advocated it in the public journals under his superintendence, and even commenced it under private control, a public meeting was held in the Town-hall, by requisition, on the 16th of January, 1824, Charles Lawrence, Esq., mayor, in the chair, and a series of resolutions unanimously entered into to establish it a permanent institution. It was understood, that works relating to party politics and controversial theology should be excluded. It is to be hoped also, that a vigilant watch will be kept that few, if any novels be admitted: like deadly opiates, they steal upon the senses, and produce a morbid state of

R R

feeling, destructive in all ranks; but in the classes of mechanics and apprentices more fatal than the deadly nightshade.

A FEMALE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY has since been organized, under the direction of Mrs. Thomas Fletcher and Miss Roscoe.

Were the advantages of these institutions more extensively made known and better understood, the lower classes would avail themselves of them generally.

THE LIVERPOOL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, or Savings Bank, was established in 1815. "Its object is to encourage the natural desire of independence implanted in man, by furnishing the industrious with a safe place of deposit for such sums of money as they may be enabled to save, and thus to become the means of inducing those habits which are the foundations of many virtues. The sums paid in are invested in government debentures, bearing interest, renewable by the parties on the first Friday in February in every year.

These excellent institutions are so well known, that further observation is unnecessary, except to urge on the rich, and on the poor, in their respective circles, to excite a spirited attention thereto.

Connected with the establishment of the Female School of Industry is a Friendly Society to which no other persons can belong, except such as have been previously admitted into this school, who, upon payment of certain sums monthly, according to an equitable scale stated, become entitled to benefits in case of sickness, childbed, or funeral expenses, as is made known in the rules agreed upon.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF SERVANTS demands a more enlarged consideration.

The happiness and comfort of the domestic circle depend so much upon the character and conduct of servants, that the inquiry how best to promote habits of industry, sobriety, honesty, and obedience among them well deserves attention.

The complaints against servants are loud and strong. They are re-echoed from house to house, nor am I disposed wholly to arraign the justice thereof, but rather to investigate the causes, which, I fear, frequently originate in masters or mistresses. It requires somewhat of the same discretion to rule a household as to govern an empire. A good sovereign seeks the happiness of his subjects by a well digested code of laws, steadily but not capriciously administered. Let the firm hand of authority be maintained, but instruct, advise, admonish; convince servants that you take a real interest in their welfare, and in very numerous cases duty will proceed from principle. Cases of ingratitude generally meet their due reward.

This society endeavours to excite to the faithful discharge of the several duties of servitude by the sanctions of rewards and punishments, and by constituting good character as indispensable to registry on its books. It does not seem, however, to be properly understood by servants. It wants publicity. A short address, explanatory of its objects, and well distributed throughout the town, could not fail of producing good effect. If more servants would place themselves on its lists, more heads of families would be found among its patrons and subscribers, and the system laid down is so excellent, that it only requires to be known to be properly patronized. The active

exertions of a few ladies might do much: to them I appeal with the presage of hope and confidence.

VISITING SISTERHOOD.—It may, at first view, excite surprise, that a Protestant upon principle should advocate the revival of any thing that bears any resemblance to a convent; but having had opportunities, during my travels, to examine into various foreign public institutions, one appears so excellent as well to merit adoption.

Les Sœurs Noires, ou les Sœurs de Charité, are societies of females, of various ages, who dwell together, under the direction of a superior, and who are properly instructed and fitted to become nurses to the sick; they are habited as nuns, but take no vows of celibacy, nor are they compelled to any fixed periods of residence; their attention, cleanliness, and general conduct, in the houses to which they are sent as nurses, are highly exemplary. They wait on the patient, administer food and medicine, and wash the linen of the sick-room, at the moderate charge of one franc per day only.

In large cities or towns on the continent, several of these convents are instituted, centrically situated, and held in such reputation, that the whole sisterhood generally have full employ. Under good regulations, such institutions would nearly support themselves, prove valuable abodes for the widow or the unfortunate, and become blessings in a neighbourhood.

The following report is somewhat out of place, not being obtained in due time.

THE LIVERPOOL AUXILIARY SOCIETY IN AID OF THE BAPTIST MISSION was united with Yorkshire, until the year 1822, when it became a separate institution. "The

parent society has been established twenty years, and attended with much success in seventeen stations in British India, aided by schools and constantly supplied with copies of the sacred Scriptures. A college has been established at Serampore, open not only to Protestant youth of every denomination, but to every Armenian, Greek, and Roman Catholic youth who may wish to enjoy its advantages. The governor-general advanced a large sum for instituting of schools, and, after their establishment, took the responsibility of continuing and spreading them."

Subscriptions and Donations, for 1824, £309 13 10

Remitted to the Parent Society £300 0 0

Contingent Expenses 11 19 10

311 19 10

William Rushton, Esq., Treasurer.

The Rev. M. Fisher, the Rev. J. Lister, and Mr. W. Booth,
Secretaries.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTION HOUSE, Slater-street, was erected at the joint expense of John Gladstone, Esq., M.P., James Cropper, Esq., and Samuel Hope, Esq., on the 13th July, 1819.

It was built with a view to promote the welfare of the several benevolent institutions with which Liverpool abounds, by affording a convenient place for their several meetings, whether public or in committees, free of rent. Here, also, have been collected many of the reports of the numerous charitable institutions of Liverpool; and so desirable would it be to preserve, in a central dépôt, every report, that each institution should make a point to forward its annual statement, immediately on its being published, to the care of Mr. Radcliffe, at the depository;

they would thus become authentic and valuable sources of reference, when required.

Of the amount of charity, reported in the preceding pages, by far the largest proportion is of recent growth: whilst it is exhibited as an honourable testimonial of the spirit of the times, it should be viewed also as a powerful excitement to further exertions. The total annual sum, with the exception of the Workhouse, scarcely amounts to the annual income of one opulent individual in the town of Liverpool; and, although the several valuable institutions that have been enumerated tend greatly to promote human happiness, much is still to do. Sorrow and suffering meet us at every corner; happy those who have the power and the inclination to mitigate them!

TABLE X.
BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS, EXCLUSIVE OF SCHOOLS.

ENTITLED	Date of Foundation.	Annual Subscriptions and Donations.			Annual Expenditure.			OBSERVATIONS.
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Alphabetic Ditto	1820	146	5	0	118	1	9	4,310 patients relieved since its formation.
Auxiliary Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews	1820	203	5	0	285	1	6	
Bethel Union	1821	297	13	5	325	2	10	
Lady Derby's Charitable Society	1822	400	0	0	400	0	0	
Baptist Auxiliary Missionary Society	1822	309	13	10	311	19	10	
Liverpool Charitable Institution	1823	471	0	2	200	17	0	
New Infirmary	1824	403	14	10				Collected at the Church and at the Infirmary
American Seamen's Hospital, Pomona-street, Brownlow-hill..								{ Under the sole direction of James Maury, Esq., American Consul.
Workhouse	1732							Out-door Charges.
					8,152	13	10	
					27,463	16	7	
Total		20,574	8	1	58,068	9	7	

These exhibitions of benevolence, honourable as they are, constitute a part only of the amount which Liverpool displays; a considerable portion of time is, day by day and hour by hour, devoted to the furtherance of the cause, and constitutes a vast machine, whose momentum is productive of powerful effects. The female sex, in particular, on these occasions, are foremost in action; and a happy contrast does time thus devoted form to that which is spent in insipid morning calls. In the angel visitations of humanity the heart is gladdened, and the tear, like the dew-drop of heaven, fertilizes as it flows. Thus employed, they go forth, like the cheerful bee, on the wings of duty and of hope, and return to their habitations laden with precious stores; the blessings of thousands ready to perish irradiate their homes with a splendour which wealth, however profusely distributed there, can never yield.

The unwearied zeal, the unremitted attentions thus exercised are praiseworthy examples of self-devotedness in a noble cause; their combined operations form a link in the vast plans of Omnipotence, tending to ameliorate the world, and constitute some only of the abundant fruits which Christianity has diffused, melting avarice into generosity and pride into humility. May I be permitted to contrast to these the consequences that would have ensued, had infidelity succeeded in its attempts to have established its malignant sovereignty over our favoured isle? Poverty would have had no refuge, sorrow no balm; the peaceful abodes for calamity would have been tenantless and tottered to their bases; the suffering and despairing would have wandered up and down, infuriated maniacs, or suicide made charnel-houses of our dwellings; the silver stream of humanity would have been chilled in its current, and the golden bowl broken at its source. If infidelity should persist to deny these to be the influences of Christian principle,

let it account, if it can, why were not the heroes of antiquity, the conquerors of the world, accompanied by such virtues in triumphal march? Why have not Paganism, Mahomedanism, and Hindoo superstition their altars of benevolence? Or, why has not infidelity itself sent forth its missionaries and its martyrs from pole to pole? The vital principle is wanting: it was reserved as a trophy for the sublime genius of Christianity to heal the broken in heart and bind up all their wounds.

Persevere, then, ye noble competitors in this honourable race: the contest is laudable, and the prize worthy. For you are reserved richer crowns than empire bestows; brighter laurels than adorned the brows of victors in the Olympic games. When summoned to your high reward, the mantle of Elijah shall fall upon Elisha, and your children and children's children hold your names in sacred remembrance, and your deeds in veneration!

ARTS AND SCIENCE.

LITERATURE.

THE review of the rise and the growing prosperity of Liverpool has excited hitherto, with very few exceptions, the language of unqualified admiration and surprise. The facts now about to be detailed will throw some shades over the goodly representation; and, though they may partake of the nature of censure, will, like the pruning knife of the horticulturist, tend to produce richer fruit.

With the exception of the establishment of the Blue Coat School, in the year 1709, for the education of the children of the poor, the first glimpse of a disposition towards literature traceable in Liverpool appears in a donation of £30, given by John Fells, a mariner, in 1715; to found a small theological library in St. Peter's Church. It has since received some additions by one of the rectors; and, a few years ago, the books were newly bound, repaired, and placed in glass cases, for originally they were on open shelves, and fastened together with rods and chains; a catalogue also was then made. They are in good preservation, and are placed in the vestry of the above church, where they may be consulted any day, in proper hours; in number 217 volumes: 107 folio,

56 quarto, and 54 octavo, consisting principally of ancient divinity and early church history.

Towards the middle of the last century, commerce so entirely engrossed the public mind, that literary pursuits seem to have been greatly neglected. In the year 1758, however, a small subscription library was formed; the first catalogue, containing twenty pages, dated the 17th of November, 1758, gave the titles of 177 books and 48 pamphlets. But many years previous to this, a number of gentlemen were accustomed to meet, at what was then called a club, for conversation, and soon after the publication of the *Monthly Review*, it was agreed upon to take it in to read at their meetings. Other books were, from time to time, added. These meetings may, therefore, be considered the germ of the library now in the Lyceum.

I pass over the several controversial and political pamphlets that occasionally appeared, and proceed to the year 1758, when a room in Princes-street was occupied as a library, and removed thence, in 1759, to John-street, in a room hired of William Everard, a schoolmaster, who was made librarian to the society, a lease of which room was taken of him for seven years, in 1770, at a rent of £10 per annum; but a serious dispute occurring with him, on the 19th of May, 1770, he was dismissed, Mr. Broderick being appointed in his place, until May 25, 1772, when Mr. Barker was chosen librarian, who faithfully discharged the duties of his office for forty-six years. A portrait of him, painted by the late Mr. John Williamson, by the desire of the committee, now ornaments the library. It is placed in the gallery, and is deemed an excellent likeness. The earliest minutes on record are of a committee meeting, on the 9th of May, 1769, the Rev. Nicholas Clayton, president.

Amongst the names of the members appear those of Benjamin Heywood, Nicholas Ashton, George Perry,

Joseph Brooks, the Rev. Philip Taylor, Thomas Cropper, John Eyes, jun., the Rev. William Enfield, Joseph Rathbone, James Parke, George Warren Watts, George Green, Richard Hughes, Matthew Dobson, and Wm. Everard.

The library then contained 368 volumes only. It was, however, supported, in 1773, by upwards of 300 subscribers, and managed by a president and committee, annually chosen. In a room, over this building, in the year 1769, a society for the encouragement of the arts held their meetings.

The earliest specimen of a periodical publication which appeared in Liverpool has recently been discovered by accident, in a fragment of a newspaper of two sides only, in quarto; the printer's name is torn off; it is entitled "The Leverpoole Courant; being an Abstract of the London and other news, from Tuesday, July the 15th, to Friday, July the 18th, 1712. No. XVIII." It contains news from the allies, at Bermerein and Quernain, July 18; an article from London, dated July 15: "On Friday last it was agreed, that there should be a cessation at sea, between us and the French, as there is by land;" one paragraph from Bristol, dated July 12; and the only ship news of Leverpoole is, the arrival of "The Dragon, of Newcastle, Robert Holmes, master, from Carlingford, with kelp;" and, outward-bound, "The Catherine, of Leverpoole, Robert Lawrence, master, for Dublin, laden with tobacco, sugar, coals, &c."

On the reverse,

The proceedings at a general quarter sessions: "The court was moved by counsel to quash a scandalous and malicious presentment or libel against the Rev. Mr. Richmond, one of the rectors, brought in by a former jury, consisting chiefly of Presbyterians or dissenters from the Church of England; when it was made appear, that there was nothing contained therein that the court could have

any cognizance of," &c. &c. How long this newspaper was carried on is not known. Of the authenticity of this document there cannot exist a doubt: it is in the possession of George Roach, Esq., Exchange-buildings, who obligingly permitted me to make these extracts; but there appears some incongruity in the dates not to be accounted for at this distance of time.

The next on record is entitled "Williamson's Liverpool Advertiser," and appeared May 28, 1756; it was published weekly, and has been continued, without interruption, to the present time. It is now entitled "Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser." The first number contained thirty advertisements.

In January, 1766, a second journal appeared, entitled "The Liverpool General Advertiser; or, the Commercial Register," bearing, as its motto, "By his Majesty's authority. Given at St. James's."

It is amusing to look over these records of generations past: with some exceptions, we observe, that the same wants and wishes actuated mankind as now prevail; they offer also, occasionally, some extraordinary advertisements. The few following I have selected:

"For sale by the candle, 23d August, 1767, the hull of the snow Molly. N.B. Three young men, slaves, to be sold at the same time."

This sale took place on the Exchange.

Some pictures of Raphael were advertised to be shown at Chester fair, illustrating the life and miracles of Jesus Christ; and, it is added, by way of note, "They will be shown in a solemn and decent manner;" and in another advertisement, it is said, "They will be highly polished and solemnly ornamented."

At the present period, Liverpool supports six newspapers, one for every day in the week, and a weekly journal, of a literary, philosophical, and miscellaneous nature.

In 1759, a new theatre, erected in Drury-lane, was opened on the 8th of June with the tragedy of *The Orphan*; but it does not appear to have directed the public mind towards literary objects.

In the year 1767 appeared, for the first time, "Gore's *Liverpool Directory*, containing an alphabetical list of the merchants, tradesmen, and principal inhabitants of the town of *Liverpool*, with their respective addresses. Also separate lists of the worshipful the mayor and common council; officers of the customs, excise, and salt; commissioners of the docks and lighthouses; watch, lamps, scavengers; stagecoaches, waggons, and carriers, with their times of coming in and going out; vessels trading to *London*, *Bristol*, *Manchester*, *Northwich*, *Winsfred*, *Bank Quay*, *Chester*, *Preston*, and *Lancaster*, with their several agents. *Liverpool*: printed by *William Nevett and Co.*, in *Princes-street*."

This directory has gone through many editions, with additions and emendations, and is still continued.

In 1773 was published "An *Essay towards the History of Leverpoole*, drawn up from papers left by the late *Mr. George Perry*, and from other materials since collected by *William Enfield*." It was printed at *Warrington*, and evinces such marks of accuracy and valuable detail, that we may fairly infer had *Mr. Perry* lived to finish his plan, we should have had a very faithful report on the state of *Liverpool* to that period. "The *History of the Town and Neighbourhood* he did not complete." This work also contains a copy of two essays on the temperature of the air and of the sea by the late *Matthew Dobson, M.D.*

One of the earliest specimens of poetry, published in *Liverpool*, was an ode, printed in 1774, on the institution of the *Society for the encouragement of the Arts*. It had no author's name prefixed, but was well known to have been a youthful production of *Mr. Roscoe*, highly

creditable to his talents. It was privately circulated, but was favourably noticed by the Monthly Reviewers, in December of the same year. In 1777, appeared a poem, entitled "Mount Pleasant," by the same author. The subsequent literary works, by Mr. Roscoe, will be mentioned in another part of this work.

In the year 1782 was published a poem entitled "The Dismembered Empire," from the pen of the late Mr. Edward Rushton; and some short time afterwards appeared his West Indian Eclogues.

LIVERPOOL LIBRARY, AT THE LYCEUM.—The eager desire testified to fill the shares of the Athenæum Library, in 1798, induced a number of gentlemen to unite and form another establishment, somewhat different in its objects. It was determined to erect a large room, for a news-room, with additional rooms to accommodate the subscribers to the Liverpool Library, the most ancient literary establishment in the town, a regular list of whose officers are on record, from the 7th of May, 1769. The subscription shares to the news-room were fixed at £12. 12s. each, and an annual payment of one guinea; a lease of fifty years, from the year 1800, was granted to the proprietors of the Liverpool Library, which was removed from Lord-street to the present building, the Lyceum, on the 17th of December, 1802. About this period a new code of laws was formed for its regulation, which are prefixed to the present catalogues, in octavo, of 574 pages.

The library now contains 22,000 volumes; the present number of subscribers is about 800. The original cost of each share was five guineas, and an annual payment of five shillings, now advanced to one guinea.

The books of this library are permitted to circulate, under certain regulations: by this means they become damaged. Eminent standard works are, from time to

time, renewed, as found necessary, and the injury may be said to be compensated by the benefit derived from the diffusion of knowledge, which will not be deemed inconsiderable, if an estimate be made from the following report of books delivered and returned in one week by the librarian, on the following subjects:

38 Ethics and Metaphysics,	7 Agriculture and Gardening,
34 Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, and Medicine,	13 Education,
19 Natural History,	20 Language, Criticism, and Logic,
80 History, Topography, Antiquities, and Chronology,	131 Polite Literature,
97 Biography,	10 Polite Arts,
176 Voyages, Travels, Astronomy, and Geography,	59 Poetry,
36 Political Economy, Politics, and Law,	14 Miscellaneous nondescripts,
5 Trade and Commerce,	19 The Drama,
	3 Tracts,
	1 Classics,
	743 Novels and Romances.
Totals.....	1,505

making a circulation of about 80,000 volumes annually.

The last-named class, it will be observed, constitutes nearly one-half of the whole in circulation: a species of reading which not even the inexhaustible powers of invention of the Leviathan of the North can preserve from censure. Novels act upon the mind as the use of ardent spirits does upon the body; they cause a temporary excitement, but eventually debilitate.

The officers, for the present year, are,

Matthew Dobson Lowndes, Esq., President.

William Wardell, Esq., Vice-President.

Miss Roscoe, Lady Patroness.

Mr. Lewin Mozley, Treasurer.

Mr. J. F. Phoenix, Librarian.

Mr. John Perris, Assistant Librarian.

THE ATHENÆUM.—Towards the close of the year 1797, the proposal originated for instituting this library, which, on the 19th of January following, was carried into effect, being the first institution of the kind in the kingdom. Dr. Currie, Mr. W. Roscoe, and Mr. Thomas Taylor, descendant of the learned Dr. Taylor, were present at the first meeting. The corporation gave the site of ground on which the building is erected, so long as it is used for the present purposes, and also a collection of charts.

Three hundred and fifty shares, at ten guineas each, each shareholder to pay a further sum of two guineas annually, were soon subscribed for. Mr. John Foster, senior, was appointed the architect, to prepare a plan of an appropriate building, the cost of which edifice amounted to £4,000.

The ground floor contains an excellent room of 2,000 square feet, well supplied with maps, charts, periodical publications, and newspapers; over which is the library, containing eleven thousand volumes. The news-room was opened on the 1st of January, 1799, and the library on the 1st of July following, and had acquired so much celebrity, that, on the latter day, the subscription was re-opened, and was filled up in forty-eight hours; seventy-five additional subscribers were admitted, at twenty guineas each; and, in the following year, it was resolved to make a further addition of seventy-five shares, at thirty guineas, which were all subscribed for within twenty-four hours; thus making the total number of the shareholders five hundred.

The officers for the year 1798 were,

George Case, Esq., President.

William Roscoe, Esq., Vice-President.

John Rutter, M.D., Treasurer.

Mr. William Lawson, Secretary.

The officers for the present year, 1824, are,

Thomas Stewart Traill, M.D., President.

Charles Lawrence, Esq., Vice-President.

John Baines, Esq., Treasurer.

George Grant, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. John Jones, Librarian.

Mr. Richard Dilworth, Sub-librarian.

Mr. William Clements, Keeper of the News-room.

The library and reading-room are fitted up with every possible attention to convenience and comfort; an uninterrupted silence reigns, friendly to thought and contemplation; the books are methodically arranged under their respective classes of science. The first catalogue, which contained 210 octavo pages, was printed in 1802, and, since that period, has been considerably enlarged. Mr. Hickman presented to the institution an original, well painted portrait, by Sebastian Bourdon, of Gabriel Naudé, the celebrated librarian of Cardinal Mazarin, which adorns the gallery.

The works which compose the Athenæum library have been selected with great discrimination. They are particularly valuable for reference; many of the volumes are rare and curious. The library contains the Statutes at Large, the Sessional Papers of Parliament, from the year 1798. Many scarce works in Italian literature, originally collected by Mr. Roscoe. A separate catalogue, in manuscript, marks these volumes, which are preserved in a bookcase appropriated for the purpose. The library has received several valuable additions, from time to time, from several of its members, and also from other persons, and is annually becoming more valuable.

This library possesses, also, a valuable History of Maseri Aalumgeiri, or Aurenzeel, by Mohammed Seky, and a copy of the Visions of Pierce Plouman, imprinted at London, by Owen Rogers, dwelling near unto Great St.

Bartelmewe's Gates, at the sign of the Spred Eagle, 1651; a rare copy. Here are also fine specimens of Ecclesiastical History, Polyglotts, and rare examples of many of the classics.

UNION NEWS-ROOM.—This institution takes its name from having been planned in the year 1800, in which the union of the two kingdoms, England and Ireland, took place. A painting in *chiaro oscuro*, by Fuseli, emblematic of that auspicious event, ornaments the news-room, which is well furnished with charts, maps, newspapers, and periodical publications. It was built by public subscription in 253 shares of £25 each, and a further annual payment of £2. 2s. each. The cost of the building amounted to nearly £6,000.

A room on the first floor is appropriated as a library, which is at present in an infant state, but might at a small expense be made valuable to this commercial town, by being confined to works connected with political economy and commerce. At each of these institutions it would be desirable to keep constantly in mind to obtain every work that tends to illustrate the history of the county of Lancaster or of the town of Liverpool.

This institution arose out of a difference of opinion respecting the plans submitted for erecting the Lyceum, when a number of gentlemen united and determined to have a separate building. The first meeting on record bears date the 20th of January, 1801, and was held at the Star and Garter, Paradise-street; and at a subsequent meeting, the 5th of March, 1804, the laws and regulations were fixed upon.

James Ryley, President.

Samuel M'Dowal, Vice-President.

Wm. Chamley, Treasurer.

Lloyd Rayner, Secretary.

But, favourable as such institutions as these are to general or national literature, they rather check local or provincial authorship; for a few copies in these libraries supply numerous readers, who would otherwise have become purchasers; and literature, like a tender plant, requires to be nurtured by attention ere it produces good fruit.

Several valuable works, however, have been published at Liverpool and at Warrington, which will be noticed when their respective authors come under consideration in the biographical department. If these have been but few, some have been pre-eminent, and have excited a feeling towards literature, although not to a very great extent.

The Ancient Britons, resident in Liverpool, are associated as "The Cymreigydden Society," in honour of and to perpetuate their native tongue, which, they boast, was "once the language of the court and senate of Britain." "Alfred engaged a Cambrian scholar bard, Glas, to assist him in laying the foundation of the University at Oxford, in forming his code of laws and the divisions of the country, and his trial by jury was taken from the Welsh code." The names of Ancurin, Taliesin, David ab Gwyllim, and Garonwy Owan, as poets, are enthroned in the hearts of their descendants. Sacred are the feelings which bind us to our native soil, and stronger than adamant those ties, which neither time, nor place, nor distance can sever. In the month of January, 1824, was held the fifth anniversary celebration of this society.

As Liverpool, in her literary establishments, the Athæ-næum and the Lyceum, was foremost in offering a bright example to the metropolis, she would do well, by altering some of the regulations of those and other institutions, to make them more extensively useful. The accumulated wisdom of past ages, like air and water, the

common bounties of Providence, should be accessible to all. As at present constituted, poverty is an unconquerable bar to knowledge; the possession of a share in each of these several establishments is essential to possess the privilege of exploring their well-selected volumes, whilst very few comparatively of those who possess the right avail themselves of it. Certain restrictions, indeed, may be necessary to exclude those who are prompted by idle curiosity only, or whose character and habits render them unfit for the favour; but surely those to whom science is dear, and the food for the mind almost as desirable as daily bread, free admission, under the recommendation of three proprietors, should be easily obtained. They manage these matters better in France, and on the Continent generally. There the desire of information is the only ticket of admission requisite to be obtained: you ring a bell, and the portal is thrown open. In the great public libraries of Paris, Brussels, and other cities and towns of the Continent, all ranks are seen, no annoyance or inconvenience is experienced—no complaints of books being despoiled are heard—silence reigns—new seeds of wisdom are sown which spring up for future harvests—genius is elicited—taste is improved, and general happiness promoted.

In that noble establishment, *Le Jardin des Plantes*, at Paris, free to the natives of all classes two days in the week, and to travellers or foreigners every day, are seen roaring lions, ravening wolves, the wild gazelle, proud eagles, turkey cocks no less proud, and animals from all climes. Here the naturalist has opportunities afforded him of studying their habits, their aversions, their affinities. Here, too, are seen plants from all the four quarters of the world, from the northern to the southern pole. Minerals dug from all strata and from all mountains; the stores of Siberia and Peru here meet together. The school of

comparative anatomy yields more anatomical knowledge in a few hours, than would be acquired from books in as many months.

The British Museum, in London, recognises the value of the principle in some degree. There, any person of respectable character, desirous of research, is admitted to the use of the library, on sending in a request in writing; and the collections of natural history are open to the public every day.

But, although I thus write in favour of what I deem general advantage, it would be ingratitude in me not to acknowledge, that I have experienced the utmost liberality in the present undertaking, not only by an unrestricted admission to the several literary institutions, at the usual hours, but a particular and marked attention from the two librarians, Mr. Phoenix, of the Lyceum, and Mr. Jones, of the Athenæum, and from their sub-librarians, to lay before me every work which bore upon the object I had in view; and I rejoice in the opportunity afforded me thus publicly to tender my acknowledgments.

The arts and science may be considered the barometers of national wealth. Benevolence, from a sense of duty or deep fixed principle, may flourish when national wealth is become stationary, or even when it is verging towards decline; but, when the arts are liberally encouraged and science meets due reward, commerce and wealth must have poured their tributary streams into the golden tide.

From what sources did Greece derive her matchless skill in architecture and sculpture, or Italy her unrivalled excellence in painting? It could not be from Egypt; for there, magnitude and durability seemed the only standards of substantial beauty. Still less could it be from Indostan or China; for the objects of their idolatry are but images of deformity: witness the images of Buddha and the idols dug up at Gaya. Unless reference be had to

final causes, the question remains yet unanswered, what latent spark enkindled in Greece those forms of elegance which display all that is beautiful in nature or classical in taste? For upwards of two thousand years has the Parthenon of Athens stood forth a model of unrivalled excellence.

The arts did not attain meridian splendour in Greece or Italy until after they had been enriched by successful commerce. The Italian states were the central marts for Asia, Africa, and Europe, long before Raphael, Michael Angelo, or Leonardi da Vinci astonished mankind by their superior talents.

Genius, when encouraged and honoured, enkindles with new fires: like the radiant bow of promise, it glows with the most delightful tints; but let those who possess it ever bear in remembrance, that it is a talent committed to their charge to benefit mankind, not merely to glitter in evanescent prismatic colours, and still less to glare with the destructive vividness of the lightning's flash. If neglected and contemned, it bears on its front a stern manliness, which, feeling its superiority, spurns proud contumely, and looks with contempt on the mere pride of hoarded wealth. This fact is deducible from numerous histories of men of genius.

In the year 1753, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce was instituted in the metropolis, and the earliest dawn of a disposition to encourage the arts in Liverpool may be referred to a donation of the corporation of the sum of £100, sent to this society. At one of their meetings, in the year 1765, a letter was read from John Crosbie, Esq., the mayor of Liverpool, stating, "that the corporation over which he had the honour to preside had ordered £100 to be paid towards assisting in the general views of the society."

And, in the following year, 1766, the first stone of a building, designed for astronomical observations, was laid by the mayor and the several municipal authorities, in Peter-le-poor, now Hope-street, which was agreed to be furnished with nautical instruments of all sorts, for the instruction of mariners.

It does not appear, however, that this institution was completely furnished with apparatus: the building was suffered to go to decay; the ruins whereof were to be seen a few years back.

In the year 1769 appeared the first symptoms of a regular design, by the combined efforts of individuals, to establish a society for the protection and encouragement of the art of design in Liverpool. They held regular meetings, in a room hired for the purpose, in John-street, over the library then recently formed there, which they furnished with a few casts of plaster figures, from Flaxman, which cost, with carriage, £8. 18s. 3d.; and also some prints: the total expenses of the society, including the casts, were £11. 18s. 9d. from Dec. 15, 1769, to Feb. 12, 1770. The members were,

P. P. Burdett, President,

Ottiwell Worrall,
William Newby,
Michael Renwick,
Joseph Durand,
Wm. Eveland,
John Wyke,
John Orme,
John Baines,
Thomas Chubbard,
Richard Tate,
Peter Romney,

Richard Caddick,
Thomas Critchlow,
Paul Pennington,
Samuel Alcock,
Matthew Turner, M. D.
M. Dobson, M. D.
John Eyes, jun.
Charles Eyes,
Joseph Dear,
John Sykes.

The gentlemen of the profession gave directions to the pupils gratuitously.

This society continued for one year only, but was revived again on the 4th of October, 1773, when Mr. William Caddick was chosen president. Many of the above names appear in the list of members, with the addition of Messrs. William Roscoe, William Gibson, Matthew Gregson, John Dunbabin, William Deare, John Holt, John Pemberton, Egerton Smith, William Houlston, and J. Drinkwater, and others; in the whole fifty-nine members.

This society seems to have had a regular organization and objects. Mr. Everard delivered a course of lectures on architecture; Dr. Turner, on anatomy and on the theory of forms; Mr. P. P. Burdett, on perspective and on the art of design; and Mr. Renwick, on chemistry.

It was resolved, also, that a public exhibition should take place in the month of August, and that the contributions of artists, not natives or practising in Liverpool, should be solicited. This exhibition was the first provincial one in the kingdom. The first exhibition of the Royal Academy was in the year of its institution, 1768. A foreigner, who visited London in 1762, remarked, "Painting is just born here. The English are not defective in genius, as the works of Hogarth, Wootton, Wilson, and others prove."

This society was declared to be for "the encouragement of designing, drawing, and painting." It was at one of its meetings that the ode, written by Mr. Roscoe, before alluded to, was read.

In August, 1774, the first exhibition was opened: the catalogue was entitled "Pictures, Drawings, Prints, &c., exhibited by the Society of Artists, in Liverpool;" and the prefatory address stated one of its objects to be,

“that of assisting youth in their studies, to the best of their power, without any expectation of pecuniary advantage.” The few artists who contributed were alphabetically arranged as follows:

P. P. Burdett, Engravings.

Thomas Chubbard, Landscapes

Daniel Daulby, jun., Landscapes
and Chalk Drawings.

William Emanuel, Models of
Shipping.

Chas. Eyes, Plan of Liverpool.

John Formby, Miniatures.

Matthew Gregson, Designs for
Furniture.

William Jackson, Portraits and
Sea Pieces.

Nathaniel Johnson, Engravings.

— Mayor, Engravings on Seals.

M. Richard, Enamels.

— Rathbone, Landscapes.

Wm. Roscoe, Mother and Child,
Indian Ink.

— Stringer, Landscapes.

— Sykes, Drawings, Indian Ink.

Rich. Tate, Portraits and Land-
scapes, numerous.

Wm. Tate, Venus and Shell, and
Venus and Thorn.

J. Wright, Drawings in Black
Chalk and Portraits.

Ottiwell Worrall, Historical and
Portraits.

Thomas Wilkes, Enamels.

Eighty-four pictures were exhibited; and, so well was this exhibition attended, that the catalogue ran through two editions.

On the 3d of November following, additional casts were received from Mr. Flaxman, to the amount of £5. 11s. 9d.; and, in the treasurer's account, it appears, that small sums were paid, at thirteen different times, to living subjects.

This bright dawn was, however, again overcast, for, on the 2d of November, 1775, the whole of the casts and various articles were sold off among the members for £11. 1s. 9d., and the society dissolved. The rich germ of taste and science seems to have been cast into the soil, by the zeal of the enlightened few, before it was prepared to receive it. In the preface to a publication, which subsequently appeared, by Mr. Roscoe, it is remarked, “The society was not of long continuance, its

sudden decay being principally occasioned by the loss of a very ingenious and spirited member, now resident in Germany. The author is not without hopes, that a society of a similar nature will be one day established in Liverpool."

Political events, war, and privateering so wholly engrossed attention, that every other object was cast into shade.

There was an ancient painting of the town, without a date, by some unknown artist, as it appeared in 1680, in the possession of the late Mr. Ralph Peters: an engraving thereof was executed, from a drawing made by Mr. John Eyes; who also published a Map of Liverpool, laid down to the 29th of September, 1768, when the houses on Shaw's-brow and near the Infirmary bounded the town eastward. The same year was published a Map of the Environs of Liverpool, from actual survey, by William Yates and George Perry. The Society of Arts voted Mr. William Yates, in the year 1788, a gold medal, for his Survey of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

In 1770, August 20, appeared two engravings of the Town and Harbour, and Southeast Prospect of Liverpool, by Edward Rooker, after designs of Michael Angelo Rooker: in the latter of these the Goree warehouses appear, although not then erected, nor were they ever built as there exhibited; the designs and execution, however, are otherwise excellent.

In 1792 appeared two upright ovals, in aquatinta, by T. Malton, after designs of George Perry, representing Castle-street, which had recently undergone great alterations, at considerable expense, by order of the Corporation.

A plan of the town was taken by Chadwick, in 1724, and published by him, which is thought to be the earliest

extant. In this view the houses are scattered, "like angel visits, few and far between;" the Castle and the Old Church stand like pyramids in the desert, or like giants among pigmies.

Peace had scarcely unfurled her enlivening banners, in the year 1783, when several of the former friends of the arts, animated by the cheering prospects it afforded, made another vigorous effort to revive the public attention towards them. An address, dated the 18th of October, 1786, was printed, announcing, as its object, "the promotion of the arts and the cultivation of taste, and to provide an academy, easy of access, and at a moderate expense." An annual subscription of one guinea gave free access to weekly lectures, during the winter season. The officers chosen were,

Henry Blundell, Esq., of Ince, President.

William Roscoe, Esq., Vice-President.

Mr. Thomas Taylor, Secretary.

A committee was appointed, and an exhibition determined on, which opened in 1783. The catalogue made known, that the illustrious president of the Royal Academy, Sir Joshua Reynolds, had not thought it improper to favour the society with his performances: he sent a portrait of Colonel Tarleton and a view on the Thames.

In this exhibition appeared the bas-relief of Adam and Eve, from the 4th book of Paradise Lost, by T. Deare, which had gained the prize in the metropolis, a cast of which now adorns the wall of the Liverpool Royal Institution. The following year, lectures were read on anatomy, and on the theory of forms.

An anniversary dinner took place on the 4th November, 1786; and, the following year, a second exhibition was

opened in the society's room, "a better not being then obtainable." The officers for that year were,

Nicholas Ashton, Esq., President.

Mr. Thomas Wakefield, Vice-President.

Mr. Thomas Taylor, Secretary.

On this occasion many of the best artists of the kingdom sent their performances; for the catalogue names Sir Joshua Reynolds, T. Gainsborough, Wright of Derby, William Beechy, Joseph Farrington, H. Fuseli, W. Hamilton, Rev. —. Peters, Paul Sandby, and others.

The following is an extract from a letter of Mr. Daniel Daulby, Birchfield, to Mr. Holt, dated the 4th June, 1794:

"The society is again dormant; not for want of subscribers to support it. The subscriptions would be ample, the visitants and students would be sufficiently numerous to carry it on, and a triennial exhibition would again be honoured with the works of the first artists. The two last have increased the taste of the town for the arts, and many excellent pictures which were sent to the exhibition, without any particular interested view, (but merely to promote a general taste for the arts,) have been purchased, and remain in the town. It is, however, much to be regretted, that, in a mercantile town like Liverpool, it is extremely difficult to meet with gentlemen who have leisure to conduct such a society; to the want of such gentlemen may be attributed the present suspension of the society for promoting the arts."

The subsequent distracted state of Europe, the active part which Britain took in the fearful contest, and the state of political parties, are causes sufficient to account why no fragments of time or of attention remained to cultivate steadily the civilizing arts of peace. From the year 1792 all was convulsion, anarchy, and tumult: to such a height

was party feeling carried, and so great the interest taken by every individual throughout the nation, from the highest to the lowest, in the events that transpired in the darkened hemisphere of the political world, that an eminent medical practitioner attributes the great increase of complaints or affections of the heart to that cause.

In the year 1810 another vigorous attempt, however, was made to revive the dormant feeling. It is interesting to observe the energy which the human mind possesses, when directed with intensity to any object: you may obscure the spark, you cannot extinguish it; the first favouring breeze will revive the smothered flame, and cause it to burn fiercer than ever.

On the 11th of April, this year, a meeting of the artists took place, when it was unanimously resolved, that, to encourage the arts in Liverpool, an annual exhibition would be most likely to obtain the end, by offering the best means of raising a fund necessary for the establishment of the academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture; that "the laws of the Royal Academy of London be considered the groundwork for the regulation of this institution;" and that an exhibition should open on the 1st of August, Mr. Thomas Winstanley having obligingly lent the Gothic Rooms and Gallery, in Marble-street, for the purpose. The first picture in the list was by B. West, R.A., "The harmony of Affection over Creation." The catalogue was formed after the model of that of the Royal Academy; it contained the titles of 348 pictures, drawings, &c. which appeared. Here we trace, for the first time, the names of Gibson, Hargreaves, Turmeau, Houghton, and Bullock, in addition to the former exhibitors, Towne, the Williamsons, Bird, and others.

This exhibition does not appear to have received much aid from other artists of the kingdom.

To the second exhibition, in 1811, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent appeared as patron. The officers of the Liverpool Academy of Arts, this year, were,

William Roscoe, Esq., Treasurer.

Thomas Stewart Traill, M.D., Lecturer on Anatomy.

Mr. Henry Hole, Deputy Treasurer and Secretary.

The pictures and drawings then exhibited amounted in number to 353; the names of the principal artists were nearly the same as in preceding years, except that Chantrey contributed four busts. The circulars from the secretary were written from the Union-rooms, Duke-street.

The 12th of August, the anniversary of the Prince's birthday, was held in festive commemoration.

In the exhibition of 1812, which contained 409 pictures, was a design for the intended Liverpool Academy of Arts, by T. Harrison; and, in that of 1813, a design, by John Foster, jun., Esq., for St. Luke's Church, which is now erecting, in Berry-street, by the corporation of Liverpool. The first picture in this catalogue was by Benjamin West, president of the Royal Academy, London, "Omnia vincit Amor; or, the Power of Love in the three Elements." There were also pictures by Sir William Beechey, Westall, Pocock, Agasse, Nasmyth, Reinagle, and other artists. In 1811 Mr. Mosses' name first appears among the Liverpool artists.

But, although the general aspect of affairs was unfavourable to the arts, the great field which occasionally opened for speculation, and the sudden or rapid fortunes made by individuals during the war, caused pictures to be sold at great prices. It became a fashion to make collections, and numerous small collections were made between the years 1803 and 1815. Besides these ephemeral purchases, about the close of the last century, several extensive collections were made, of considerable value, selected

with taste and judgment; particularly those of William and John Clarke, Daniel Daulby, John and James Gregson, Edward Rogers, and William Roscoe, Esqrs. The collection of Edward Rogers, Esq., was sold by auction, in 1797; that of Daniel Daulby, Esq., in 1798, that of William Clarke, Esq., in 1806, and the remainder more recently. But, although thus dispersed, the best pictures were bought by gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood. The Roscoe collection was particularly interesting, from the object which was kept in view in concentrating it, to mark the progress of the art.

In the year 1814 the fifth exhibition, containing 300 pictures, drawings, and models, was opened. In the catalogue the names of several eminent resident artists are missing; nor does it appear, that any further exhibition took place by the artists then associated.

But a brighter day dawns. In 1814 a general peace was proclaimed, and, the public mind having become tranquillized, the friends to the arts and science once more exulted with hope. A meeting was held at the Liverpool Arms, Castle-street, on the 31st March, 1814, Benjamin Arthur Heywood, Esq., in the chair, to take into consideration the expediency of establishing an institution for the promotion of literature, science, and the arts. A series of resolutions were entered into, declaring, that a charter of incorporation should be applied for, and application made to the Prince Regent for his gracious permission to name it "The Liverpool Royal Institution;" that a building should be erected in a convenient situation, apparatus provided, a museum founded, and a permanent fund formed; that lectures should be delivered; that £20,000 should be raised, in shares of £100 or £50 each, with proportionate privileges annexed. Thanks were voted to the

chairman, and to Mr. William Corrie, at whose suggestion the institution was formed.

A subsequent meeting took place on the 20th of June, 1814, Lieutenant-General Dirom in the chair, when it was announced, that the sum of £20,200 was subscribed: the books were declared open until the sum of £30,000 was obtained; and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee for carrying the plan into execution:

J. B. Aspinall, Esq.
John Bostock, M.D.
Rev. Jon. Brooks, A.M.
William Corrie, Esq.
G. E. Dale, Esq.
Lieut.-General Dirom.
Thomas Earle, Esq.
William Ewart, Esq.
James Gerard, M.D.
John Gladstone, Esq.
Rev. Jas. Hamer, B.D.

B. A. Heywood, Esq.
Rev. T. Houlbrooke, LL.B.
J. T. Koster, Esq.
Thomas Martin, Esq.
F. Raincock, Esq.
William Roscoe, Esq.
Rev. William Shepherd.
Samuel Staniforth, Esq.
James Vose, M.D.
Rev. John Yates.

The corporation, with their accustomed liberality, offered a piece of ground for the necessary buildings; but, as a convenient spot could not be obtained, they voted £1,000 in lieu thereof, to aid the undertaking. A suitable property in Colquitt-street being at that time to be sold, a purchase thereof was effected for £9,000: the necessary repairs and alterations were made under the direction of the late Mr. Edmund Aikin, architect, at an expense of £2,020; the total cost being £11,020. It consists of an uniform building, with wings, extending one hundred and fifty-six feet in front. The interior is appropriately fitted up. It contains a spacious exhibition-room, a gallery, with rooms for general and committee meetings, for public lectures,

for the classical and mathematical schools, and every necessary appendage; with separate entrances from Parr-street and from Seel-street; and further, a valuable piece of land, on the south side of Colquitt-street, immediately opposite to the building. On the 17th of July, 1817, the committee made their report of proceedings, announcing the great object of the institution to be, "to perpetuate, in the town of Liverpool, an establishment for continuing and extending the acquisitions of early years to the subsequent periods of life, and forming that character of intellectual and moral improvement, without which successful industry is only labour misapplied, and riches are of no real use to their possessor." There are also rooms properly fitted up for schools; and, on the roof of the house, a stone platform is laid for an observatory.

The report further states, "that the late Henry Blundell, Esq., of Ince, had invested in the hands of trustees the sum of £1,600, towards erecting a building for the use of the artists of Liverpool, which, with £200 accumulated interest, the trustees agreed should be added to the funds of the institution, in consideration of the exhibition-room and other apartments being appropriated to the use of the academy."

The report and the appendages thereunto contain a detailed plan of the various valuable objects to be kept in view in the management of this institution.

His most gracious Majesty's permission, dated the 4th of August, 1817, was obtained, that the society should be named "The Liverpool Royal Institution;" and, on the 24th of November, 1822, in the third year of his reign, a charter passed, by writ of privy seal, to incorporate the said institution, with the accustomed privileges appertaining to corporate bodies.

Previous to the commencement of the institution, Dr. Bostock delivered a course of lectures on natural philosophy, in the Music-hall, Bold-street. November 13, 1817, was fixed for the opening; all was hope and exultation; when an event, sudden and calamitous, changed the notes of joy and gladness into those of lamentation and bitterness.

Stout hearts, that never shrunk from fear or foe;
 Who oft had rolled aback the tide of war,
 And faced the cannon 'midst its wild uproar,
 Felt through the soul an icy coldness steal,
 And sunk dismayed!

Charlotte, Britain's boast and future expectation, was no more! The voice which announced the melancholy tidings came like the loud and angry autumnal blast, melancholy presage of wintry desolation!

When time, the soother of sorrow, had somewhat allayed the anguish of a nation of mourners, a day was appointed; and on Tuesday, November 25, 1817, Mr. Roscoe delivered an appropriate address to a numerous audience.

Dr. Traill read the first course of lectures, on natural philosophy; and the following gentlemen were appointed professors in the several sciences:

T. S. Traill, M.D., F.R.S., M.G.S., F.M.S. of Dresden, &c.,
 Professor of Chemistry.

Sir James Edward Smith, P.L.S., Professor of Botany.

Richard Formby, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

J. Bostock, M.D., F.R.S., M.G.S., Professor of Physiology.

MASTERS OF THE SCHOOLS.

Rev. J. B. Monk, A.M., Head Master of the Classical School.

Rev. G. B. Wildig, A.M., Mathematical Lecturer.

Mr. C. J. Heathcote, A.M., Classical Lecturer.

Mr. L. H. Tonna, Teacher of the Italian Language.

Mr. J. B. Jouannin, Teacher of the Spanish.

Rev. H. Orré, Teacher of the French.

T. S. Traill, M.D., Keeper of the Museum.

Mr. Thomas Martin, Secretary.

Mr. Alex. Munro, Keeper of the Rooms and Collections.

The whole of the five hundred shares admissible by charter have not been filled up; the increased and increasing prosperity of the port, and the highly valuable purposes of this institution, it is trusted, will soon operate to complete the number. It is, indeed, an honour to be enrolled among its patrons.

This institution has received, since its establishment, several valuable donations.

In addition to £1,000 from the corporation, and the £1,800 from the late Henry Blundell, Esq., the Right Hon. George Canning sent £100; and August the 20th, 1820, Sir Benjamin Bloomfield communicated to Mr. Canning the gratifying intelligence, that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to command, that casts of the Elgin Marbles be forwarded to the institution; the safe receipt of which was acknowledged by letter, dated the 1st of October, 1821, from William Roscoe, Esq., the president, to Sir Benjamin Bloomfield.

John Foster, jun., Esq., architect, presented casts from the Phygalian Frieze, and also a set of casts from the marbles discovered by himself, Mr. Cockerell, Baron Haller, and Mr. Linkh, under the ruins of the tympanum of the porticoes, that is, the east and west ends of the Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, in the island of Ægina.

G. P. Barclay, R. Benson, C. Tayleur, Joseph Sandars, Joseph Reynolds, B. A. Heywood, the late W. Ewart, Esqrs., and a few other gentlemen presented the institution with a series of original and valuable paintings, which were purchased from the collection of William Roscoe, Esq.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in London, instituted in the year 1753, presented the series of their transactions from the commencement.

The report of the institution acknowledges the receipt of many other valuable presents from William Roscoe, Esq., the late Matthew Gregson, Esq., Mr. Edmonstone, and others.

The institution possesses some curious specimens in natural history. It is to be regretted, that this valuable branch of science does not engage more attention in female education: in its various ramifications, it is calculated to enliven every rural walk, and to interest when youth and beauty shall have faded. Here are some good specimens in ornithology, conchology, mineralogy, and other departments; also, two New Zealanders' heads, idols from the East Indies, and numerous other curiosities.

SCHOOLS.—It will afford satisfaction to the friends of the institution to learn, that the schools are in a very flourishing state.

The pictures which have been presented to the institution, from the collection of Mr. Roscoe, demand particular attention beyond the individual merits they may be found to possess: they become interesting, as intended to mark the progress of the art of painting, from the productions, in fresco, of the Greek school, previous to the invention of oil painting, by Jean Van Eyck, in the commencement of the fifteenth century, and are carried down to the time of Hans Holbein, in 1554; a principle of action worthy of imitation in the formation of a national gallery. To students in art they may be said to be invaluable, as teaching them what errors in the early masters they have to avoid, and what beauties to imitate and excel. Would my limits admit, I should delight to expatiate on the

progress of that art which enables us to surround ourselves with the resemblances of all that is eminent in worth or transcendent in genius, in the ages that are past, and to hold converse with the mighty dead. Contemplating these specimens, one cannot fail to observe the rich tone of colouring which prevailed in the early state of the art, and the knowledge then possessed of the medium to make use of in painting: many of the pictures are in as fine preservation as when fresh from the easel. The most casual observer cannot fail to admire the following specimens of the Italian school:

Alessio Baldovinetti,	The Nativity.
Pietro Perugino, (Raphael's Master,)	} The Madonna and Child.
Fra. Fillippo Lippi,	
Leonardo da Vinci,	Virgin and Child.
Leonardo da Vinci,	A Florentine Lady.
Lorenzo de Credi,	} The Holy Family. The Flesh of the Virgin in the manner of Raphael.
Rubens,	
Rubens,	} An Old Man's Head, presented by T. Hargreaves.
Michael Agnolo Buonarotti, ..	
Jacopo Tintoretto,	Christ at the Well of Samaria.
Jacopo Tintoretto,	Sketch for the Last Judgment.

The following pictures are of the Flemish and Dutch schools:

John Van Eyck,	The Burial of Christ.
Hans Hemmelenik,	} Christ taken down from the Cross, (an altar-piece.)
Hugo Vandergoes,	
Hugo Vandergoes,	} St. Catherine and St. Mary Magdalene.
Lucas Van Leyden,	
Lucas Van Leyden,	} His own Portrait, as St. Hu- bert in the Desert.
Lucas Van Leyden,	

Over the fire-place is an excellent likeness of Mr. Roscoe, by Mr. Lonsdale.

ELGIN MARBLES.—The Earl of Elgin obtained permission from the Turkish government, during the period of his embassy to the Ottoman empire, in the year 1801, to remove the several fine relics of ancient Greek sculpture which once adorned the Parthenon, or Temple of Minervā, at Athens, about the centre of the Acropolis. On their arrival at his lordship's residence, in England, he exhibited them with a liberality worthy of imitation; to see was to admire, even to admiration. After a minute examination into their merits, before a committee of the House of Commons, they were purchased for the nation, in 1816, and deposited in the British Museum. They are admitted to exhibit the most perfect specimens known of sculptured art, uniting dignity and grace in form, with complete anatomical skill and sublimity of expression: so faithful to nature and so free from all manner "that, at first view, they often fail to strike forcibly the attention of the spectator, until close attention and repeated observation affix them as complete models of art." The casts from these matchless productions, now in the institution, were made by order of his Majesty, under the superintendence of Mr. Westmacott, and possess much of the force of the originals.

The Ægina collection, from the Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, was purchased by the Prince Royal of Bavaria, and is now in the gallery of Munich. The casts from them display considerable elegance of form and much of the vivacity of life; the figures appear in motion. "They paved the way for the success and fame of the arts, in the time of Pericles."

The Phygalian Marbles were purchased by the British government, and added to the collection of the British Museum: the casts from them were presented by Mr. Foster. The whole constitute a most valuable series of models for artists, and may one day awaken and inspire the latent spark of genius in some British Phidias or Canova.

In the same gallery are two bas-relievos, by John Deare, a native of Liverpool, who was assassinated at Rome, in the flower of his age: the one representing Adam and Eve sleeping in Paradise, with Satan rising up at the touch of Ithuriel's spear; the other, that interesting event in the annals of our country when Eleanor, the wife of King Edward, is about to suck the envenomed wound inflicted by an empoisoned arrow.

A set of cartoons of the late Romney, in chalk, presented by his son, the Rev. J. Romney, are placed in a separate apartment.

The comprehensive and animating address of the president, in the spring of 1824, whilst it displayed the expanded powers of his mind and the warm interest he took in the success of the institution, announced, that it had been determined to erect an Observatory, which, "while it would be highly useful to the interests of navigation, and would mark their respect for the scientific commanders of vessels, whose skill had given such unprecedented celerity to distant voyages, would, it was hoped, be useful to the institution." The corporation, with their accustomed liberality, voted an additional £1,000, and £150 annually, to forward this object; and possessing, as the institution already does, numerous valuable astronomical instruments, it is earnestly hoped, that this important branch of science, will be steadily pursued. The astronomer who shall be appointed will be required to keep a meteorological register.

The school of design is frequented by artists: they have been allowed for study an additional day every week, and increased hours of attendance; and are superintended by academicians of the society attached to the institution. The rise and progress of the Flemish school of painting may be attributed to a plan of this nature, instituted and steadily maintained for several centuries, with little or no

interruption. In November, 1819, I was introduced, by M. Van Bree, a deservedly renowned historical painter, at Antwerp, to the schools, which are open from seven to nine, every night, Sundays excepted. Three hundred and fifty-seven pupils attended. The most eminent artists gave instructions. The schools are divided into drawing classes, from copies, from casts, from statues, and from life; schools of civil and naval architecture; schools for modelling, engraving, &c., according to the inclinations of the several pupils, and wholly free of expense. By this means, latent genius is excited, and, in some instances, arrives at considerable perfection.

Liverpool and its environs are rich in specimens of art, ancient and modern. Witness the valuable

Statuary and Pictures, collected by the late Henry Blundell, Esq., at Ince.

The Earl of Derby's collection of pictures and specimens of natural history, at Knowsley.

The collection of pictures belonging to Mrs. Atherton, near Prescott. Also the collections of

Joseph Birch, Esq., M.P., at Red Hazles.

William Earle, Esq., Everton.

Jacob Fletcher, Esq., Allerton.

John Gladstone, Esq., M.P., Seaforth.

Arnold Harrison, Esq., Aigburth.

Benjamin Arthur Heywood, Esq., Rodney-street.

Francis Jordan, Esq., Harrington.

John Moss, Esq., Otterspool.

Thomas Colley Porter, Esq., West Derby.

Thomas Moss Tate, Esq., Toxteth; fine specimens of Wright, of Derby.

Sir John Tobin, Oak-hill.

Henry Wilson, Esq., West Derby.

John Ashton Yates, Esq., Mount Pleasant.

These valuable collections demand more detailed observations than my limits will admit: they do honour to the owners and to the taste with which they have been selected. I hope, on some future occasion, for an opportunity to do more justice to their merits.

One cause which operates to injure the arts is the false taste which prevails in the fittings up of our homes. A few years since every room in some houses, and some rooms in all, were ornamented with paintings or prints, affording an unfailing source of amusement, and, if judiciously chosen, of instruction also; now, we see the walls decorated with the glare of French or Swiss papers, in fresco, illustrative of the history of Don Quixote, or views of countries, in glowing colours, unlike every thing in nature; no place is left for paintings or the matchless works of Woollett, Sharp, Heath, Morghen, or Bartolozzi. This fashion is in such bad taste, that it cannot long continue; it is but an ephemeron of the day. It is curious to observe to what length the rage for fashion carries mankind. On the continent the higher ranks are getting into the habit of imitating the English in furniture and in decorations, and "*les meubles Anglais*" et "*le Jardin Anglais*" are characteristics of excellence, when either one or the other are to be disposed of.

Another cause is, the encouragement given to portrait painting, almost to the exclusion of historic painting, that more exalted branch of the art; but artists, whilst thus employed, should consider that, to obtain an exalted niche in the temple of fame, they should either find or make time for historical composition.

Liverpool is a favourable situation for a marine painter: the storms which agitate the waters, the shipwrecks which happen on its coasts, and the perpetual and grand changes which occur in the 'skies, occasioned by the rolling in of

the clouds from the Atlantic, frequently in most magnificent masses; and the indescribably beautiful irradiations which illumine the landscape, both by sea and land, are sufficient to form a Backhuysen or a Vandevelde.

But what is principally wanting to cause art and science to flourish in Liverpool is, the firm determination of mind, followed by the prompt execution, to reward merit, liberally, wherever it appears. There are individuals in this opulent town who could devote large sums, annually, to these purposes, and scarcely miss the amount from their Croesean stores. If gold is extracted from the dark caverns of the earth, only to be rehoarded in caskets or strong rooms, it might almost as well have remained in Peruvian mines. It is but a means to an end: to pursue it as the chief object, is worse labour than that of the galley slave or the West Indian negro.

But, on the other hand, artists must produce works to merit such encouragement, for if not fully equal in value to the sums demanded, they ought not to complain of want of purchasers.

If the progress of the fine arts in Liverpool has not kept pace with the rapid growth of commerce, let it not discourage: like the lofty American aloe, they arrive to blossomed glory by slow advances. Several centuries passed away before the rude efforts of the Egyptians and of the Greek school were matured into the sublime productions of the Carrachi, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Corregio; and, could we have traced the dignified art of sculpture from its infancy, it would have been found still more tardy in attaining that perfection which awakens our admiration, even in the scattered fragments which the corroding hand of time has spared. If these mutilated relics cast all other productions into shade, what must have been the effect, could we have

viewed them in unimpaired and pristine purity? The artists of those periods gave to the shapeless mass real and substantial beauty; and, however justly we lament the impiety and absurdity of their idolatry, we cannot but admire the fancied forms to which it gave birth. It was to them the spark at which their genius enkindled; the spirit-stirring fervour which haunted them in their nightly visions and in their daily labours. The noble art has long remained in a torpid state: the phoenix is, at length, rising from its funereal pyre; the elegant forms of ancient Greece and of Rome are duly appreciated; and, in the productions of Canova, Chantrey, Flaxman, Wyatt, and others, we see the germ of what may one day challenge competition with the works of Phidias himself.

ARCHITECTURE.

England has some just claim to eminence in church architecture: St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and York Cathedral are above all praise; but when attempts are made to unite a spire with a Grecian base, it is found scarcely possible to do it and preserve good taste, particularly when the spire exhibits various orders. Simplicity and unity are fundamental principles in architectural beauty. Spires may be said to start too suddenly from the body of the building, and offend the eye: this effect, in the Gothic style, admits of being softened down, and the abrupt diminution rendered less apparent; witness several of the fine structures in our own country and on the continent. The Gothic style seems most appropriate for ecclesiastical architecture, but it requires magnitude to produce its full imposing effect on the mind.

St. Nicholas' or the Old Church, built about 1360, has little to boast but its antiquity. The recently constructed

spire wants loftiness. St. Peter's Church, consecrated in 1704, has still less exterior beauty; but its interior is powerfully impressive. St. George's Church, in Derby-square, now Castle-street, indicates some improvement having been made in taste. The Doric style prevails, but there is a mixture of the orders in the building. It is now rebuilding, and nearly finished, under the direction of Mr. J. Foster, jun. The new east window is in a bold style; the interior is fitted up with mahogany, and produces a solemn effect. St. Paul's Church, built at the expense of the town, exhibits, at its west entrance, a range of lofty Ionic pillars, but disproportionate to the building. The dome, also, is supported by eight Ionic pillars; but it by no means corresponds in grandeur, in its interior, with what the exterior of the structure gives reason to expect.

St. Michael's Church, Kent-street, from the design of Mr. John Foster, sen., although commenced in the year 1817, is still unfinished. It displays much that is deserving of admiration: its portico is taken from the remains of a temple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome. Its west front, or grand entrance, exhibits a range of ten Corinthian pillars, and two half columns, each 31 feet 8 inches in height, and 3 feet 2 inches diameter. The east end has four columns, of like dimensions, and the entablature which these columns support is continued round the church. The whole body of the structure offers a prominent example of excellence in modern architecture. From such a building the spire withdraws that attention which is satisfied with expatiating on the good taste displayed in the other part of the structure.

The Church of the School for the Blind, opened on the 6th of October, 1819, was erected in the Doric style, from the designs of Mr. J. Foster, jun. The lightness of the interior fittings do not perfectly harmonize with the

strength and grandeur of its portico. I submit these opinions, however, with diffidence; they are but those of an individual unskilled in architecture.

St. Luke's Church, now erecting in the ornamented Gothic style, from the designs of Mr. John Foster, jun., when finished, will constitute one of the principal ornaments of the town, and will employ some future historian to describe, when the whole shall stand forth to admiration, and re-echo its first notes of prayer and praise to the great Architect of the universe.

The new Church, erecting in Rodney-street, for the members of the established Church of Scotland, from the design of Mr. John Foster, jun., after an ancient temple in Asia Minor, is not yet completed.

TOWN-HALL.—The ancient Town-hall, the first stone of which was laid in 1749, from the designs of the late Mr. Wood, architect, of Bath, had considerable merit. From its base arose a range of Corinthian columns and pilasters, between which were handsome windows; it had a dome, or cupola, from which arose "a light turret and clock;" the principal entrance was by three arched doors with iron gates, over the centre of which appeared a "gilded liver." It contained an assembly-room, sixty-five feet in length by twenty-five in breadth, adorned with paintings, which were burnt, on Sunday, the 18th of January, 1795, when the whole of the interior of this building was destroyed by fire. Upwards of £100,000 has been expended in rebuilding it and on its internal decorations. The east and west fronts are as originally constructed. It has been completed under the direction of Mr. John Foster, sen. The principal floor is appropriated for the use of the chief magistrate, during his mayoralty. Here the several magnificent civic festivals

are given: the dining-room is fifty feet in length, thirty in breadth, and twenty-six in height; communicating therewith, by folding doors, is the west drawing-room, which, in like manner, connects with two other rooms; in the whole ninety-six feet in length. These adjoin the smaller ball-room, which is sixty-one feet by twenty-eight, and twenty-six feet in height. The principal ball-room occupies the whole of the north side of the building, and is eighty-nine feet in length, forty-one and a half in breadth, and forty feet in height: the whole forms one of the most magnificent suites of apartments in the kingdom, splendidly decorated with pilasters of Carniola marble, cut glass candelabra, crimson velvet hangings, and gilded mouldings; illuminated by gas, and embellished with a full-length portrait of his late Majesty, George III, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, R.A.; of his present Majesty, when Prince Regent, by John Hoppner, R.A., but by no means a happy specimen of his genius and talent; of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence; and of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by N. G. Phillips, R.A. The day, I hope, is not far distant when the municipality will resolve to decorate these walls with valuable paintings, illustrative of events connected with the history of the town and port. In the centre of the dining-room is a mahogany table of most beautiful workmanship. Ascending the interior of the building, extensive views of the town, the docks, the river Mersey, the Irish Channel, and the Welsh mountains open in grand amphitheatre. This prospect is one of the first objects to which a stranger in Liverpool should direct his attention, as it infixes on the mind a clear idea of the relative situation of the several parts of the surrounding animating scene. The whole structure rises one hundred and twenty feet from the ground.

EXCHANGE-BUILDINGS.—These noble buildings, the first stone of which was laid on the 30th of June, 1808, were finished on the 1st of January, 1809, from the designs of Mr. John Foster, sen., architect to the corporation, at an expense of about £100,000, of which £80,000 was raised, in shares of £100 each, within a few hours after the books were opened and the present plan determined upon. They occupy an area more than double that of the Royal Exchange in the metropolis, and form one of the principal ornaments of the town. The stone with which they are built was obtained from the quarries of the Earl of Sefton, in Toxteth-park, and several of the noble pillars are composed of single masses. The Town-hall constitutes one side of the square; the three other sides have each a lofty piazza. The effect of the whole is so striking, that it excites universal admiration.

In the centre is a monument to the memory of Lord Nelson. In the east wing is a news-room, over which is the Underwriters'-room, on the plan of Lloyd's, at London. A public sale-room and counting-houses occupy the other sides of this extensive range of buildings. I have often contemplated them with admiration. To make them more complete, the front of High-street, facing the west, the front of Exchange-street West, and also the two right-angled returns, in Water-street and in Dale-street, should all be faced like the Exchange-buildings: the whole would then form the most beautiful commercial structure in the world.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE is so defective in architectural beauty, that it is a disgrace to the town. Among the many improvements which are projected by the corporation, a new custom-house constitutes a leading feature; and, from the improved and improving taste for architectural beauty which now prevails, it may safely be

predicted, that it will do honour to this great emporium of commerce.

The Dock-office and the Office for the Dock Police adjoin the Custom-house.

The Excise-office, in Hanover-street, was originally occupied as the residences of two respectable merchants, when that street was esteemed the best in the town.

The Postoffice, in Church-street, will, it is hoped, at some period not very remote, become somewhat more ornamental than the present building.

TOBACCO WAREHOUSES.—The old Tobacco Warehouses, which were built by the corporation, and rented by Government, stood on the east side of the King's Dock; they are now converted into sheds for merchandise. The new Tobacco Warehouses, built on the west side of the King's Dock, extend the whole length of the quay. The pier is an interesting promenade, particularly at the time of high-water. The dimensions of the buildings are 575 feet by 230, occupying three acres, one rood, and twenty-five perches of land, statute measure.

THE CORN EXCHANGE, in Brunswick-street, forms another of the architectural embellishments of the town, of the Doric order, from the designs of Mr. Foster, sen. The foundation-stone was laid on the 24th of April, 1807. The building was erected by subscription shares of £100 each.

The **LYCEUM** constitutes one of the principal architectural beauties of the town of Liverpool. Several plans were submitted to the committee before the present building, from the design of Mr. —. Harrison of Chester, was determined upon. Local circumstances, which do not now exist, caused his plan to be altered, for it was intended to have had the entrance in front of Church-street, by a handsome flight of steps. Whoever contemplates

what the effect would have been, will regret that it was not done; but, should obstacles still remain to this being accomplished, it would, however, be much improved if the present semicircular area of stunted trees without verdure were removed, and handsome rails placed in the front, in parallelogram, twenty or thirty feet distant from the building, and the remaining segment of the circle flagged. The structure is in the Grecian style of architecture; the pillars of the Ionic order. The southwest side, next Bold-street, exhibits such manly proportions and chaste simplicity as cannot be too much admired. A more ornamented design of Mr. Harrison's was submitted, but was rejected. The present building cost £11,000. A large room, used as a news-room, occupying an area of 3,264 feet, adjoins the library; there is also a lecture-room and committee-room.

On entering the library the effect is striking: the dome, which is 185 feet in circumference, appears self-supported; no pillars are visible. A gallery in the interior, with a light circular iron railing, embellished with busts of Shakespeare, Milton, and others, surround the base of the dome; above which are other busts of the great names of antiquity—Homer, Plato, Cicero, Virgil, and others.

The ATHENÆUM and the UNION ROOMS are more admirable for their internal dispositions and arrangements than for their external appearances.

The WELLINGTON ROOMS, on Mount Pleasant, are an elegant structure, built from the design of the late Mr. E. Aikin; the front is a segment of a circle, in imitation of that beautiful, classical building, the Sybil's Temple, at Rome. It is appropriated for the amusements of the upper classes of society. Subscription concerts, subscription assemblies, and, occasionally, fancy balls, are given here. The rooms are fitted up with good taste; the decorations correspond with the purposes for which the buildings are intended.

The **ROYAL INSTITUTION**, in Colquitt-street, is an old building, repaired under the direction of the late Mr. E. Aikin, with much taste and judgment. The portico and entrance have been greatly admired, and have become a model for several other buildings. The **Etruria Rooms**, in Bold-street, and two or three of the adjoining shop-fronts were fitted up, also, from the designs of the same ingenious architect.

The **JEW'S SYNAGOGUE**, in Seel-street, built after a design of Mr. Harrison, is another structure of the Ionic order, exhibiting considerable beauty in its proportions and in the whole of its exterior: however frequently it is viewed, it never tires on the eye, which is a criterion of good taste in the architect.

INFIRMARY.—The old Infirmary was erected in 1749, on land granted by the corporation for 999 years, and, as it stood on ground which was wanted for the purpose of carrying on the great improvements projected, a new building, of the Ionic order, after the Temple of Ilyssus, has been erected, from the design of Mr. John Foster, jun.; and, whether considered in its exterior decorations or interior accommodations, must be admitted to do great credit to the architect. The apartments are warmed and ventilated upon the plan of Mr. Sylvester, and every attention is paid to the comfort of its intended inhabitants. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Chester preached recently a sermon, at St. Peter's Church, on the opening, on which occasion there was .

Collected at the Church £339 15 11

Sale of Tickets of Admission 30 15 0

Received from Visitors to the Infirmary 33 3 11

Proceeds of a Ball on the occasion, at the Town-

hall 161 19 2

£565 14 0

Its dimensions are, 204 feet in length by 108 feet in depth, in the centre; the depth of each of the wings, 82 feet.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—Neatness, simplicity, and usefulness are the characteristics of this building, rather than any attempt at architectural beauty. It was opened in the year 1800.

Another evidence of the improving taste of the inhabitants is, the several monumental structures that have been erected.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF LORD NELSON.—Foremost in this class of embellishments is the monument to the memory of the gallant Lord Nelson, erected in bronze, near the centre of the area of the Exchange-buildings, from the design of Richard Westmacott, Esq., R.A., at an expense of £9,000, which was defrayed by public subscription. The bronze alone weighs twenty-two tons. The admiral is placed as the centre of the group, and represented receiving, in the moment of conquest, a fourth naval crown on the point of his sword, in addition to the three previously fixed thereon, emblematical of his decisive victories at St. Vincent's, Copenhagen, Aboukir, and Trafalgar. Having lost his right hand at the attack of Teneriffe, he receives this, his last trophy, in his left, for beneath the foldings of the enemy's flag, the symbol of his triumph, appears the skeleton hand of death infixed upon his heart. Had no farther representation of the resistless tyrant been visible, the statue might have been more classically correct and more forcibly impressive. Around the pedestal is inscribed, in capitals of enduring brass, the more enduring and memorable watchword which he gave for the day, and which, passing from ship to ship, awakened sensations that language would vainly attempt to describe—"England expects every man to do his duty;" a motive of action which spread with the lightning's rapidity through

the fleet, and nerved each arm to deeds of valour; a sentence destined to adorn the brilliant pages of our history, coeval with the archives of our country and the knowledge of our language. In the background of the principal group an enraged sailor grasps the battle-axe, and revenge frowns upon his brow. Four captives are placed at the centre of the pedestal, who, though prisoners, seem to partake in the general grief which his fate awakened. Some of the interesting events in his life are detailed in the several bas-reliefs, in bronze, that surround the pedestal, which is most judiciously elevated on a basement of marble. The whole constitutes a national monument worthy of the second commercial town in the kingdom.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE.—Loyalty to the sovereign and attachment to the constitution of our country have already been shown to be the pervading spirit diffused through the inhabitants of the town and port. When our late respected Monarch had reigned fifty years, and a day of jubilee was announced, the first stone of an equestrian statue was laid in Great George-square, in commemoration thereof, by John Clarke, Esq., mayor of Liverpool, attended by the constituted authorities and trade associations. It was afterwards determined, that it should be removed to a more public situation, in London-road, the commanding entrance into the town, which has since been done. It is a copy of the celebrated equestrian statue of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, at Rome; and is executed in bronze, by Mr. Westmacott, at an expense of nearly £4,000, raised by a voluntary subscription. The height of the statue, pedestal, and plinth are thirty feet. If great differences of opinion prevail among connoisseurs and amateurs of acknowledged taste respecting the original in the Capitol, it is not to be wondered at, that the copy should have undergone the ordeal of severe criticism.

In the Blind School is a monument erected to the memory of Pudsey Dawson, Esq., who took a lively interest in that institution. It is executed by Mr. S. Gibson.

There is also a monument, by the same artist, in St. Nicholas's Church, to the memory of Mrs. Earle, which is greatly admired.

MUSIC.

If the English, as a nation, cannot vie in original musical composition with Germany or Italy, it is not surprising that Liverpool, a town of little more than a century in growth, where the genius of commerce presides, should not have produced a Handel or a Mozart. The aborigines of all countries have their native wild notes and their bardic songs, but the cultivation of music, in the higher branches of the art, follows rather than precedes wealth and refinement.

The first grand Oratorio performed in Liverpool was the Messiah, at St. Peter's Church, in the year 1766.

On Friday, the 16th of September, 1784, another selection of music was performed in the same church, from the works of Handel, concluding with the Coronation Anthem. After this festival the first fancy ball was given.

In the autumn of the year 1817, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire was patron to the concerts at the Music-hall.

The last musical festival was held at St. Peter's Church, in the autumn of 1823. The Messiah, with accompaniments by Mozart, Beethoven's Mount of Olives, and Haydn's sacred oratorio, the Creation, with other fine pieces of music, were performed, under the direction of Sir George Smart.

There is one circumstance which gives additional force to the powers of music and to the melody of song:

the profits are distributed, under the direction of the managers, among the charities.

During the winter season, subscription concerts take place, at the Music-hall and at the Wellington Rooms, which, in general, are not well supported, though somewhat better than on former occasions.

Yaniewicz, a Pole by birth, for many years led the concerts in Liverpool; he has since removed to Edinburgh, and conducted the recent musical festival there. He plays admirably on the violin.

Nicholson, whose performances on the flute are unrivalled, is a native of Liverpool, as is also Miss Corri, who sings at the Opera-house, London; and Samuel Webbe, jun., eminent as a composer, was, for nearly twenty years, a resident in the town.

Young Aspull, the musical phenomenon, is a native of Lancashire.

The upper ranks, and even the middle classes of society, in Liverpool, have fallen into the same error, in the education of females, which prevails in other places of the kingdom and on the continent. Music is the idol of the present age: the wise and the virtuous bow down in homage before her; time, health, and more valuable attainments are daily sacrificed on her altars: from three to six hours in every day are required of her youthful votaries to be spent in their devotions; the powers of the opening mind, thus wearied, are thereby incapacitated to give proper attention to more important branches of instruction, which, consequently, are superficially attained. Nevertheless, unless sought after professionally, or as a means of obtaining a livelihood, music is but an amusement, enabling the possessor to shine for a moment, or pass away some fleeting hour. When the business of life commences, it is generally abandoned for more serious employments: had the

same portion of time been devoted to the study of history, chronology, biography, geography, astronomy, natural philosophy, and the great duties of our state of being, a mass of useful knowledge would be obtained which would become an inexhaustible fund of wisdom, even to old age.

I am well aware, that to declaim against music, in this musical era, will be deemed by many as romantic as the chivalrous exploits of past ages, and may be met with ridicule rather than argument; but it is not against music that I exclaim. Music is a heaven-born art: "from harmony, from heavenly harmony, this universal frame began." Music has power to soothe the sigh of anguish, and elevate the mind in devotion. What I would most earnestly contend against is, the making it of primary rather than of secondary consideration, and giving to the amusements of life that consequence which the more substantial realities thereof demand.

Nevertheless, let not my fair readers, if any such I should have, deem me a cynic, a barbarian, or a Hottentot: I have listened with pleasure to the harp and the lute, and the still more dulcet sounds of the human voice, the tones of which have, at times, vibrated through all my frame.

"That strain again; it had a dying fall.
O! it came o'er my ear like the sweet south
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing, and giving odours."

And, when present at some of the grand musical festivals, when the charms of sacred song have been re-echoed through the lofty dome of some venerable, ancient edifice, in full choral band, how have they seemed to seize my willing soul, and "wrap it in Elysium!"

AËRONAUTS.—The first aërostatic experiment witnessed at Liverpool was the ascent of Vincent Lunardi, the 20th of July, in the year 1785, from the Fort, erected during the American war, which has been destroyed to make room for the Prince's Dock. He repeated the experiment on the 9th of August following, greatly to the astonishment and admiration of the inhabitants of the town. Since that period, numerous aërial flights have been made, by other aëronauts, without having in the least diminished the public curiosity; for, whenever any ascent is about to take place, the whole town appears in agitation; the shops are, for the most part, closed; the counting-houses deserted; and the major part of the population spread over the adjoining country, in such directions as the balloon is likely to take. Horsemen, ready mounted, follow its course with a speed resembling the coursers at a steeple hunt.

The recent melancholy fate of Mr. W. W. Sadler will be detailed in subsequent pages. The numerous victims who have perished in these dangerous expeditions, in which no new discoveries in science seem likely to be made, it is earnestly to be hoped, will deter future adventurers.

A LIVERPOOL MEDICAL LIBRARY was instituted in 1779, by the physicians and surgeons of the Infirmary. In this library is a work of eight volumes, the Reports of the Humane Society of London. In the eighth volume appears manuscript notes, in the handwriting of Dr. Houlston, containing statements, from 1773 to 1784, of the success attending the plan in Liverpool, kept by Dr. Houlston. The president and secretary of the Infirmary applied to the corporation, who fixed on a proper person, to whom a salary was allowed, for conducting the business. The officers are

Thomas Blackburn, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary.

Mr. Richard Dilworth, Librarian.

BOTANIC GARDEN.—The Liverpool Botanic Garden was established by public subscription, and opened in 1803. About ten acres of ground were purchased, which have been appropriated and the necessary buildings erected. The land is held, by a renewable lease, under the corporation of Liverpool, granted on most liberal conditions. The garden and pleasure grounds were laid out under the direction of William Roscoe, Esq., who first projected the institution. The conservatory is 240 feet in length, and the central division 24 feet in height. When the funds of the institution shall admit of it, a library of natural history is to be annexed, a desideratum devoutly to be wished. The proprietors already possess upwards of three thousand specimens of dried plants, collected by the late Dr. Forster, in his voyages to the South Seas, together with many valuable manuscripts and correspondences. Mr. John Shepherd, the present curator, is a most indefatigable assistant, whose attentions, from the very commencement of the institution to the present moment, have contributed greatly to its welfare. The plants in the ornamental parts of the garden are classed and numbered according to the Linnæan system. A catalogue of them was published in 1808, and the number of shares, at that period, limited to four hundred and fifty.

I regret to add, that this valuable institution is not patronized as it ought to be. In the spring, in the summer, and even in the autumn of the year, the rich variety of beauteous blossoms which, from day to day, expand and charge the air with odours, one would think, would be sufficient to induce all that was lovely in youth and estimable in age to crowd its mazy paths and watch the opening buds, inhaling health whilst deriving amusement.

A A A

Liverpool lays claim, on behalf of its inhabitants, to the merit of several ingenious inventions:

The lactrometer, an instrument to ascertain the strength or quality of milk, on the principle of the hydrometer, invented by Dicas, used at several of the public charities.

The patent lever watch, a valuable improvement, by Peter Litherland.

The art of engraving on glass, by a chemical process, by Caddick.

The art of painting on earthenware, from impressions taken from prints, by Sadler.

Bullock's Museum, which has since become so renowned in the metropolis, was first exhibited in Church-street, Liverpool, in four apartments. A small collection of natural curiosities is still to be seen in the same street.

In 1812, Lieutenant Thomas Evans, R.N., made the following astronomical observations at Liverpool, and determined certain latitudes and longitudes:

	Lat. N.	Lon. W. of Greenwich.
St. Paul's Church	53° 22' 41"	2° 54' 15"
Formby Point	53° 23' 11"	2° 59' 56"
Bidston Light	53° 22' 11"	2° 59' 55"
Floating Light	53° 25' 31"	3° 11' 15"

Variation of the compass, 24° 54' 31" W. on the sand-hills, near the Rock land, the 8th of July 1812; the sun's altitude being 9° above the horizon.

November, 1812, and January and July, 1813, he found the angle between High-park Mill and the polar star to be 122° 6' 30", and that St. Paul's Church and High-park Mill range exactly under the same meridian.

In the Naval Chronicle, for 1811, it is stated, that the said Thomas Evans wrote a letter, dated December 14th, 1811, to J. W. Croker, Esq., Admiralty, submitting his

invention of an instrument adapted to take the sun's altitude, independently of a horizon, and also the projection of a lunar observation, founded on the principles of spherical trigonometry.

Mr. John Bywater, many years a resident in Liverpool, published, in the year 1821, *Remarks on the Deviation of the Compass*, accompanied with directions to correct any practical error which ship compasses might be liable to, from the magnetic influence of the masses of iron on board. The principle consisted in placing a compass beyond the reach of such influence, and correcting the ship's course thereby: the valuable effects of this method have been proved by numerous captains of vessels sailing to and from this port. By the precedence which Mr. Bywater had, in this discovery, not the less valuable for its simplicity, he appears to have merited the reward of £500, recently granted to Mr. Barlow by the Board of Longitude. A communication on the subject was made by him to the Board, but which, not being backed with influence necessary on such occasions, did not receive due consideration.

He is also the inventor of a binnacle lantern, of eminent use at sea in windy and stormy weather; it is so constructed as to throw its light on the windward compass, when most wanted, and may be unhung in a moment, if required, and become a signal lantern in cases of danger. This instrument is deservedly obtaining very great reputation in the merchant service.

BATHS.—A floating sea-bath, for the use of gentlemen, consisting of the hull of a vessel, 82 by 34 feet on deck, appropriately fitted up with dressing-rooms, a coffee-room, and other conveniences, is moored, afloat, near St. George's Dock: the salt water runs constantly through, and affords all the advantages of sea-bathing with perfect security.

The proprietor of the floating-bath has warm and vapour baths, in Bold-street.

The late W. W. Sadler, the aéronaut, some short period previous to his death, had fitted up, at considerable expense, a number of warm and vapour baths, in Hanover-street, which, since his decease, are carried on by his widow, for the benefit of herself and infant family.

It was correctly observed by the president of the Royal Liverpool Institution, in one of his addresses at an annual meeting, "that the earnest seeking after somewhat more and better makes Liverpool what it is." Whenever this active principle shall cease to operate, the prosperity of the port will stagnate.

Leo X, Louis XIV, and Napoleon Bonaparte severally felt the full force of this principle, and endeavoured to aggrandize the respective states under their control, by concentrating around them all that was magnificent or alluring. The same principle will tend to raise Liverpool far, very far above its present eminence. The corporation, by their munificent donations, appear fully sensible of this; and individuals should, by unwearied perseverance and diffusive liberality, do every thing to constitute the town an irresistible magnet to attract prosperity.

Whilst the increasing revenues of the dock trustees enable them to extend the accommodation for shipping north and south, and to lower the tonnage, let the accumulating income of the corporation, from time to time, continue to aggrandize the town. It might be deemed presumption in me to suggest plans as they have struck me, which would employ the spare revenues of the corporation, ample as they are, for fifty years to come.

The rapid strides which the liberal arts are making towards exalted excellence in the metropolis of the kingdom, and the gigantic plans and efforts projected for their

further advancement there, must necessarily operate to draw, as to a common centre, much of the best talent of the United Kingdom, and render it impossible that even Liverpool, with all its commercial importance and prosperity, can start in a race of rivalry, if confined to statuary and painting alone, with London; nevertheless, a plan might be devised, of which the following is a mere outline, which could not fail to be attended with beneficial effects:

An association might be formed, embracing the whole of the county palatine of Lancaster, for the promotion of literature, science, arts, manufactures, and commerce, with annual exhibitions, alternately at Liverpool and Manchester, of all works of excellence, produced within the county only; whether literary productions, inventions in every department of science, specimens of architecture, statuary, modelling, painting, drawing, engraving, needlework, new fabrics or new designs in manufactures, discoveries in commerce, reports on new articles imported, and, in short, examples of all that is excellent and tending to national prosperity.

At the close of the public exhibition, annually, prizes of an honorary nature only, namely, gold, silver, or bronze medals, with appropriate inscriptions, should be publicly distributed. The association to be supported by donations and legacies, at the pleasure of the donors; but the annual subscriptions of the associated society to be ten shillings only, neither more or less, in order to concentrate, at a small expense, an extensive combination of interest to the great objects of the institution. On some future opportunity I may have occasion to enter more into detail on this important subject.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

THE early records of the town exhibit some amusing facts, illustrative of the state of society and manners, at different periods. In 1565, the "liberties of the town were ordered to be walked on Merry Monday;" "in 1567, a handsome cockpit was ordered to be made for the further repair of gentlemen and others to this town;" "in 1571, the burgesses were ordered to attend the mayor on the midsummer's eve walk, St. Peter's day, and the two fair days, in their best apparel and with their best weapons, as of old;" and, in 1574, "bachelors, apprentices, and servants were forbidden to walk after nine o'clock at night, except on lawful business." In 1617, it was ordered, "that, if any person speak ill of the mayor, he shall lose his freedom;" and also, "that every common councilman shall come clean shaved, and in his long clothes, when he comes to council." In 1649, "beggars ordered to be shipped off for Barbados." In 1659, Alderman Blackmore, burgess in Parliament, had a horse provided for him and ten pounds, and his further expenses, during his attendance in Parliament, allowed him; and, in George Fox's Quaker's Journal, 1669, it is stated, "We landed at Liverpool, and went to the

mayor's house, it being an inn." "In 1699, the two bellied silver cups, weight 11 oz. 15 dr. each, ordered to be made a tobacco-box and stopper, for the town's use, and so to go from mayor to mayor;" and, in 1695, "Edward Accres was paid fifteen shillings for mending the cuck-stool, or ducking-school, for scolds."

The numerous cellar residences strike a stranger with surprise, and the disgusting appearance which some of them present would give a most unfavourable idea of the town; in some districts, however, they exhibit a neatness and order which indicate a degree of comfort and contentedness. They serve for kitchen, and parlour, and bed-room, and shop. The inhabitants of several of these subterraneous abodes have obtained considerable wealth therein; it would appear incredible to relate what is said of the riches of some few individuals among them. It might be attended with beneficial results if some friends of humanity were to visit these lowly dwellings occasionally, and instill into the minds of the tenants the value of cleanliness. However humbly we may be disposed to estimate their enjoyments, if we compare them with those of the inhabitants of the polar regions, or even with the aborigines of our own land, they have much to rejoice at. There was a period when Britons had no coal fires; no clothes but a few skins to keep off the inclemencies of our climate; no shelter but clay-built huts; no hospitals for the sick; no refuge for the destitute; no schools of instruction; no temples to the true God.

The progressive advances that have been made, within the last fifty years, or thereabouts, have operated, in Liverpool, very much to change the nature of the sports of all ranks of people: domestic comfort is much more sought after, and, in home, more frequently found. Bear-baiting and bull-baiting were, formerly, favourite recreations; it

appears, by an ancient manuscript, that Stringer's Rock was the usual theatre of action, a spot more frequented than even the places for devotion. On the election of a new mayor, he was always expected to attend an exhibition of this sort.

It was then, also, very much the custom to indulge in morning libations of wine, at the taverns; a practice which, at that period, was also very general in the metropolis, but which, happily, is now greatly abolished; and the tea-gardens, which were formerly found to skirt the town in every direction, are traceable only by the old trees that surrounded the rural arbours. Tradition tells of one house, at the northern extremity of the town, renowned as "Old Katty's," that had been more than a century kept by one family, and which displayed, for its sign, two laughing heads, underwritten, "We three—loggerheads be:" it had "its entrance and its exit," and is no longer destined "to set the table in a roar."

There is, perhaps, no more certain barometer of public taste and character than public amusements; they change, from time to time, with public opinion.

The Theatre-royal, in Williamson-square, was opened in 1772: it was built by private subscription, at an expense of £26,000, which was advanced by thirty proprietors, who were to receive five per cent. per annum interest, and also free admission to any part of the house. The theatre has since been enlarged. Theatrical amusements do not engage much attention, for which several causes may be assigned: a large proportion of the population, from religious or moral principle, decline giving them encouragement; the lateness of the hour to which business is protracted in the counting-houses and shops prevent many from going, who might, otherwise, attend; and that system of augmenting the comforts and attractions of home which,

happily, is greatly increasing through the land, operates on a third and valuable class of society.

Make home delightful, and your cheerful hearth
The scene of all your best, your richest joys.

The awful event which occurred at this theatre on the 2d of August, 1798, may have contributed also, in some measure, to create a distaste for these amusements. Mr. John Palmer, from the London theatre, was performing in "The Stranger;" just as he had uttered those impressive words, "There is another, and a better world!" he fell down, and expired without a struggle. The audience, unacquainted with the events in the play, considered it as an incident in the part, and felt no alarm. The body was removed from the stage, and every attempt made to restore animation, but in vain: the vital spark had quitted its terrestrial abode. When this information was communicated to the audience, it is not in the power of language to describe the sensations it produced; many a feeling bosom, too full for utterance, sunk beneath its sorrow: all was consternation and dismay. The curtain dropped, and the spectators, in grief, retired. Mr. Palmer was buried at Walton; and, having left a numerous family unprovided for, an evening was fixed upon, after the interment, for their benefit; on this occasion Mr. Roscoe wrote the prologue. The effect, on delivery, was electrical, and the sum of £421 was collected for the family.

In the time of scarcity, in 1816, after a bad harvest, a play was performed, by gentlemen amateurs, for the benefit of the poor, the prices of admission being doubled.

Munden, and Frederick Bourne, the Roscius of America, made their first appearances on the Liverpool boards; and Young and Mrs. Mattocks were, for some time, attached to this theatre. Mrs. Chapman, celebrated in tragedy and for her fine voice, was a native of the town.

B B B

Fancy, or costume balls, without masks, which afford an opportunity for the display of taste, in all its endless varieties, and of imagination, in all its sportive vagaries, are occasionally given in Liverpool, and appear to excite a more general sensation, and to be conducted with more spirit and magnificence, than any other species of amusement whatever.

The first entertainment of this kind took place after the musical meeting in the year 1784. Another assemblage of this nature took place after the last musical festival, in the autumn of 1823: the elegant suite of apartments at the Town-hall were splendidly illuminated and appropriately decorated, under the direction and superintendence of a committee of taste. About nine o'clock admittance was given, and, spacious as are the civic apartments, they were scarcely found of adequate dimensions to contain the sovereign princes, reigning queens, feudal barons, nobles of all ranks; peers and peeresses, together with beef-eaters, clowns, peasants, flower-girls, and pretty milk-maids, which poured in. The majestic Elizabeth and the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, once more appeared, in rival state and divided homage; Spanish nobles hand in glove with huntresses of the Alps; Dr. Syntax with Armenian princesses, and British generals with lovely Tyrolese peasants; Circassians, Armenians, and Georgian nymphs sat down at the same repast with Greenlanders; Kamtschatkans, and Afric's sooty tribes; the whole *coup d'œil* resembling an enchanted palace, or some Arabian night's entertainment, rather than the realities of common life. This but faintly describes the exterior of the splendid assemblage. What master-hand can paint the ardent hopes, the fond expectations, the warm desires, the self-approvals, the tumultuous throbs, the sparkling pleasures, the extatic delights which agitated each beating

heart amidst the splendid revelry! Upwards of two thousand persons were present, and the festivities gave such general satisfaction, that wearied nature with regret sought repose, when the morning hours admonished to retire from the magic scene.

It has frequently been observed, with regret, that Liverpool has no parade, where youth, and beauty, and advanced age may meet, as in the Hyde-park of our own metropolis, or le Jardin des Tuilleries, of Paris. The St. James's-parade is too confined, and is become unfashionable. The noble terrace of the Prince's Dock is too contiguous to the shipping and to the lower parts of the town, and too crowded with unsightly pedestrians of the humbler ranks of society, for the resort of the genteeler classes. One plan might be adopted: from the month of May until September, let the Botanic Garden be thrown open, twice very week, from morning to night, with a band of music occasionally; not, as at present, for the benefit of the subscribers and their friends only, but as a public institution. To accomplish this, the municipality might purchase the vested interest of the present proprietors, and maintain the Botanic Garden with spirit; then would it be seen to flourish and be the boast of the town. Other great cities and towns do so; and why should Liverpool, which has set the example in so many noble institutions, be behind in any good work?

Adverse winds sometimes prevail a considerable time, and prevent ships, when laden, from proceeding to sea: when these are succeeded by a favouring breeze, the combined powers of the orator and of the painter would in vain endeavour to describe the animating spectacle which the river and its banks present. Some little time before high-water the dock-gates are thrown open; the utmost alacrity is seen to prevail on every side, each vessel striving first

to pass through. The authoritative voice of the dock-master, issuing his mandates, is heard above all other sounds; captains pressing forward to their stations, passengers with their luggage, market-carts with provisions for the vessels, all are in motion; boats are seen passing to and fro, the river is crowded with ships preparing for sea, whilst beloved friends press to the pier-head, to wave a last adieu and offer up their orisons for a prosperous voyage; the whole resembling the activity and enjoyment of a hive of bees in the first warm days of spring.

One object demands a marked attention from Liverpool, in its growing prosperity; namely, the existing state of Ireland. The intercourse with that country gave the first impetus to the spirit of commerce which is now so operative; gratitude, as well as self-interest, urges to a return for benefits received.

The present state of Ireland is a national disgrace, and forms a striking contrast to all other parts of the British empire. Volumes have been written to ascertain the causes of her degradation; but the arguments may be summed up in a narrow compass: the non-residence of the opulent proprietors; the ignorance of the lower classes of the peasantry; the consequent spirit of insubordination and depravity which prevail; and that defect of Christian charity, which is fomented rather than repressed.

Liverpool can do little to induce the non-resident landholders to live among their tenants; but she may do much by the furtherance of plans for diffusing education among the poor, and by a judicious distribution of that opulence which Providence has bestowed. An association is formed, directing its views to the amelioration of the state of society among the lower classes; it behoves the inhabitants of Liverpool to lead the van in this work of love. To each individual in that bright constellation of philan-

thropy which shines resplendent in the era in which we live, I address these lines, invoking one and all never to desist from the necessary exertions to bring about an amelioration of the state of society in the sister kingdom, until the object shall be fully accomplished. Persevere, ye bright band, in the career of mercy; no effort is lost; success will, finally, crown your endeavours. But be assured, that every attempt will be vain that does not embrace an amendment in the moral character of the people, connecting therewith an increase of domestic comforts, by inducing habits of subordination, order, and cleanliness; in short, a total regeneration of the great mass of the population. Is the task herculean? let the efforts be herculean also. Ireland and England no longer exist as separate kingdoms; the Union has blended them into one: an Irishman is, equally with an Englishman, a Briton, a compatriot—entitled to the right hand of fellowship with all that appertains to brotherhood. There is a warmth of feeling, an ingenuous glow of sensibility in the Irish character which melts into tenderness at benefits conferred.

Among the recent improvements in the town must be enumerated, the Coal Gas Company, incorporated by act of Parliament the 23d of May, 1818; and the Oil Gas Company, incorporated the 23d of May, 1823.

Since writing the observations in the preceding part of this work, pointing out the pernicious effects of burials within the town, a public cemetery has been prepared, and properly walled in, at Low-hill; and another is proposed, by the members of the establishment, to be consecrated in the northern part of the town.

An iron rail-road also has been projected between Liverpool and Manchester: the sum required was readily subscribed; but, I fear, it will be found inadequate to complete the undertaking.

A detail of the numerous improvements which have taken place during the last fifty years would involve the history of the town. The corporation have devoted a considerable portion of their ample revenues to further them; several instances of their liberality have already been stated. In the year 1786 and subsequently, large sums have been expended by them in the purchase and pulling down of the buildings at the northern end of Castle-street, near the Exchange, which was formerly so narrow that two coaches could scarcely pass each other. From that time, a regular series of valuable alterations have been going on. King-street, Pool-lane, was the first street that was flagged, about seven years since; and, within the last two years, many streets have undergone the same valuable process. The principal improvements now carrying on are in Dale-street, the chief entrance to the town from London and the southern parts of England. The ardent spirit of amendment which prevails among the members of the corporation merits the highest eulogium.

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of those worthy of being recorded for the

	12 00	13 00
Princes	<i>Henry II</i>	<i>Edward II</i>
Nobles and Statesmen		
Municipalists		
Warriors and Heroines		
Divines and Scholars		
Philanthropists	<i>Henry de Latham</i>	
Benefactors		
Physicians		
Surgeons		
Agriculturists		
Horticulturists		
Naturalists		
Commercialists		
Manufacturers		
Mathematicians		
Architects		
Astronomers		
Historians		
Antiquarians		
Poets and Authors		
Sculptors		
Painters and Engravers		
Musicians		
Artists and Inventors		
Extraordinary Characters		
	12 00	13 00

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES.

THE heroes of the early ages of society were those who had most distinguished themselves by their valour in predatory warfare, or in their successful exploits in the chase. These became the themes of the bards of savage tribes; such the deeds which awakened the wild notes of Ossian: "Fingal came in silence to his hall, and took his father's spear. The mail rattled on his breast. The heroes rose around. They looked in silence on each other, marking the eyes of Fingal. They saw battle in his face—the death of armies on his spear. A thousand shields at once are placed on their arms—they drew a thousand swords. The hall of Selma brightened around. The clang of arms ascends."

Among the American Indians, "Logan never felt fear; he would not turn on his heel to save his life."

But, since the mild spirit of philanthropy has been extensively diffused, heroes more noble have appeared in the vast amphitheatre of the world; for, whatever gratitude we owe to the defenders of our country, our laws, and our sovereign, like blazing comets, it is occasionally only that

their courage is called into action; but benevolence extends its genial influences through every moment of existence.

Whilst retracing the lives and actions of those who have been most prominent on the theatre of the world, in past ages, the genius of the times in which they lived should never be forgotten; for, notwithstanding that truth and justice are immutable, and although conscience maintains her seat on the throne of judgment, throughout the habitable world, yet the laws of moral obligation will be found to have been modified by education, custom, and civil government.

The memoirs of many of the best and wisest of men should have a powerful effect to humble pride; for it will be found, that those who have been most eminent have sprung from obscure originals, and, by the commanding influence of genius or of character, have carved out for themselves a highway to distinction. Shakspeare was the son of a woolstapler; Milton, of a scrivener; Cook, the navigator, of lowly parents; Wolsey, of a butcher; Jeremiah Taylor, of a barber; Edmund Burke, of an attorney; Robert Burns, of a farmer; and James Ferguson, of poor parents. And not less humble would be found the origin of many noble families in ages long past. He, therefore, who professes to observe mankind, their habits, their virtues, or their follies, should, like the industrious bee, gather honey from every flower, whether found rearing its head among the garden's pride, or, like the lowly primrose, amid the seclusions of the forest.

Liverpool, from its infancy of prosperity, has produced characters worthy of remembrance. These records will include as well those native born, as such who, by their connexion with the place, or residence and services therein, have, by their genius or worth, contributed to its welfare, and have a full claim to be ranked as its benefactors.

THE STANLEY FAMILY.—The history of the Stanleys, or of the Derby family, is intimately connected with that of Liverpool, and exhibits many bright pages of honourable memorial. The Earls of Derby are descended from a very ancient family. The first Lord of Stoneley was styled, Henry Stanley de Stoneley, about forty or fifty years before the conquest. Sir John Stanley distinguished himself by his bravery, under Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Poitiers, in 1357; he married Isabel, the only daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Latham, of Latham-house, in Lancashire. Richard II granted him a commission for the subjugation of Ireland, where he took prisoner the great O'Neal, King of Ulster, and five other feudal princes. He was made a knight of the garter by Henry IV; and Sir John Stanley, his eldest son, may be considered the great primogenitor of the illustrious Earls of Derby. He died in 1414. Henry VII, in grateful testimony of the services of the family, created Thomas, Lord Stanley, Earl Derby, on the 27th of October, 1485.

The family mansions of Knowsley and Latham were enlarged and beautified by him, to receive the visit of his sovereign and son-in-law, in the year 1495.

The Isle of Man had been given to his ancestors, in sovereignty, by King Henry IV; they were styled Kings of Man; a title which was very judiciously waved by their descendants.

The extensive benevolence of Edward, the third Earl of Derby, entitles him to the epithet of the bountiful. "He fed sixty aged and decrepit poor, twice a day, with meat, and, on every Good Friday, for thirty-five years, he fed two thousand seven hundred persons with meat and drink, besides giving them small donations in money." His mansion was denominated the Northern Court, for he kept open house there. Three days in every week, he employed

two hundred and twenty servants, for upwards of forty years. Every gentleman in his suite had a man and horse to attend him. He was equally renowned for his punctuality and economical arrangements. His memory was embalmed by the tears and regrets of all around him.

The faithful attachment of the house of Stanley to the sovereign authority was evinced on numerous occasions. The following copy of a letter, which James, the seventh Earl of Derby, wrote to Commissary-General Ireton, in answer to offers made to him from the Parliament to restore his whole estate, if he would surrender the Isle of Man to them, may be taken as an evidence of the loyalty of the family through evil and good report:

" Castleton, July 12, 1649.

" I received your letter with indignation and scorn, and return you this answer, that I cannot but wonder whence you should gather hopes from me, that I should, like you, prove treacherous to my sovereign, since you cannot but be sensible of my former actings in his late majesty's service, from which principles of loyalty I am no whit departed. I scorn your proffers, disdain your favour, and abhor your treason, and am so far from delivering up this isle to your advantage, that I will keep it to the utmost of my power and your destruction. Take this for your final answer, and forbear any further solicitations; for if you trouble me with any more messages on this occasion, I will burn the paper and hang the bearer.

" This is the immutable resolution, and shall be the undoubted practice of him who accounts it his chiefest glory to be his majesty's most loyal and obedient subject.

" DERBY."

" To Commissary-General Ireton."

After the loss of the battle of Worcester, in 1651, his lordship conducted his sovereign, in safety, to a friend's house, known as the Royal Oak. On his return into Lancashire, he was taken prisoner by Major Edge and a troop of horse, and condemned to be beheaded; a sentence which was executed upon him at Bolton, in October, 1651. His conduct, on that awful occasion, displayed great resignation united with Christian fortitude. He wrote the *History and Antiquities of the Isle of Man*.

My limits forbid me to proceed. A continued series of family portraits are preserved at Knowsley, the contemplation of which, connected as they are with the history of the county, are very interesting. Those of James, the seventh earl, and Charlotte de Tremouille, his lady, are particularly striking. They are both by Vandyck, and in his best manner.

At various periods, branches of the Derby family have served the honourable office of mayors of Liverpool.

1568 Sir Thos. Stanley, Knt.	1603 Earl of Derby.
1585 Frederick, Lord Strange.	1666 Right Hon. Charles, Earl of Derby.
1626 Right Hon. James, Lord Strange.	1677 Right Hon. Wm. Richard George, Earl of Derby.
1639 Thomas Stanley, Esq.	1707 Right Hon. James, Earl of Derby.
1662 Hon. Thomas Stanley.	1734 Ditto.
1668 Right Hon. William, Lord Strange.	

The corporation, in the year 1577, gave a sumptuous entertainment in honour of Henry, Earl of Derby, on St. George's day.

In 1734, James, Earl of Derby, gave a splendid entertainment to the corporation, on being elected mayor of the town, at his Castle, in Water-street, on the site of which commercial warehouses are now erected; and, in 1734,

with the concurrence of the bailiffs, he called together the burgesses in common-hall.

Whatever may have been the causes that have estranged the illustrious house of Stanley from the intercourses of amity which once subsisted between it and the town of Liverpool, let them be buried in oblivion. The appearance of the Hon. Edward Geoffry Stanley, on a recent occasion in this town, as foremost in the promotion of an institution of benevolence, was hailed as a happy omen of reconciliation.

CHARLOTTE DE TREMOUILLE, consort of James, the seventh Earl of Derby, was the daughter of Claude, Duke de Tremouille and Trovers, by Charlotte, his wife, who was the daughter of the renowned Count William, of Nassau, of the Dutch republic. Charlotte de Tremouille was eminently gifted for the part she was destined to act in the troublous period in which she flourished; she possessed an undaunted mind, and heroism above her sex. Her heroic spirit rose, on every great occasion, with an energy commensurate to its requirements. Born of a respectable Hugonot family, who had quitted their native country, a high degree of principle appeared to regulate her whole conduct. The Earl of Derby having been ordered, by his ungrateful sovereign, to the Isle of Man, Charlotte de Tremouille was left to defend Latham-house, when besieged by the Parliament forces, under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, on the 28th of February, 1644. By the judicious organization of the small garrison under her command, aided by occasional sorties and ingenious stratagems, she defended the mansion until the 27th May, 1644, when the enemy raised the siege, and marched to Bolton, in consequence of the advance of the royal forces, under Prince Rupert.

Soon after the place was invested, Sir Thomas Fairfax,

having demanded a parley, offered her ladyship an honourable and safe convoy with her children, servants, and chattels, arms and ammunition only excepted, together with one moiety of her lord's estate in England, if she would surrender the place. She replied, "That she was left there under a double trust, one of loyalty and faith to her husband, the other of allegiance and duty to her sovereign;" therefore, without their consent, "she hoped they would excuse her if she resolved to preserve her honour and obedience, although it should terminate in her own ruin." The mansion was, afterwards, given up to Colonel Booth, on the 5th of December, 1645.

Her noble conduct and courage did not avert her subsequent ill fate. The Parliament forces becoming victorious, and having possessed themselves of the Castle of Liverpool, and subdued the surrounding country, it was by favour only that the children of the earl and countess were permitted to reside at Knowsley; about twelve months after which, president Bradshaw made them all prisoners at Liverpool, where he was governor, scarcely allowing them bread to eat, with which they were supplied for eighteen months by their impoverished friends and adherents. They were afterwards sent as captives to Chester. Tossed on the tempestuous sea of life, one wave of trouble rolling in upon another, the melancholy fate of her husband, the distresses of her children, and her own disastrous lot, overwhelmed her, and she sunk beneath her sorrows in the midst of life. Her patient resignation added dignity to her character, which stands forth on the page of history as a bright example of the happy effects which flow from a conscientious discharge of duty, however trying the events, however adverse the circumstances in which we may be placed. In addition to the portrait of her, by Vandyck, one in widow's weeds, by

Sir Godfrey Kneller, is in the family gallery at Knowsley. There is also a picture, by Hamlet Winstanley, wherein she is represented as receiving the trumpet, and tearing the paper which summons her to surrender Latham.

LATHAM, OR LATHOME OF LATHOME.—The first of this ancient house was styled, Sir Henry de Latham, of Latham, in the county of Lancaster, who flourished previous to the conquest, and left a son, Sir Robert Latham, recorded as the founder of Burscough Abbey, near Latham; he died in 1266. His grandson, Sir Thomas Latham, married a daughter of Sir Hamon Massey, of Dunham-Massey, in the county of Chester; and by her had issue one daughter, named Isabel, who married Sir John Stanley, by which union the Stanley family became united with the Lathams.

THE MOLYNEUX FAMILY.—William de Molines, a Norman of noble extraction, came over with William the Conqueror, and was the eighteenth in order of Battle, at Battle Abbey; as a reward for his bravery, he received from Roger de Poitou the manors of Sephton, Thornton, and Kerdon, in the county palatine of Lancaster, which appertain to the descendants of William, the noble family of Sefton, in uninterrupted succession, to the present time.

At different periods individuals of this family were constables of Liverpool Castle, keepers of the king's parks at Croxteth and Toxteth, rangers of the forest of West Derby, lords of the wapentake and of the manor of Liverpool, of the rents of which they had a grant, as also of the ferry; they were lords of all the wastes, the tenure of which, after Charles the First's sale to Ditchfield, was freehold. In 1629, the privileges of the town were in

their hands; such as, tolls, markets, fairs, anchorage, lastage, portage, &c.

Dominus Adam de Molineux was constable of the Castle of Liverpool in 1422, which was, at that time, regularly fortified and surrounded with a fosse.

Sir William Molyneux, at the battle of Flodden-field, took two banners from the enemy, and obtained, as a reward for his bravery, the grant of the Earl of Huntley's arms. In Fuller's Worthies is a copy of a letter from Henry VIII to Sir William Molyneux, after the battle of Flodden. The regiment under the command of Lord Molyneux, at the battle of Edge-hill and Bramford, being much shattered, during the civil wars, came to Lancashire to recruit, and joined the forces of Lord Derby, in the attack on Lancaster, which was stormed, and taken at the second attack.

Several of this noble family have, at different periods, served the office of mayor of Liverpool; namely,

1541 Richard Molyneux.

1588 Sir Richard Molyneux.

1618 Sir Richard Molyneux.

In 1620, Thomas Molyneux was chosen Recorder.

The advowson of Walton was sold to the Molyneux family in the year 1470. The family property in Liverpool was sold to the corporation some years since: the arms still remain over a house in Lord-street.

The family mansion of Croxteth, an ancient inheritance, is still the residence of this noble family; and Sephton Church, adorned with beautiful specimens of ornamented Gothic architecture and curious tracery, contains the family mausoleum. The whole is well worthy the inspection of the traveller.

— Molyneux, of the house of Sephton, a famous preacher in Henry the Eighth's reign, built the church at Sephton, and houses for schools, about the churchyard, and made the great wall, in Magdalen College, Oxford.

William Molyneux was a fellow of the Royal Society, in 1698; and the Hon. Samuel Molyneux united with Dr. Bradley, in 1725, in attempts to ascertain the parallax of the heavenly bodies.

SIR WILLIAM DE LA MORE, of Bank-hall, was created a knight-banneret, by Edward the Black Prince, for his valour at Poitiers; and, towards the close of the 14th century, Thomas de la More was twelve times chosen mayor of Liverpool, an office which has very frequently been filled by different branches of the family; namely,

1443 Robert de la More.

1513 William More.

1524 William More.

1552 Thomas More.

1556 John More.

1557 Thomas More.

1578 William More.

1580 Robert More, Gent.

1587 William More.

1591 Robert More.

1595 Robert More.

1597 William More.

1599 Robert Moore.

1604 Edward Moore.

1607 Robert Moore.

1611 Edward Moore.

1616 Richard Moore.

1617 Edmund Moore.

1620 Edward Moore. Elected
High-sheriff the same year.

1626 Edward Moore, Esq.

1633 John Moore.

The individuals of this family possessed great property, and, for a series of years, a preponderating influence in the concerns of Liverpool; but having taken part with the parliament army against the sovereign, Colonel Moore having commanded Liverpool Castle, when it was besieged and taken by Prince Rupert. The family being disappointed in its views, for some cause which does not appear, between the years 1698 and 1709, sold the

property in Liverpool, and severed all connexions with the borough. For several centuries a very large portion of the town belonged to different parts of the family; many streets yet bear their names.

The famous ballad of the "Dragon of Wantley" was attributed to one of the De la More family.

The portraiture and coat armour of Sir William de la More, ancestor to Sir Edward More, of Bank-hall, are delineated in Gwillim's Heraldry.

JOHN CROSSE, of Crosse-hall, bottom of Dale-street, mayor of Liverpool in the year 1522, deserves honourable mention; for he founded the first grammar school, "free for all children bearing the name of Crosse, and for poor children," and endowed it for ever. Part of the Blue Coat School stands upon the site where it was originally instituted. This was, probably, the same school to which Queen Elizabeth, in 1565, allotted £5. 13s. 3d. annually, out of the chauntry rents of the altar of St. Katherine.

A descendant of this John Crosse, in 1571, craved leave to build a wall, at Dale-street end, to defend his demesne land from the sea. The members of this family served the office of mayor at the following periods:

1474 Edmund Crosse.

1522 John Crosse.

1565 John Crosse.

1572 John Crosse.

1581 John Crosse.

At the time of the suppression of the monasteries, religious houses, and chauntries, of which latter there were four in the old Chapel of Liverpool, in the parish of Walton, in the time of Henry VIII, 1533, when Sir Thomas Hesketh and Mr. Ashurst were appointed commissioners for that purpose, we find, "The chauntry of the altar of St. Katherine, in the Chappell of Liverpoole, of the

foundation of John Crosse, to celebrate there for his soule, and to doe one yearly obit, and to distribute at the same 3s. 4d. to poore people, and also to keep a school of grammar, free for all children bearing the name of Crosse, and poore children :” the grant is for ever.

RALPH ECKERSTON, mayor of Liverpool in the year 1551, and again in 1560, is named as possessing a strong mind and great abilities: he was chosen member of Parliament for the borough, and allowed two shillings a day for his expenses by his constituents; he was “able to speak in Parliament, without a counsellor.” Liverpool being then in a very impoverished state, he advised to petition Queen Elizabeth to remit the taxes and subsidies, “in favour of the poor decayed town.” The orthography of names, at that period, was little attended to: this family was sometimes written Cockerston, Sekerston, or Sherton. Ralph Eckerston, in the year 1574, was one of the six residents only that paid to the defence of the town.

During his mayoralty, in 1551, it appears, by the oldest corporation book extant, that the annual rental of the town was £2. 10s. 9d. only.

The family of ASPINALL, of Standen, near Clithero, still possesses part of the territory which William the Conqueror conferred on Ilbert de Laci, confirmed by a grant made in the reign of King John to an ancestor, William of Fitzfulk, marshal to Roger de Laci, constable of Chester and lord of Blackburnshire. The Townleys of Townley, Nowels of Read, Osbaldistons, Hackings, and many others derive their estates from similar grants.

JEREMIAH HORROX was born in the year 1619, in Toxteth, and, from all that I have been able to discover, at

the house called the Lower Lodge, near the shores of the Mersey; the favourable situation of which for observing the several phenomena of the heavenly bodies may, probably, have awakened in him a desire to become acquainted with the sublime science of astronomy; for, at the age of fourteen, with what assistance his father could afford him, he devoted himself ardently to that pursuit. Soon after which, in the year 1633, he was sent to Emanuel College, Cambridge, where, in 1636, he became acquainted with William Crabtree, of Broughton, near Manchester, who was engaged in similar studies. Upon quitting college, they maintained a correspondence with each other, and occasionally communicated their discoveries to Mr. Forster, mathematical professor of Gresham College, London.

Horrox possessed but slender means of acquiring knowledge; but genius rises superior to every obstacle. He found, by calculation and observations, that the planet Venus was about to pass the sun's disk; he communicated his ideas on that head to his friend Crabtree, but to no other person, with a strict injunction to him to observe the transit carefully, but not to impart the secret to any other person; nor does it appear, that any other individuals witnessed this rare phenomenon, or that they were aware of its great importance in ascertaining the parallax. In order to observe the transit advantageously, Horrox admitted the sun's image into a darkened room, upon a screen which he had prepared, and on which he had described a circle six inches in diameter, divided into 120 equal parts, and the circumference into 360, so placed as that the sun's rays should, at the time, fill the whole circle; by which means he was enabled to mark the phenomenon without injury to his sight. He made these observations at Hool, near Liverpool, on the 24th of November, 1639, and terminated his report thereon a short time only before his death, as

appears by a letter to Crabtree, dated the 3d of October, 1640, in which he declares his intention to finish it before he set off on his journey to visit him, which, by a subsequent letter, he fixes for the 4th of January following; but he died, suddenly, the day before, a memorandum of Crabtree to this effect being found indorsed upon this last letter. All his letters, between June, 1639, and July, 1640, are dated Hool: the preceding and subsequent letters are dated Toxteth.

The first report of the transit was published by Helvetius, from his manuscript, at Danzig, in 1661, entitled, "*Venus in Sole Visa, anno 1639.*" Dr. Wallis published his posthumous works in 1673, a copy of which is in the Athenæum library, in quarto, 402 pages.

Horrox, in the commencement of his studies, used chiefly the writings of Lansbergius, rather than the more valuable works of Kepler, which he afterwards regretted, and had commenced, before he died, a refutation of the theories of Lansbergius; and also a new system of astronomy, founded on observations. After his death, some of his papers came into the hands of Dr. John Worthington, master of Jesus College, Cambridge, contemporary with Horrox, at Emanuel, who found them, together with "*Venus in Sole Visa,*" among Crabtree's papers. Another portion of his manuscripts was carried to Ireland by his brother, Jonas Horrox, who pursued similar studies, and who died in that country: these manuscripts, it is presumed, are lost. A third part came into the hands of Jeremiah Shakerley, by which he formed his *British Tables*, published in 1653, and which were burnt in the great fire of London, in 1666.

Sir Isaac Newton made great use of Horrox's "*Lunæ Theoria Nova;*" or, *New Theory of Lunar Observations*, and held his talents in high estimation. In a letter which Newton wrote to Mr. John Collins, dated the 25th May, 1672, he says, "I am glad that Dr. Barrow's book is

abroad; and that the world will enjoy the writings of the excellent astronomers, Horrox and Helvetius."

The genius of Horrox throws a lustre upon the place of his nativity. When he flourished, the sublime science of astronomy was but in its infancy; an accurate investigation of his works would prove, that we owe much to his discoveries. Dr. Wallis, his editor, in his dedicatory preface, offers an elegant tribute to his memory.

BRYAN BLUNDELL, a native of Liverpool, was born in the year 1675, and bred to the sea-service. He appears to have been an intimate friend of the Rev. Robert Styth, and to have co-operated with him in his views of founding a free charity school in the town; for, between the years 1711 and 1713, the aforesaid Bryan Blundell gave £250 towards the same. The corporation, in the year 1708, had given a certain piece of their waste land, near the southeast corner of St. Peter's Churchyard, in what is now called School-lane, whereon to erect a school. The sum of £60 was raised by subscription; a school-house was built at a cost of £35, a master appointed at a salary of £20, and fifty boys admitted, who were partly clothed. In the year 1714, soon after the death of the Rev. Robert Styth, Bryan Blundell was appointed the second treasurer, and so lively an interest did he take in the school, that he determined to quit the seafaring line, and to enter into business, the better to enable him to watch over the rising institution. He exerted himself to obtain subscribers with such success, that a new school was built, and finished in 1711, at an expense of nearly £3,000, towards which he gave £500; Alderman Cleveland gave £300, and other benefactors to the amount of £400. In 1724, Bryan Blundell gave an additional sum of £500, and, in 1729, a further sum of £240.

He determined to give one-tenth of whatever it pleased God to bless him with, and he observed, in a memorandum, that "his six children, so far from being injured, were all benefactors thereto. I may truly say, whilst I have been doing good for the children of this school, the good providence of God hath been doing good for mine; so that I hope they will be benefactors to this school when I am in my grave." He expressed great desire to see 100 children in the school before he died, and he lived to witness his desire accomplished. Another memorandum, among his papers, stated, "that he hoped to see as many charity schools as there were churches, [*at that time there were only four,*] which I hope the good providence of God may bring to pass in the next generation."

He was treasurer to the institution for forty-two years, until the period of his death. Of him it may well be said, "his works follow him." During his life he saw many of the children become ornaments to society, and since his decease his descendants have not neglected to fulfil his desire. He died January 27, in the year 1756; aged 81, and was interred in the burial-ground of St. Nicholas.

His son, Richard Blundell, succeeded him as treasurer, until the year 1760.

Another son, Jonathan Blundell, succeeded him, and continued in office until the year 1796, since which period new treasurers are annually chosen.

The CLAYTONS are among the most ancient Lancashire families, and connected with the Tarletons, the Houghtons, the Cases, the Hardmans, the Earles, and others. Gerald de Clayton held the serjeantship of Lelandshire in the reign of King John.

WILLIAM CLAYTON was mayor of Liverpool in 1689, and its representative in Parliament from 1698 to 1702.

and in 1713 and 1714. He died in 1715, and left a legacy of £1000 to the Blue Coat School. He was buried in St. Nicholas's Church, where a monument is erected to his memory.

Lady Clayton was the first person who kept a four-wheeled carriage in Liverpool. Clayton-square was named after the family.

The CUNLIFFE family have been closely connected, at different periods, with Liverpool. Alderman Foster Cunliffe gave, in the year 1744, £1,000 to the Blue Coat School. He died in 1758. A monument to his memory is erected on the side of the altar in St. Peter's Church.

Sir Ellis Cunliffe represented the borough in Parliament from the year 1754 until 1761, the period of his death.

EDWARD RUSHTON was born at Liverpool, on the 13th of November, 1756, and, at the age of six years, commenced his education at the free school of the town, an institution which, it is much to be regretted, has been suffered to fall into decay. The perusal of Anson's Voyage determined him to engage in the sea-service; between ten and eleven years of age, he was bound to Messrs. Watt and Gregson, merchants in the town. At the early age of sixteen years, an event occurred which called forth his genius and intrepidity. When approaching the port of Liverpool, the vessel in which he served was in danger of shipwreck: the captain and crew gave up all for lost, and abandoned themselves to despair. Young Rushton seized the helm and saved the ship: his conduct obtained him great applause, and promotion to the rank of second mate. Another remarkable event imbued him with that ardent love of freedom which constituted a leading feature

in his character through life. When the African slave trade was scarcely thought a crime, he had engaged himself as mate for a slave voyage to Guinea. For Quamina, a negro, possessing a warm heart, he had contracted regard and instructed him to read. He had been despatched with a boat's crew to the shore, of which Quamina was one. The boat upset. Rushton swam towards a small water cask, which point of safety Quamina had previously attained, "and, when the generous negro saw that his friend was too much exhausted to reach the cask, he pushed it towards him, bade him good bye, and sunk to rise no more." On a subsequent occasion, remonstrating with the captain for an act of caprice and cruelty to the slaves, he was threatened to be put in irons. Nearly the whole of the slaves were seized with the ophthalmia. Rushton, ever alive to the call of humanity, exerted himself, beyond the mere point of duty, to afford them relief, and became a victim to his philanthropy. He entirely lost the sight of his left eye, and the right was covered with an opacity of the cornea. Mysterious Providence!

No expense for medical aid was spared, but in vain, and new sorrows awaited him. Banished from a parent's home, by a stepmother, for an act of fraternal love, on the scanty allowance of four shillings per week, by an exemplary frugality he managed to subsist thereon seven years, paying threepence per week to a boy to come to read to him an hour or two every evening. Thus he was enabled to store his mind with the ideas of Milton, Shakspeare, Addison, and the best English poets and essayists then known. Milton, the blind Milton! was his favourite. There is a sympathy in suffering. In 1782, he first appeared as an author, by a poem, of a political nature, entitled "The Dismembered Empire," hostile to the American war; and, in 1787, he published his *West India*

Eclogues, dedicated to Dr. Porteus, Bishop of Chester. His good conduct appears to have caused some relentings in his father, who established him and his sister in a tavern, a line of all others for which he appeared ill suited, and which he soon relinquished, to become a partner and editor in the **Liverpool Herald**. Having expressed his sentiments, without reserve, on the subject of impressment of seamen, it occasioned such a dissension between him and his partner, that Rushton withdrew from the concern, and was thrown once more on the wide world. Having married, he was both a husband and a father. He determined to open a bookseller's shop, in a small way, in **Paradise-street**, which, with his frugal habits, enabled him to maintain his family; but the decided part he took in politics, at the commencement of the French revolution, brought on him a host of enemies, and he began to go backward, but had so much independence of mind as to refuse pecuniary aid, although most delicately tendered, and he determined "to encounter the diminution of his gains by still more rigorous economy." At length the tide turned, and he succeeded so well as to be enabled to live in comfort, and give to his children that most valuable of all endowments, a good education.

The following are the grounds on which the Rev. W. Shepherd maintains the claims of Mr. Rushton to have been the first projector of that valuable institution, the **School for the Blind** :

At one of the meetings of a literary and philosophical society, of which he was a member, he originated the idea of making some provision for the wants of the indigent blind, which extended no farther than to the establishment of a benefit club, aided by charitable donations for their support. At the suggestion of the society, he, in the year 1790, dictated two impressive letters, which were widely

circulated, in manuscript; and, having communicated the plan to Mr. Christie, who, although blind, obtained a handsome livelihood by teaching music, he suggested the importance of imparting instruction to the blind, from which he had himself derived so much advantage. This project Mr. Rushton developed in a third letter, dated the 22d of September, 1790, to Mr. Alanson, an eminent surgeon. These letters were communicated to the Rev. Henry Dannett, the curate of St. John's, who approved the plan, and became a zealous promoter of the cause, and by his exertions the institution was commenced.

The ASHTON family is of ancient descent. Sir Thomas de Ashton obtained a patent, in the reign of Henry VI, "to transubstantiate metals;" he was considered an eminent chemist. The late JOHN ASHTON, of Woolton-hall, projected and carried into execution, in the year 1755, the first navigable canal, with locks, in Great Britain, named the Sankey Canal.

Nicholas Ashton, Esq., of Liverpool, served the office of high-sheriff for the county in 1770.

THOMAS HOULSTON, M.D., eminent as a physician, in Liverpool, and by the interest he took in several of its institutions, published

An Essay on the Liverpool Spa Water 1775
 Observations on Poisons and the Use of Mercury 1784
 Observations on Mineral Poisons, with Cases.—*Med. Comm.*
 Observations on Canine Madness.—*Ibid.*
 Remarks on the Hydrophobia and on the Ormskirk
 Medicine..... 1786

JOSEPH BROOKS, of an ancient and respectable family, eminently distinguished himself by his exertions whilst

treasurer of the Workhouse. A portrait of him, at full length, by Caddick, an excellent likeness, now adorns the governor's room. A monument to his memory is erected in Paradise-street Chapel, which makes known, that he died the 12th of February, 1788, in the eighty-second year of his age; and records, that, "favoured by Providence with an ample fortune, he declined the gratifications of luxury and the pursuits of ambition, and employed his time and talents in active exertions for the welfare of the town of Liverpool, particularly to the relief and comfort of the poor."

He bequeathed £200 to the Blue Coat Hospital.

GEORGE STUBBS, renowned for his talent as a painter, of animals, was the son of a currier, and born at Liverpool, in 1724. Specimens of his genius appeared, from year to year, in the annual exhibitions of the metropolis, and obtained for him a large share of public approbation. Several fine engravings from his works, executed in metzotinto, experienced an extensive sale. Having studied comparative anatomy with great diligence, he, in 1766, published a work on the anatomy of the horse, engraved by himself, from his own designs, which obtained for him great reputation. He died in London, in 1806, and lies buried in Marybone Church. His habits of life were abstemious; and, being naturally of a robust constitution, strengthened by regular exercise, he pursued his art up to the time of his decease, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He had completed, before his death, the anatomical preparations and drawings for a work on the structure of the human body compared with that of a tiger and a fowl; three parts only of which have been published.

George Stubbs, Richard Wright, the marine painter, and Caddick, were boon companions in Liverpool.

Stubbs was employed to paint the celebrated racers of his time. His picture of Phæton with the Horses of the Sun, his Tiger, Lion and Horse, and several others, established his reputation. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy.

RICHARD WRIGHT, a native of Liverpool, was born in the year 1735, and, without the advantage of a professional education, acquired a respectable talent as a marine painter. He was first employed as a house and sign painter: by his genius and industry he advanced his reputation. The Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce offered a premium, in the year 1764, for the best sea view; Richard Wright became a candidate, and obtained the prize. In the year 1766 he obtained a second prize, for a picture which will be long remembered for the beautiful engraving which William Woollet made therefrom, of the Fishery; fine impressions of which print have been sold for fifty guineas. There is also a print from his picture of the Action off the Isle of Man, in which M. Thurot was killed, on the 28th of February, 1760. He was a member of the Associated Society of Artists, and died in the year 1775.

There is another interesting print, after a painting of his: a View of the Hermione, a Spanish register ship, of 24 guns, an eminently rich prize, reckoned worth a million of money, taken off Cape St. Vincent, May 31, 1762, by his Majesty's sloops of war Active and Favourite, which money was carried up to London in twenty waggons. The tower guns were firing on account of the birth of George, Prince of Wales, his present most gracious Majesty, as the waggons were passing St. James's-gate.

WILLIAM TATE, a respectable portrait painter of the last century, was a pupil of Wright of Derby: he

practised his art in Liverpool, between 1780 and 1800, and contributed regularly to the several public exhibitions held in the town during that period. Several excellent specimens of his talent are in the possession of T. M. Tate, Esq., in Toxteth; in whose collection, also, are many fine paintings, by Wright of Derby.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, an eminent bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, London, was born in Liverpool, in November, 1738. He published the scientific works of Dr. Priestley and Dr. Darwin and the poems of Cowper. He sustained through life a most honourable character for integrity. He died December 20, 1809.

JOHN ALMON, born in Liverpool, in 1738, settled in London as a bookseller, author, and publisher, and will be remembered for the verdict brought against him, in 1770, for selling the Letter of Junius to the King, printed in the London Museum, for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of ten marks, to find sureties for his good behaviour for two years, himself to be bound in £100, and two securities in £200 each. He died in 1805. He was the

Author of numerous anonymous political pamphlets.

Anecdotes of the Life of Lord Chatham, 2 vols., 4to, .. 1792

Biographical Anecdotes, 3 vols., 8vo, 1797

Correspondence and Life of John Wilkes, 5 vols., 12mo, 1805

An extinct Peerage of England, 12mo, 1769

WM. SADLER, a native of Liverpool, was the inventor, in 1752, of the art of printing from copper-plates, on earthenware, or, what was called by some, pencil china. It was executed in Liverpool; and, in the early period of the invention, was in high esteem. The china was sent from Staffordshire to be painted on what was called queen's

ware, or yellow earthenware. It is now gone out of fashion.

WILLIAM EVERARD, an excellent mathematician and a schoolmaster, is spoken of by those well qualified to estimate merit as a very respectable character and as a man of great abilities. He possessed property, and built the house where the first society of a literary nature in Liverpool held its meetings, and to which he acted as secretary until some dispute arose. The first society of artists exhibited there. He built also the observatory, which, for want of due encouragement, proved an unprofitable undertaking. He flourished towards the close of the last century, and published, in 1764,

Mercantile Bookkeeping; or, a Treatise on Merchants' Accounts.

RICHARD CADDICK was an eminent portrait painter. An excellent specimen of his works is preserved at the Workhouse, the portrait of Mr. Joseph Brooks. He was contemporary with Stubbs and R. Wright, and exhibited in the earliest exhibitions in the town, which have been already enumerated.

JOHN DEARE, eminent as a sculptor, was born in Liverpool, the 26th of October, 1759. He gave early indications of a genius directed to this noble art. A miniature figure of a human skeleton, carved in wood with a penknife, before he was ten years of age, is still preserved in his family. At twenty, he obtained the first gold prize medal, given by the Royal Academy, Somerset-house, for a design after Milton, which was executed in alto relievo. He was sent to Rome, under the patronage of his late Majesty, George III, and the Royal Academy, with a pension. Cumberland says of him, "that the inimitable Ganova

beheld his productions with respect; and that even good artists came to him for advice and correction. Such an one was Deare, whose chief works went to France, and whose chissel is scarcely known in England, except in Sir Richard Worsley's collections, where his *Marine Venus* will show a hand that, when alone disclosed, has often been, even among artists, taken for an antique." For some reason unknown, he was abandoned by the academy. The following anecdote, from a traveller in Italy, whilst it proves the ardour with which he pursued his art, will be a valuable memento to youthful students in every profession of the necessity of indefatigable exertion to the attainment of excellence. Labour is often found to outstrip genius :

" Being one day at Grotto Ferrata, where I passed my summer, in order to avoid the heat of Rome, in one of the warmest days I ever remember, he arrived on foot, in company with a formature, (a plaster caster,) having carried, by turns, for seventeen miles, about 20lbs. of clay and a bag of plaster of paris. Dinner was just served, but he would not come up to partake of it, until I first promised to drive him, the instant the cloth was removed, to Monte Dragone, a deserted villa, belonging to Prince Borghese, of which I had the keys, that he might there press off one of the side locks of the famous *Antinous*, not having been able, from his own correct drawing of it, to give any thing like its character to the hair of a French lady, whose bust he was executing. We went there; he stole the impression, and returned, in raptures, to Rome, on foot, the same evening."

He married a beautiful Roman girl, to whom he was much attached, and obtained constant employment in his profession. The habitual contemplation of the fine works of antiquity became a perpetual stimulus to his exertions;

whilst in the full career of fame, the French became masters of Italy; the commander of the troops, enamoured of his wife, imprisoned the artist; whilst thus immured, he died of a broken heart, or of assassination. Had he lived to obtain the grand climacteric of human life, his productions would have immortalized his name. Cut off in the morning of his days, the specimens he has left of his talents increase our regret at his fate, and embalm his memory.

M. Lange, a friend and fellow student with Deare and Canova, accidentally became possessed of the original model, the Edward and Eleonora, which now adorns the walls of the Royal Institution in Liverpool. With a liberality and nobleness of mind, which does him great honour, he refused to sell it, but generously presented it to Mr. William Fisher, that it might be carried to England, in order that it might be known and appreciated by his countrymen. He died the 17th of August, 1798.

In the Liverpool exhibition, 1783, were several casts and models by him.

No. 19. Adam and Eve, from the fourth Book of the Paradise Lost; a bas relief. Prize Medal.

20. A Crucifix. Terra Cotta.

21. Bellerophon. A Model.

22. Virginius and his Daughter. A Cast.

Besides the specimens in the Royal Institution, the bas relief over the Dispensary was modelled by him.

A bas relief, in Carrara marble, in the collection of Sir Corbett Corbett, is spoken of as a matchless production.

RICHARD ELLIOTT, a native, and excellent mathematician, was author of the Tide Tables, for several years. He died in 1800.

FORTUNATUS WRIGHT was the son of Captain John Wright, mariner, who died in April, 1717, and who gallantly defended his ship, for several hours, against two vessels of superior force, as is recorded on a plain tombstone, in St. Peter's churchyard; which records, also, that "Fortunatus Wright, his son, was always victorious, and humane to the vanquished. He was a constant terror to the enemies of his king and country."

Smollett, in his History of England for the reign of George II, speaking of this hero, says, Fortunatus Wright had equipped a privateer, the St. George, from Liverpool, of twelve guns and 80 men: being in port at Leghorn, about the year 1756, a large French xebeque, mounted with sixteen guns and more than double his complement of men, fixed her station in the mouth of the harbour to intercept British commerce. Wright could not brook this insult; he weighed anchor, hoisted his sails, engaged the xebeque, and, after a very obstinate action, within sight of shore, in which the captain, lieutenant and above threescore of the men belonging to the vessel of his antagonist were killed, he returned to the harbour in triumph. The Austrian government imprisoned him, under pretence of his having violated the neutrality of the port: he was released by the interference of Sir Edward Hawke, the British admiral on that station. In his return to England, his vessel foundered, and himself and his gallant crew perished. Thus far the historian, who eulogizes his conduct in terms of the highest praise; but tradition tells, that he became a victim to political interests. The tombstone is silent as to the cause of his death.

PETER LITHERLAND, who died about the year 1806, was the inventor of valuable movements for a lever watch, on a most ingenious construction. Although he experienced

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a demand greater than he could execute, like many other original inventors, he died poor. His widow received an annuity of £50, until the time of her death, for permission to use his name. An attempt has been made to deprive him of the honour of being the original inventor, by asserting, that a watch on a similar construction has been seen of anterior date; but it is admitted, that if the principle was nearly the same, the machinery was very different, and so clumsily executed, as to be unfit for its intended purposes.

The laws of Great Britain, relating to patent inventions, require revision; instead of fostering genius they repress it; for, in order to secure a patent to the inventor, who, in many cases, must have been at considerable expense in maturing the invention, he must expend upwards of £300 additional, to secure the advantages thereof in the three kingdoms: this, in numerous cases, smothers the embryo thought in the birth, or induces its author to conceal the secret. The mode adopted in China is far preferable: the projector of a new invention submits it to a mandarin, or some person appointed by him, to examine its merits, which is said to be done with great justice; if these are substantiated, a handsome national reward is assigned to the inventor, and the design is made known speedily, throughout every province of the empire, for general benefit.

WILLIAM DAVID EVANS, eminent for his legal attainments, was some time a resident in Liverpool. He was chosen stipendiary of Manchester, and afterwards appointed recorder of Bombay, on which occasion he was knighted. He was remarkable for absence of mind, which occurred on numerous occasions. When he arrived in India, he found he had left his credentials in England, but died

before they arrived out. He published the following works, several of which are in high reputation :

Salkeld's Reports of Cases adjudged in the King's Bench, 6th edition, 3 vols. 8vo	1795
Essays on Actions for Moneys had and received, and on the Law of Insurances, Bills of Exchange, and Pro- missory Notes	Liverpool 1802
A General View of the Decisions of Lord Mansfield in Civil Causes, 2 vols. 4to	1803
A Treatise on Contracts, from the French of M. Pothier, 2 vols. 4to	1806
A Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly on the Bankrupt Laws	1810
Letters on the Disabilities of the Catholics and Dissenters	1813
A Collection of Statutes, arranged, 8 vols. 8vo.....	1818

JOHN HARROCKS, born in Liverpool in the year 1750, was engaged many years in business in the town. At certain periods of his life, his prospects were far from promising; nevertheless, he succeeded eventually, by uniform attention and frugality, to obtain an ample fortune. He was remarked for sound and manly understanding, and not less for his benevolence of heart. "Real distress found, at all times, a friend in him." A subscription-book lay for signature at the Lyceum, for some charity in which he took a great interest, and he was observed to contribute five times in one day thereto. The School for the Blind and other charitable institutions in the town experienced his bounty, but the Blue Coat School in a more particular degree: at various times, to the period of his death, he gave £3,020 in aid of its funds. A monument to his memory is placed in the chapel of the institution, but it is neither eminent for its execution nor is it placed to advantage. It is inscribed, "Erected to record the virtues of John Harrocks, a man whose benevolence knew no other bounds than the wants of his fellow-creatures, whose munificent

donations to the public charities of his native town, and particularly to this hospital, are the noblest monument of his own worth, and the most persuasive incitement to the liberality of others." He died in 1823.

THOMAS CHUBBARD, a native of Liverpool, an early painter of portraits and landscapes. He invented a mode of engraving on glass, which if perfected would be very valuable; several of his copies from Schalcken and others show of what it is capable. He flourished towards the close of the last century.

JOSEPH KING, a native of Liverpool, an excellent accountant and respectable character, was the author of a set of tables of interest, calculated with such accuracy as to have attained permanent reputation. They have gone through several editions. He died in 1823.

SAMUEL NICHOLSON was the inventor of a process to cast stereotype plates to any size.

A monument, in the gallery of St. James's Church, records the valour and the fate of Captain **GEORGE PEMBERTON**, who died, in 1795, of the wounds he received in an action with a French privateer.

The late **MATTHEW GREGSON**, F.A.S., added one to the many individuals whom industry and frugality have elevated from humble stations in life to wealth and consideration in society. Perhaps no town in Britain can exhibit more instances of a like nature than Liverpool; and, however enviable it may appear to possess hereditary wealth, and to enter into the labours of others, I question whether there is not more true happiness and real enjoyment

experienced in a gradual, regular accumulation of property by honest labour with the smiles of Providence, than was ever derived from bequeathed riches.

Matthew Gregson, of obscure birth, was apprenticed in Liverpool to a paper-hanger and stationer. By his industry and occasional display of taste in the ornamenting of rooms, he gained the approbation of his mistress, a widow, and of her employers. He engaged in business on his own account as an upholsterer, and succeeded in obtaining considerable property. In the year 1814, he retired from business. At an early period of his life, he testified his attachment to the arts and to science; for we find his name among the members of the literary and scientific institutions in the year 1773.

For many years previous to his death, he collected prints, books, antiquities, manuscripts, and whatever tended to illustrate the history of Lancashire and of Liverpool; considering himself, to use his own words, a pioneer to some future historian. In 1817, he issued proposals for publishing a *Portfolio of Fragments of the History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Lancaster*, which was illustrated by many plates and armorial bearings, at considerable expense. He was elected a member of the society of antiquarians, and in the year 1813 was chosen treasurer to the Blue Coat School, and also president of the Lyceum Library. "The pen, the pencil, and the lyre" was his favourite toast. Many of the facts related in this volume were communicated, in the most liberal manner, by him. He died in 1824, in consequence of an injury he sustained from a fall when reaching down a book in his library.

The following persons merit record for having contributed liberally to the principal charitable institutions of the town in donations or in legacies of £200 or upwards,

although the history of their lives might not exhibit any striking peculiarities :

TO THE BLUE COAT HOSPITAL.

1703	Alderman John Cleveland.....	£300	0	0
1735	Mrs. Ann Cleveland.....	1706	13	9
—	Thomas Morris (a Porter).....	350	0	9
1736	Mrs. Margaret Clayton	350	0	0
1748	John Blackburne	350	0	0
1758	Alderman James Crosbie	300	0	0
1762	Alway Russell.....	370	0	3
1772	Mr. Wm. Marsh, Knowsley	218	0	0
1788	Joseph Brooks	200	0	0
1791	Mrs. Sarah Tomlinson	200	0	0
1801	Jonathan Blundell	200	0	0
1804	Thomas Weale	300	0	0
1805	Monkhouse Graham	200	0	0
1810	Thomas M'Questin.....	780	8	4
1811	James M'Gauley	200	0	0
1813	Henry Berry	200	0	0

TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Thomas Hawe	500	0	0
Rev. James Sewell	400	0	0
Thomas Kirby	260	0	0
Lady Culling Smith	200	0	0
Lady Jane Stanley.....	334	8	4
Eliza Denwood.....	200	0	0

Miss Waterworth left, at her decease, in 1804, the following legacies :

To the Hunter-street School, a full Endowment	£4000
Blue Coat School.....	2000
Infirmary.....	1000
Blind Asylum.....	1000
Relief of Insolvent Debtors.....	1000

£9000

Stephen Waterworth, founder of Hunter-street School.

Moses Benson, founder of St. James's School.

**REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT, FOR THE BOROUGH OF
LIVERPOOL, SINCE THE RESTORATION.**

REIGN.	YR.	P.	REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT.
Charles II.	1660	1	William Stanley, Sir Gilbert Ireland, Knt.
	1661	2	W. Stanley died, 1670, Sir G. Ireland died, 1675. Sir W. Bucknall succeeded, 1676, W. Banks succeeded, 1676
	1678	3	Richard Wentworth, John Dubois
At Oxon.	1681	4	Richard Wentworth, John Dubois
James II.	1685	1	Sir Richard Atherton, Knt., Thomas Leigh
Wm. III.	1688	1	Right Hon. Lord Colchester, Thomas Norris
	1689	2	Jasper Mawdit, Thomas Norris
	1695	3	Jasper Mawdit, William Norris
	1698	4	William Clayton, Sir William Norris, Knt.
	1700	5	William Clayton, Sir William Norris, Knt.
Qn. Anne.	1701	6	Thomas Johnson, William Clayton
	1702	1	Thomas Johnson, William Clayton
	1705	2	Thomas Johnson, William Clayton
	1707	3	Thomas Johnson, William Clayton
	1708	4	Richard Norris, Sir Thomas Johnson, Knt.
	1710	5	Sir Thomas Johnson, Knt., John Cleveland
	1713	6	Sir Thomas Johnson, Knt., William Clayton
	1714	7	Sir Thomas Johnson, Knt., William Clayton
	1714	1	Sir Thomas Johnson, Knt., Edward Norris, M.D.
	1722	2	Sir Thomas Johnson, Knt., Wm. Cleveland died. Langham Booth succeeded
George II.	1727	3	Thomas Bootle, Thomas Brereton
	1727	1	Thomas Bootle, Sir Thomas Ashton, Knt.
	1734	2	Thomas Brereton, Richard Gildart
	1741	3	Thomas Brereton, Richard Gildart
	1747	4	T. Brereton Salisbury, Richard Gildart
	1754	5	John Hardman died, T. B. Salisbury died
Geo. III.			Sir E. Cunliffe succeeded, Charles Pole succeeded
	1761	1	Sir E. Cunliffe died. Sir W. Meredith, Bart. Richard Pennant succeeded
	1761	2	Sir W. Meredith, Bart., Richard Pennant
	1774	3	Sir W. Meredith, Bart., Richard Pennant
	1780	4	Bamber Gascoyne, jun., Henry Rawlinson
	1784	5	Bamber Gascoyne, jun., Lord Penryn
	1790	6	Colonel Tarleton, Bamber Gascoyne, jun.
	1796	7	Major-General Tarleton, Colonel Gascoyne
	1802	8	Major-General Gascoyne, Lieutenant-General Tarleton
	1806	9	William Roscoe, Major-General Gascoyne
	1807	10	Lieutenant-General Tarleton, Major-General Gascoyne
	1812	11	Right Hon. George Canning, Lieut.-General Gascoyne
	1816		Right Hon. Geo. Canning re-elected, on being appointed President of the Board of Control
George IV.	1818	12	Right Hon. George Canning, General Gascoyne
	1820	1	Right Hon. George Canning, General Gascoyne
	1823		Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson elected, on the appointment of the Right Hon. George Canning to the office of Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

By the religious disputes which prevailed, unhappily, in England, early in the 17th century, and which were increased in 1662 by the act of uniformity, nearly a hundred worthy members of the established church were ejected from their livings, in Lancashire alone. The Rev. R. MATHER, of Brazennose College, Oxford, minister of an episcopal chapel, in Toxteth-park, the site of which I have in vain endeavoured to ascertain with certainty, as no tradition even remains respecting it, had been suspended in 1633, but restored at the end of six months. The following year he was again suspended, by Doctor Cosins, for not wearing the surplice. He went to New England in 1635, where he died in 1669. He was grandfather of the famous Doctor Cotton Mather.

The Rev. THOMAS CROMPTON, M.A., of Oxford, who was born at Great Leaver, and educated at Manchester, preached also at this chapel, after the act of uniformity had passed, without conforming, being, in some way, privileged.

The chapel near the Dingle was originally built on the waste, which belonged to the manor of Toxteth, and was so long suffered that the manorial interest therein was lost. If this was the same chapel in which Thomas Crompton preached, his non-conformity having been winked at, may account for it having passed from the church into the hands of dissenters.

EDWARD HALSALL, of Halsall, founded, at a very early period, a grammar school, at Halsall, and endowed it with a competent revenue. He was chosen chamberlain of the exchequer court, in the city of Chester; he twice served the office of mayor of Liverpool—in 1579 and 1586; and was chosen recorder of the town in 1572.

It was during his mayoralty, in the year 1579, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the earliest indication of

any act of common council appears in a by-law. She bequeathed £50 annually to four itinerant preachers in Lancashire.

The Rev. ROBERT STYTH, rector of St. Peter's Church, in Liverpool, in the year 1709, stands on record as the early projector of the Blue Coat Hospital; an eulogium sufficient to hand his name to posterity in grateful remembrance. At that period the tree of benevolence had not infix'd its roots so deeply or produced such precious fruits as we now see suspended from every bough. And to have been among the foremost to advocate a plan for the education of the poor, is a memorial more honourable than sculptured monument can bestow. At a meeting of the friends to the plan, held on the 13th of January, 1709, in the newly erected school-room, he was appointed the first treasurer; present, also, John Earle, mayor, William Clayton, Thomas Willis, and Jasper Mauditt, Esqrs.; John Seacome, James Benn, John Peaceland, William Hurst, William Webster, Sylvester Moorcroft, aldermen, and several others. He did not long enjoy the fruits of his labours: he died in 1713, and bequeathed £50 to the school.

The Rev. THOMAS BELL, A.M., vicar of Liverpool, author of the *Advantages of an Early and Religious Education*, 8vo, 1716.

The Rev. ROBERT HORROBIN, curate of Warrington, author of

A Sermon preached in St. Peter's Church, Liverpool, for promoting the Charity School lately erected in that place. Liverpool: printed by Samuel Terry, in Dale-street 1719

G G G

RICHARD PERCIVAL merits notice, as an exemplary instance of stern integrity and filial duty. He sold the family estate in the year 1735, and retired to Wavertree-hall, to live on the slender annual income of £100, to enable him to pay his deceased father's debts. In the year 1658 his grandfather was mayor of Liverpool.

The Rev. **JOHN STANLEY, A.M.**, of Sydney College, Cambridge, rector of Bury and Halsall, in Lancashire, author of

A Sermon preached in the Old Church, at Liverpool,
for the Public Infirmary. May 9..... 1750

The Rev. **THOMAS MADDOCK, A.M.**, lecturer of St. George's, author of

A Sermon, entitled Religion necessary to the Being and
Happiness of Society 1771

FISHER and **WAGNER** established the first German house of commerce carried on in Liverpool, in 1753.

The Rev. **HENRY WOLSTENHOLME**, appointed rector of St. Nicholas in 1752, died in 1771. He published two volumes of sermons, several copies of which are preserved in the library in St. Peter's Church.

ROGER FISHER, shipwright, author of

Reasons for paying greater attention to the Propagation
of Oak Timber 1765

The Rev. **JOHN BREKELL**, minister of St. Peter's. He published the *Grounds and Principles of the Christian Revelations*, 8vo, 1765, and various single sermons and theological essays.

The Rev. JOHN JOHNSON, a dissenting minister of the Calvinistic Baptist persuasion; author of numerous theological works, between 1755 and 1781. Vide *Bibliotheca Britannica*.

MATTHEW DOBSON, M.D., F.R.S., was the son of the Rev. Joshua Dobson, a respectable dissenting minister, in Yorkshire, and was originally designed for the ministry. His inclinations, however, led him to the study of medicine, and he took his degree at Edinburgh. He afterwards settled at Liverpool, and acquired very considerable practice; but bad health induced him to remove to Bath, where he died in the year 1784. In Enfield's History are two essays by him: Observations on the Temperature of the Air, and on the Variations in the Temperature of the Sea. He also published,

A Medical Commentary on Fixed Air. London..... 1779

Experiments and Observations on the Diabetes.

A successful Treatment of a supposed Hydrophobus

Internus.—*Med. Obs. and Inq.*, vol. 6, p. 48.

On the Benefit of a Resuscitated Salivation in the Cure of several Anomalous Symptoms.—*Ibid*, p. 174.

A Description of a Petrified Stratum, formed from the Waters of Matlock, in Derbyshire.—*Phil. Trans.*,

Abs. 13, p. 510 1774

Experiments in a Heated Room, in the Hospital, at

Liverpool.—*Ibid*, p. 687 1775

Observations on the Annual Evaporation at Liverpool.—

Ibid, 14, p. 137 1777

An Account of the Harmattan, a singular African

Wind.—*Ibid*, 15, p. 23 1781

At the time of his death, he was preparing materials for the natural and medical history of the town. He was succeeded in his practice by the late Dr. Brandreth, from Ormskirk. Whilst resident here he lost a daughter, to

whose memory a monument, with an affectionate Latin inscription, is placed in the chapel near the Dingle. The Doctor was buried in Walcot Church, Bath.

Mrs. SUSANNAH DOBSON, formerly Miss Dawson, of the south of England, the wife of Dr. Dobson, was renowned as the author of

- The Life of Petrarch**, abridged from the French; 2 vols.
8vo. London 1775
- The Literary History of the Troubadours**; containing their lives, extracts from their works, and many particulars relative to the customs, morals, and histories of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Collected and abridged from the French of De St. Pelaie. London 1779
- Memoirs of Ancient Chivalry**. From the French of De St. Pelaie. London.
- Petrarch's View of Human Life** 1791
- A Dialogue on Friendship and Society**. Anonymous.

She died in London, in 1795, and was buried at St. Paul's, Covent-garden.

JAMES CURRIE, M.D., born in 1756, was a native of Dumfriesshire, where he received the first rudiments of his education. He was originally intended for a mercantile life, but found it to be so very uncongenial to his disposition, that he commenced his studies at Glasgow, for the medical profession, where he took his degree. He settled at Liverpool, and very soon obtained extensive practice, and became highly respected. He was the first who proposed to have the fever patients, at the Infirmary, kept in a separate building. The plan met with great opposition and severe animadversion for some time, but its advantages are now universally acknowledged. He published, in the year 1797, *Medical Reports on the Effects of*

Cold and Warm Water in Febrile Diseases. He furnished also several excellent papers to the *Philosophical Transactions* and to other medical works of a periodical nature.

Belles lettres and general literature engaged a share of his attention, when his professional engagements admitted thereof. In 1793, he published, anonymously, a pamphlet, entitled, *A Letter, Commercial and Political, to Mr. Pitt, under the assumed name of Jasper Wilson*, which ran through many editions, and excited a very general attention. He was an active and early promoter of the *Athenæum Library*. But, when all these shall be forgotten, the name of Dr. Currie will go down to posterity with celebrity as the enlightened editor of the works of Robert Burns, the first of Scottish poets, who strung his magic lyre to the wild notes of his native clime. These memoirs are interspersed with such just reflections as prove the editor thereof to have been eminently gifted for the undertaking. His prefatory remarks on the character and condition of the Caledonian peasantry would alone entitle him to honourable mention in the ranks of literature. He contributed to the *Philosophical Transactions*, 1792, an *Account of the Remarkable Effects of a Shipwreck on the Mariners*, and several essays in the *Mem. Med. and Manchester Society's Transactions*. He died at Sidmouth, in Devonshire, in 1805, aged 49.

GEORGE PERRY, who, during his life time, formed a design for publishing a history of Liverpool, was a native of Somersetshire, and a descendant of Micajah Perry, lord mayor of London in the year 1747, and member of Parliament for that city in 1739, of an ancient family of West Waters, in Devonshire. He was originally sent to college, and intended for the church, which destination

appears to have been changed; for, in early life, we find him engaged in the iron-works, at Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, where he became acquainted with John and Wm. Wilkinson, the great iron-masters, and made some successful experiments for boring of cannon from the solid. He afterwards removed to Liverpool, and established an iron-foundry in Lydia Ann-street, which took its name from his wife, Lydia Ann Lacroix, a descendant from the old Hugonot family of Lacroix, which fled from France at the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and settled in Canterbury.

In the year 1758 there appeared an essay, with his signature, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, earnestly recommending an "inland water conveyance from London to Gloucester, Worcester, and Bristol, or from Liverpool to Hull."

He evidently possessed extensive knowledge and a comprehensive mind, with talents every way suited for the undertaking, which, although commenced as an amusement, was pursued with avidity, and occupied the time he could spare from his mercantile pursuits. Had his life been prolonged, this work would have exhibited an accurate history of the town and port. He was an excellent mineralogist, and one of the active patrons of the Liverpool Library, now at the Lyceum.

He was buried in the Park Chapel, near the Dingle; on the walls of which is a tablet, inscribed, "Sacred to the memory of George Perry, merchant, of Liverpool, who died, universally respected, February 3, 1771, aged 52." Several of his descendants and relatives are residents in the town and its environs.

GEORGE, one of the sons of the preceding George Perry, and an architect, published a work on conchology;

in folio: the plates were coloured by himself. It is now very scarce and valuable. In 1792, he published two views, of the Exchange and of St. George's Church, from his own designs, soon after the great improvements which took place in Castle-street. They were engraved, in aqua tinta, by T. Malton.

WILLIAM ENFIELD, LL.D., was born the 29th of March, O.S., 1761, at Sudbury, Suffolk, of humble but respectable parents. His amiable deportment attracted the notice of the Rev. —. Hextall, the dissenting minister of that place, who, by his instructions, awakened in his youthful mind that sensibility towards elegant literature which through life distinguished him. Akenside early became his favourite poet. In his seventeenth year, it being determined that he should be educated for the ministry, he was sent to Daventry academy, where he distinguished himself by the purity of his compositions; and, in November, 1763, he was ordained pastor over a congregation of Protestant dissenters, meeting in Benn's-garden, Liverpool. In 1767 he married Mary, the only daughter of Mr. Holland, of Liverpool. In 1768 and 1770, he commenced his literary career, by publishing two volumes of sermons, and employed himself further by arranging materials for a history of Liverpool, which Mr. George Perry had prepared, and making additions thereto, which he printed at the Warrington press, in 1773. On the death of the Rev. Mr. Seddon, Mr. Enfield was appointed to succeed him as tutor in Belles Lettres and Rector Academiæ, where he continued until that academy was broken up, in 1783. During the period of his professional duties at Warrington, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. In 1785 he received and accepted an invitation from the

octagon dissenting congregation at Norwich. He settled there, and gave private instructions. Having superintended the education of his own children with great care and success, he placed a son in the office of Mr. Roscoe, to be brought up a solicitor; but, just as he was about to commence his professional career as town-clerk of Northampton, this bud of fairest promise withered on the stem, and the parental heart was severely wounded, by being called to follow him to an early grave. His two daughters settled respectably in marriage. Ere at the age of fifty-seven, he was cut off from life, after a short illness, and in the midst of several extensive undertakings in which he had engaged. He died the 3d of November, 1797.

Dr. Aikin, his biographer, speaking of his literary works, declares, that "they breathe the very spirit of his gentle and generous soul: he loved mankind, and wished nothing so much as to render them the worthy objects of love."

His literary works consisted of

- The English Preacher; a Collection of Sermons,
abridged, from various Authors; 9 vols, 12mo 1773
- Several single Sermons.
- The Preacher's Directory 1771
- An Essay towards the History of Liverpool, from the
Papers of Mr. George Perry; small folio 1774
- Observations on Literary Property.
- The Speaker, and a Sequel thereto, entitled, Exercises
in Elocution.
- A Collection of Hymns 1781
- A Translation of Rossignol's Elements of Geometry; 8vo.
- Institutes of Natural Philosophy 1783

In 1798 three volumes of sermons, prepared for the press by himself, were published, as his posthumous works, with memoirs of the author, by J. Aikin, M.D.

PETER WHITFIELD, author of

A Dissertation on the Hebrew Vowel Points. Liverpool 1748

An Essay upon the Supremacy and Infallibility pretended

to by the Church of Rome. Liverpool..... 1749

RICHARD HOLDEN, eminent for having constructed, for many years, the Tide Tables for Liverpool. He was greatly aided therein by the valuable, I may almost say the invaluable observations made by the late William Hutchinson, the dock-master, hereafter noticed.

WILLIAM RATHBONE, one of the Society of Friends, and a zealous opponent of the slave-trade, was eminent for having been the founder of one of the most extensive mercantile houses in the town, which is still carried on. He published *Memoirs of the Proceedings of the Quakers in Ireland*, in 1805.

DANIEL DAULBY was the author of

A descriptive Catalogue of the Works of Rembrandt

and of his Scholars Boe Livens and Van Vliet, Liver-

pool, 4to 1756

JOHN HOWARD, the national monument to whom records "that he trod an open but unfrequented path to immortality in the ardent and unremitted exercise of Christian charity." During his lifetime, he paid three several visits to the prisons of Liverpool, and published reports thereon, which appear in his works. He may justly be considered a benefactor to the town, for the best parts of the present system of prison discipline are the results of his unremitted labours, directed to the welfare of human kind. He was born at Clapham, in 1727, and died at Cherson, in 1790.

"It recks not where the high reward is given,
Nor whence the ascending spirit mounts to heaven."

H H H

Thomason, the confidential servant who had attended Mr. Howard in most of his journeys abroad, and who was with him at his death, closed a chequered existence in the Infirmary, at Liverpool. Upon his death-bed, he sent for two gentlemen of this town, into whose hands he delivered several manuscripts, the memorandum-book which his master had with him at his death, some of his original letters, and other papers illustrative of his unwearyed labours in the cause of humanity.

JOHN HOLT, the agriculturalist, born at Walton, near Liverpool, resided forty years at Warrington, and acted as parish clerk and schoolmaster there. He published, in the year 1778, *The Royal Characters; or, The Kings and Queens of England*, 3 vols., with notes. In the year 1791, he issued a prospectus for an intended history of Liverpool; but, being appointed, by the Board of Agriculture, in London, to make an agricultural survey of Lancashire, he returned the subscriptions he had received for the former undertaking, many of the materials for which he bequeathed to the late Matthew Gregson.

A Map of a Tour through the North of Europe, by Sir John Sinclair, first gave Holt an idea of the nature and importance of agricultural surveys. Sir John wrote his first letter to him on the 31st of August, 1793, to inquire whether he could undertake a survey of the whole county palatine, or any considerable districts thereof, a work which he undertook, and pursued with so much diligence, that, in 1794, he published a *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Lancaster, with Observations on the Means of its Improvement*, drawn up for the consideration of the Board.

He was appointed an honorary member of the institution. He died at Walton, on the 21st of March, 1801,

and bequeathed to the Athenæum Library the series of Agricultural Reports, 12 vols., which had been presented to him by the society, and collated by their secretary. The third volume consists of the report on Lancashire, and is valuable as containing eighteen original letters of Sir John Sinclair to him; several of which testify the approbation of the board.

T. TROUGHTON published a history of Liverpool about the year 1807, illustrated with numerous views of the town and its public buildings, which proved a ruinous undertaking, on account of the great expense he incurred in the plates.

JAMES BRINDLEY, born in 1716, although a native of Derbyshire, by the eminent services he has rendered Lancashire, and Liverpool in particular, merits notice in the biographical department. Having lost his parents at an early age, and notwithstanding his education had been neglected, he supported an orphan family. The first dawn of his genius appeared by an improvement in the printing-press. His next efforts were a new silk-mill, at Congleton, and a machine for grinding flints for potteries. His talents attracted the notice of the Duke of Bridgewater, by whom he was engaged to superintend his celebrated canal from Worsley to Manchester. He may be said to have united Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull in one chain. He furnished Liverpool with plans for clearing the docks from mud, and building sea-walls without mortar. His last invention was an improved engine for raising water. His views of the importance of inland navigation were so expansive, that, when a member of the House of Commons, in a committee, asked him of what use rivers were, he replied, "To feed navigable canals." Whenever he had

any great project in hand, his custom was to revolve his plans over in his mind, whilst in bed: he sometimes continued in bed for several days together, until all his ideas were clearly arranged. He died in 1772.

JOHN JACKSON, author of an *Essay on the Invention of Engraving and Printing in chiaro oscuro*, London, 1754, was a native of Prescott, in Lancashire. He followed the trade of cutting butter-prints, for shopkeepers; in this humble way of engraving he continued for some time. He determined to travel, and spent twenty years in France and Italy, to complete himself in drawing, after the best masters, and published a number of very fine wood prints, in a masterly style, after the works of Titian, Tintoret, and Paul Veronese, in folio, and dedicated them to different English noblemen. He took the name of John Baptista Jackson. His work in Italy is dated 1741. On his return to England, he commenced the trade of paper-hanging printer, at Battersea, near London, in very large panels, representing the ruins of Palmyra and other antique designs. After the death of Prince Frederick, the son of George II, not meeting with that patronage which he merited well, he fell into decay, and went to the border country, and taught Bewick, the wood-engraver, French. He resided some time in Liverpool, but did not meet with encouragement here.

Hugo di Carpi was the original inventor of this style of engraving. Those great artists, Raphael and Parmegiano, drew the blocks for him to cut, a method practised also by Albert Durer, in his *History of the Apocalypse* and other works. If Jackson was not the inventor, he was the reviver of the art, and in a manner highly creditable to his talents. Hugo de Carpi made use of four tints only in his works: Jackson varied his effects by ten different

shades. "All the colouring was done in oil, and not subject to fly off, as in papers finished in water colours." He contrived also to take off impressions in colours from the blocks.

The late RICHARD WATT, of Speke, adds another instance of successful industry raising from obscurity a humble name. He came from Standish, near Wigan, a poor boy, about 1750, and was hired by Mr. Geoffrey Walley, to look after his horse and chaise, the only carriage then kept in the town, except the coach of Lady Clayton, and happy those who could obtain a place in either to convey them to and from the assemblies, then held in a room of the ancient Tower, in Water-street; other parts of which were occupied as a borough gaol. His master sent him to an evening school; and, finding him tractable and industrious, advanced him to the counting-house, and employed him as a supercargo to Jamaica, where he acquired a fortune of upward of half a million. On his return to England, many years afterwards, his first inquiries were after the survivors of his former master's family: he found two widows, indifferently provided for, and settled an annuity of £100 each for life. He purchased Speke-hall, which still belongs to his descendants.

OWEN SALUSBURY BRERETON was recorder of Liverpool from the year 1742 to 1797, the duties of which office he fulfilled with much reputation to himself and advantage to the town. He was a warm patron of science, and for many years one of the vice-presidents of the society established in the Adelphi, for the promotion of arts, manufactures, and commerce, and may be considered as having contributed, in some degree, to create and

promote that spirit of improvement which has contributed greatly to the advantage of Liverpool. He published, in 1774, *Observations made in a Tour through South Wales and Shropshire*.

FRANCIS EGERTON, Duke of Bridgewater, rendered essential services to the town and port by the construction of the several magnificent canals which served to convey into the interior of the kingdom, at a moderate expense, the various articles of produce brought into Liverpool, the beneficial effects of which are incalculable. He also caused a dock, which bears his name, to be constructed here for the reception of his flats navigated on the river Mersey. The striking feature in his character was the expansiveness of his mind and the magnificence of his undertakings, at a period when the advantages of canal navigation had not been experienced in Great Britain. He was born in 1736, succeeded to his title in 1748, and died in 1803, after having long enjoyed the benefits of his noble plans.

RICHARD ARKWRIGHT was born at Preston, in 1732, and, by his great success in improving on the machinery used in the cotton-mills, has contributed, in no inconsiderable degree, to the prosperity of the town and port of Liverpool. Several attempts have been made to deprive him of the honour of having been the original inventor of the principle which has been productive of effects beyond calculation; but even if this, to a certain extent, should be admitted, it must be allowed, that it was his comprehensive mind that, foreseeing its consequences, with indefatigable exertion and in spite of great obstacles, perfected the design, which might otherwise have perished with the original projector. He thus raised himself from obscurity

to a title, wealth, and honours. During the period that he served the office of high-sheriff of the county of Derby he was knighted. He died in 1799.

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, upwards of forty years dock-master of the port, presented to the Liverpool Library his very valuable manuscript series of observations on the tides, barometer, weather, and winds, from the 1st of January, 1768, to the 18th of August, 1793.

On a blank leaf, at the commencement, the following memorandums are written in his own hand :

“ These five years’ observations from 1768 to 1773 upon the tide were made from solar time, and the winds from the true meridian, and their velocity judged according to Mr. Smeaton’s rule, our great storms going at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The thermometer, kept in-doors, at the head of a staircase, four stories high, by Wm. Hutchinson, at the Old Dock Gates, Liverpool. The first sheets were cut out to give Mr. Richard Holden, and aided him to make out the 3,000 observations mentioned in his preface of his Tide Table, by which he founded a theory, from natural causes, to agree therewith.”

It is to be regretted, that Hutchinson did not suffer copies to be taken rather than break such an uniform series of observations, made with a punctuality and accuracy that do infinite credit to his perseverance and talent. They form most invaluable documents for reference and comparison. In 1794, he published a Treatise on Naval Architecture.

His zeal for the interests of Liverpool was conspicuous on many occasions. When Thurot, with a French squadron, was on the coast, his daring spirit was shown : with one associate only, he raised a number of volunteers to man a few armed vessels then in the river, with which he

determined to attack and conquer, or perish in the attempt. The news of Thurot's defeat arrived, and rendered the enterprise unnecessary. Several of the benevolent institutions of the town, the Marine Society in particular, experienced his anxious exertions for their advantage. Blush, hoarded opulence, when I tell that his income was little more than £100 a-year.

He was born at Newcastle, and, to use his own words, "early in life he went to sea in a small collier, as cook's cabin-boy and beer drawer for the men." In 1750, he obtained the command of the *Leostaffe*, government frigate, after which he was appointed dock-master at Liverpool.

For several of these facts respecting him, I am indebted to Mr. Bryan Blundell, who, from personal acquaintance with him, announces "that his whole life was one unwearied scene of industrious usefulness."

His meteorological tables above referred to were kept in the following manner :

MORNING.

1766. January.	M's age	Moon's distance, in Miles.	Moon's declin. N.	Moon's South. E	Time of High Water. h. m.	Height. ft. in.	Winds, their velocity in miles 1-60.	Weather.
1 Friday	11	284,384	25 29	9 59	8 45	14 3	S.E. 35	{ Hazy & a hard Frost.

EVENING.

Time of High Water. h. m.	Height. ft. in.	Winds and Velocity.	Weather.	Tide's daily difference. m.	Barom.	Thg.
9 10	14 2	E. 30	Cloudy, and a keen Frost.	One Tide 55	29 2	34

In May, 1775, he added to these a rain gauge.

He died in the year 1800, and was buried in St. Thomas's churchyard, Liverpool.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD, an eminent classical scholar, was born in Nottingham, in the year 1756. He received his first instructions at the free school of that town, and

displayed such a degree of talent, that, in the year 1727, he was admitted of Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree, was elected fellow, and ordained deacon. In the year 1778, he accepted the curacy of St. Peter's, in Liverpool. He afterwards was appointed curate of St. Paul's, and married Miss Watson, the niece of the rector. In the spring of 1779, he was chosen classical tutor to the Warrington Academy, Dr. Aikin being at that time divinity tutor there; from thence he removed, in July, 1790, to the Dissenting college, at Hackney, as classical tutor. He published a letter to the Bishop of Landaff, deemed by the attorney-general of so inflammatory a nature, that a process was instituted against him, and, being found guilty, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Dorchester gaol, from which state of confinement he was liberated in May, 1801. He died of a typhus fever, brought on by excessive fatigue, in September following. From an early period of life, he appears to have been unsettled in his theological opinions, and ultimately joined the Unitarians. His private life was exemplary, and his character unimpeachable. Several of the classical works which he published will long continue to be esteemed, even by those who differ from him in religious sentiments.

In his memoirs, he relates the following humorous anecdote: A large company was dining at the Golden Lion, one of which was a Welsh curate, insignificant in appearance; near him sat a man of gigantic size, remarkable for an enormous nose and impudent face, who fixed on the parson as an object of ridicule. He began a conversation with "I presume, doctor, you have had a college education." "Yes, sir," was the reply. "You look as if you had!" was retorted. The Welsh clergyman then inquired, "You, too, sir, have enjoyed the advantages of academical instruction?" "Certainly, sir, I have," replied the wit. "You

are a member, I make no doubt," added the parson, "of Brazennose College." "You scoundrel, what do you mean by that?" said the enraged antagonist: blows succeeded, in which the ecclesiastic displayed his prowess, and, very deservedly, castigated his antagonist.

CHARLES TOWNLEY, a celebrated English antiquarian, was born in the year 1738, of an ancient family, at Townley-hall, in Lancashire, and received a liberal education. He resided a considerable time at Rome, and devoted himself, with great ardour, to the formation of a museum of antique statues, marbles, coins, and manuscripts. He collected also some fine specimens of Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman models. His collection of ancient medals was extremely valuable, and among his manuscripts was one of Homer. He was elected Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and chosen a Trustee of the British Museum.

On his return from Rome, in 1772, he purchased a house in Park-street, Westminster, and arranged his treasures in a manner most classically correct, so that it was said, "The interior of a Roman villa might be inspected in our own metropolis." He permitted the most liberal access to them, and thereby contributed, in a very considerable degree, to form and to improve the national taste. A catalogue of his whole collection was shown to visitors. His cameos and intaglios, bas-relievos, bronzes, and Etruscan vases have been engraved by Skelton and others. He published an account of some antiquities found at Rochester. London: folio, 1800. He died on the 3d of January, 1805, in the 68th year of his age. After his decease, his collection was offered to the nation, and an act of Parliament was passed to purchase it for £20,000. It was deposited in the British Museum, and first exhibited there in 1808.

JONATHAN BINNS, M.D., was many years senior physician to the Liverpool Dispensary. He published, at Edinburgh, in 1762, *Dissertatio Medica in Anguralis de Exercitatione*. He superintended, for some time, the school belonging to the Society of Friends in Yorkshire, and, whilst there, published an English Grammar, and also a Vocabulary. He removed to Lancaster, where he practised as a physician until the time of his death in 1812, aged 65 years.

RICHARD REYNOLDS, of Bristol, one of the Society of Friends, eminent as a philanthropist, resided occasionally at Liverpool, with his daughter, towards the close of the last century. She married the late Mr. William Rathbone, the parent of the Messrs. Rathbone Brothers, one of the most considerable mercantile houses in the town. His benevolence was so extensive, and distributed in that pure spirit which scarcely suffers the one hand to know what the other doeth, that even his temporary visits to the town entitle him to rank among its worthies. Several of the public charities of Liverpool were benefited by his unostentatious donations.

HENRY KOSTER, author of

Travels in Brazil from Pernambuco to Searo.

Also a Voyage to Maranham, exhibiting a Picture of the State of Society, during a Residence of six years in that Country..... 1816

HENRY WILCKENS, born at Bremen, in 1751, was eminent, during a residence of fifty-four years in Liverpool, for the ardent zeal he evinced for several of its valuable institutions, particularly the Docks, the Dispensary, and the Lyceum Library, when in its infant state. He possessed great eccentricity of character, but it is recorded

to his honour, that he was a man "exemplary in religious principle, strict in moral conduct, and unshaken in friendship." Fond of reading and possessed of a retentive memory, his opinion was appealed to on many occasions. For upwards of fifty years of his life, he devoted a large portion of his time to literary pursuits, seldom retiring to rest before three in the morning, which habit, however, did not prevent his rising in due time to pursue his mercantile engagements the following day. Engaged in very extensive concerns, he, like many others, experienced some of those vicissitudes to which commerce must ever be liable. He was the proprietor of considerable salt-works, in Cheshire, and, by his prudent counsel, greatly promoted the prosperity of the port. His father and his grandfather had been engaged in cotton printing, on a large scale, as it was then considered, in Bremen. He died in 1821, aged 70 years.

HENRY BLUNDELL, of Ince, was a descendant from an ancient family, settled in Lancashire from the time of the conquest. His intimacy with Charles Townley, Esq., probably gave birth to his resolution to form a collection of statuary: he accompanied that gentleman to Rome. He purchased the marbles of the villas Mattei and d'Este, the celebrated Venus of Baron Stosh, a mystic group from Lord Besborough's collection, and the Faustina and Demosthenes at Lord Cawdor's. He erected a building, upon the plan of the Pantheon, at Rome, to receive them, and exhibited them to the public in the most liberal manner. In the year 1809, engravings and etchings of the principal statues, busts, bas relievos, sepulchral monuments, and cinerary urns, in two volumes, imperial folio, were printed, for private distribution only. The collection is enriched with several fine pictures by Wilson, and merits

the inspection of the amateur, the connoisseur, and the artist. Mr. Blundell was warmly attached to the arts: previous to his death, he invested the sum of £1,600 in the hands of trustees, to promote and encourage them in Liverpool, by defraying the expense of an annual exhibition.

EDWARD ALANSON, surgeon to the Liverpool Infirmary, published

Observations on Amputation, 8vo, 1779

Second edition 1782

An Account of Simple Fracture of the Tibæa.—*Med. Obs.*, 4 v.

WILLIAM MOSS, surgeon to the Liverpool Lying-in Charity, published

An Essay on the Management, Nursing, and Diseases
of Children 1794

A Medical Survey of Liverpool —

The Rev. **CLAUDIUS CRIGAN** was chosen minister of St. Anne's, in 1772, and, being in a very uncertain state of health, when the bishopric of Sodor and Man became vacant in the year 1784, he was appointed bishop by the Duchess of Athol, who thought that the see would again become vacant by the time her son, who was then a minor, would be ready to take possession thereof; but, contrary to expectation, he lived to possess the bishopric twenty-five years. The son of the Duchess died in the interim.

FRODSHAM HODSON, D.D., born at Liverpool on the 7th of June, 1770; elected Principal of Brasennose College, Oxford, in 1809, when living, was the representative of the family of Elton, Helton, or Frodsham of Elton, and son of George Hodson, Rector of Liverpool, who died the 14th of April, 1794.

PUDSEY DAWSON was descended from an ancient family of Bolton in Bolland of Craven, in Yorkshire. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, in Liverpool, about the year 1776. The distinguishing feature in his character was his uniform and ardent zeal in favour of the School for the Blind, to whose interests he devoted a considerable portion of his time and talents: by his exertions among his friends and his own annual contributions, he added considerably to its funds. A monument to his memory is erected in the Church of the School for the Blind. "The disorder which terminated the existence of this excellent man, in the year 1816, seized him whilst superintending the concerns of this charitable institution." Three of his sons died in the service of their king and country.

His son, Captain William Dawson, was appointed to the command of the San Fiorenzo, for his gallant conduct in fighting his ship, after the death of his captain. He died at Madras, in September, 1811. Another son, Captain Henry Dawson, of the 52d regiment, was killed in action, on the 17th of November, 1812, at San Monoza, in Spain, in one of the campaigns of the Duke of Wellington. A third son, Lieutenant Charles Dawson, of the 52d regiment, died at Chantilly, in France, on the 3d of June, 1816, of wounds received in the battle of Waterloo, the 18th of June, 1815; one ball went through his body, and passed out under his shoulder.

The Rev. **THOMAS SPENCER** was born at Hertford, on the 21st of January, 1791. At five years of age he lost an affectionate mother. He was destined for trade, and was fixed, for about four months, at a shop, in the Poultry, London: he found the employment very irksome. On the 21st of January, 1807, he was admitted a student at Hoxton Academy, to be educated for the ministry, having given

decided proofs of his attachment to the cause of Christianity. Having finished his studies, he was called to the ministry among the Protestant Dissenters in the Independent connexion; and, in 1810, was invited to visit Liverpool, where he arrived on the 30th of June. In the autumn of that year, he was chosen to the pastoral charge of the people meeting in Newington Chapel, and, on the 3d of February, 1811, entered on the functions of the sacred office. His splendid talents and exemplary piety rendered him so acceptable, that it was found necessary to erect a larger place of worship. A piece of ground was taken, and a new chapel built, in Great George-street, which was opened for public service on the 29th of May, 1812.

On the 5th of August, 1811, he went out to bathe in the river Mersey—a practice which he found to invigorate his frame: he took the path which led to the *Herculaneum Pottery*: it was past high water, and the spot dangerous. He plunged into the watery element, which, in a few minutes, overwhelmed him; for death had received his commission to seize his victim. His funeral was attended by many thousands.

His biographer, Dr. Raffles, thus describes him: “As a man, he was generous, frank, independent, unaffected, unsuspecting, and sincere; as a friend, warm, disinterested, and affectionate; as a Christian, fervent, holy, humble.”

The late WILLIAM EWART was eminent for his indefatigable exertions in business, and for his success in establishing one of the most extensive mercantile concerns in the town. He was the son of a Scotch minister in Dumfries, and brought up in the house of Sir George Dunbar. He possessed great energy of mind and decision of character. His knowledge and experience were frequently

appealed to, as he was ever ready to give advice; he was remarked for his suavity of manners and for the warmth of his friendship. He died in October, 1823, after having accumulated a very ample property.

WILLIAM WYNDHAM SADLER, the fourth son of James, the first English aeronaut, was born in Middlesex, on the 17th of October, 1796. He imbibed his enterprising spirit from his father. His first ascent was made at Cheltenham, in the year 1813. He again ascended from Burlington-house, in presence of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, his friend and patron, in 1814, when the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia visited England. He repeated these experiments with uniform success, and had acquired such adroitness in managing his balloon, particularly in its descent, as to give him great confidence. He succeeded in crossing the Irish Channel, on the 22d of July, 1817, a report of which voyage he published. In the year 1823, and again on the 27th of May, 1824, he made an ascent from Liverpool, where he had become resident. The whole population of the town were scattered over the fields to witness his excursion. At an interview I had with him a very short time only before his fatal ascent from Bolton, on the 29th of September, 1824, he mentioned having made twenty-nine aerial excursions. His melancholy fate is too recent in memory to require more enlarged details, particularly as his memoirs are preparing by one every way qualified to do justice to his talents and indefatigable exertions. A liberal subscription has been raised for his widow and family. He was buried in Christ Church, Liverpool; and, though no public notice was given of the day of the funeral, upwards of 4,000 persons attended, and the voice of lamentation and sorrow was heard on every side.

Major EDWARD ROUGHSEGE, the eldest son of the Rev. R. H. Roughsedge, one of the rectors of Liverpool, was born the 21st of August, 1774, and, after having received a domestic education under the late Rev. Philip Kitchen, went out to Bengal, in the year 1796, as a cadet, in the service of the honourable the East India Company. He very early attained promotion. During his residence in India, he made considerable attainments in the Oriental languages; and his behaviour, on all occasions, evinced, that a high sense of duty was, in him, the pervading principle of action. Few, if any, individuals have received more repeated public testimonials and votes of thanks for exemplary conduct and public services, than this meritorious officer. He was uniformly distinguished for courage and calm intrepidity; and, although ever anxious to avert hostilities, if possible, by negociation, yet, when rendered unavoidable, evincing a self-devotedness to the cause in which he was engaged, he was ever foremost in danger and successful in enterprise. In a diplomatic character, in which he was for more than twenty years employed, he displayed sound judgment and great discretion. Such was his rectitude of conduct in private life, that his word was a passport for every thing honourable. Possessed of an affectionate heart and amiable sensibility of temperament, he became endeared to all who knew him.

This eulogium is extracted from the Calcutta Gazette and other authentic documents, published in India, the theatre of his gallant exploits, where his merits could be most correctly appreciated. He died at Soanpore, near Sumbhulpore, in the East Indies, on the 13th of January, 1822, of a fever, whilst exercising the high situation of political agent to the Marquis of Hastings, the governor-general, in a district, committed to his charge, almost

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equal in extent to Great Britain. A cenotaph was erected to his memory, at Hazarubaugh, by his brother officers.

His loss will long be deplored by his venerable parent, and the remembrance of his virtues and talents cherished by his relatives and friends, in his native land.

The Rev. GEORGE WALKER, author of a work on the *Doctrine of the Sphere.—On Conic Sections.—And four volumes of Sermons.*

To this catalogue of merit might be added a numerous list of living characters, who, in their several stations, adorn society by promoting human happiness. Some future biographer will have to record their merits. I shall conclude the biographical department of this volume by giving a list of living authors and artists, natives of, or residents in Liverpool and its environs.

LIVING AUTHORS.

Captain JOHN ADAMS, author of *Sketches taken during ten Voyages in Africa, between the years 1785 and 1800.* Liverpool, 1821.—*Remarks on the Country extending from Cape Palmas and the River Congo.* 1823.

GEORGE COLE BAINBRIDGE, author of the *Fly-fisher's Guide, with coloured plates,* 8vo. 1823.

The Rev. RICHARD BLACOW, B.A., author of *four Sermons,* 8vo. 1812.—Also of several Pamphlets and Letters.

HENRY BOOTH, Jun., author of *Sebastian, a Tragedy.* 1823.—And a work on the *Poor Laws.* 1824.

JOHN BOSTOCK, M.D., author of an *Essay on Respiration,* 8vo. Liverpool, 1804.—*Remarks on the Nomenclature of the New London Pharmacopœia,* read before the Liverpool Medical Society. 1810.—*Elements and System of Physiology,* 8vo. 1824.—And of numerous Communications to the *Medical Memoirs and Nicholson's Journal.*

THE REV. R. P. BUDDICOM, A.M., F.A.S., author of *Sermons*, 2 vols. 12mo.—Also, of several of the *Annual Reports on the Benevolent Institutions of the town*.

THE REV. PETER BULMER, A.B., author of a *Sermon for the Horncastle Dispensary*. 1792.—*The National Defence*. 1803.

JOHN BYWATER, author of an *Essay on the History and Practice of Electricity*, 1811.—*Observations on the Deviation of the Compass*. 1821.—*Physiological Fragments*. 1824.

RICHARD BROOKE, Jun., author of *Observations on the Battle of Stoke Field*. 1825.

JAMES CARSON, M.D., author of an *Inquiry into the Causes of the Motion of the Blood*, with Appendix. Liverpool, 1815.—And *Physiological Essays*. 1822.

WILLIAM COLQUITT, A.B., of Christ Church, Cambridge, author of *Poems*, one of which is a *Description of Liverpool*. 1802.

PETER CROMPTON, M.D., author of a *Letter to Robert Townley Parker, Esq.*, High-sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster, Liverpool, 1817.

JAMES CROPPER, author of *Essays on the Slave Trade*.

ELEANOR DICKENSON, author of *the Pleasures of Piety*, a Poem. 1824.

JACOB FLETCHER, author of several *Dramatic Pieces*.

THOMAS GREEN, Jun., author of a volume of *Miscellaneous Poetry*, affectionately dedicated to his Father. 1809.

THE REV. J. GRUNDY, author of three *Sermons*. 1824.

JOHN GLADSTONE, M.P., author of *Papers on subjects of Commerce and Political Economy*.

WALTER HAMILTON, author of a *Description of Hindostan and the adjacent Country*, 2 vols. 8vo. . 1820.—*East India Gazetteer*. 1815.

THE REV. GEORGE HARRIS, author of several *ethical works*.

BENJAMIN ARTHUR HEYWOOD, author of *Addresses as President of the Liverpool Royal Institution*. Liverpool, 1824.

FELICIA DOROTHEA BROWNE, now *Mrs. HEMANS*, author of a volume of *Poems*, by subscription. Liverpool, 1818.—*Tales and Historic Scenes*. 1819.

The Rev. **WILLIAM HESKETH, A.M.**, author of an *Appeal to the Laity and Clergy of Liverpool*, and a *Sermon on Family Religion*. 1824.

ISAAC HOLMES, author of an *Account of the United States of America*, from actual observation, 8vo. 1823.

ADAM HODGSON, author of *Letters to M. Say on Political Economy*.—*Letters from North America*, written during a tour in the United States and Canada, 2 vols., 8vo. 1824.

The Rev. **E. T. S. HORNBY, A.M.**, of All Souls, Oxford, author of *Childhood*, a Poem. 1821.

The Rev. **EDWARD HULL, A.M.**, of St. John's, Cambridge, author of several single Sermons.

The Rev. **GEORGE HOLDEN, A.M.**, author of *Tide Tables for Liverpool*, commenced originally by his grandfather.—*An Attempt towards an improved Translation of the Proverbs of Solomon*. Liverpool, 1819.—*An Attempt to illustrate the Book of Ecclesiastes*. Liverpool, 1822.—*The Scripture Testimonies to the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ*. London, 1822.—*A Dissertation on the Fall of Man*. London, 1823.

JOHN THEODORE KOSTER, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Lisbon, author of a *Statement of the Trade in Bullion*. 1811.—Also of a *Treatise on a new and improved Method of constructing Wheel Carriages*. 1819.

Mrs. LAWRENCE, author of *Translations from Kotzebue's Pizarro*, from the German, entitled the *Virgin of the Sun*, and *Translations from Gessner's Idylls*.

The Rev. **ROBERT LEWIN**, author of *Sermons on various occasions*.

JOHN LEE LEWIS, Son of the Comedian, author of *Poems*, dedicated to W. W. Currie, Esq. Liverpool, 1811.

The Rev. **JOHN LISTER**, author of an *Essay on the Excellence of the authorized Version of the Sacred Scriptures*. 1820.

WILLIAM LOWNDES, Grandson of Dr. Dobson, author of a *Treatise on the Law of Legacies*.

WILLIAM MARRATT, author of *Lunar Tables*. Liverpool, 1823.—*And of the Inquirer*.

JOHN MERRITT, author of a *Letter to Roscoe*, and many years Editor of *Saturday's Advertiser*.

THOMAS MARTIN, Secretary to the Royal Liverpool Institution, author of a *View of the Intellectual Powers of Man, with Observations on their Cultivation*. Liverpool, 1819.

JOHN M'CREERY, author of the *Press*, a Poem, a beautiful Specimen of Typographic Art. Liverpool, 1803.

THOS. NOBLE, author of *Blackheath*, a Poem, with Designs. Liverpool, 1808.—And other works. He was for some time Editor of the *Liverpool Mercury*.

— **OLIPHANT**, a dramatic author.

J. R. PARK, M.B., of Jesus College, Cambridge, F.L.S., author of an *Inquiry into the Laws of Animal Life*. London, 1812.—And a work on the Pathology of Fever. 1822.

The Rev. **ROBERT PHILIP**, author of the *Bethel Flag*; or, Sermons to Seamen. 1823.—Also *Miscellaneous Sermons*.

BARTHOLOMEW PRESCOT, author of the *Inverted System of the Universe*. Part I. Liverpool, 1823.—Also the *System of the Universe on the Basis of the first Chapter of Genesis*. Part II. 8vo. Liverpool, 1823.

The Rev. **THOMAS RAFFLES, LL.D.**, author of the *Memoirs of the Life and Ministry of the late Thomas Spencer*, of Liverpool, 8vo. 1813.—*Letters during a Tour through some parts of France, Savoy, &c.* Second edition. 1819.—*Lectures on some important branches of Doctrinal and Practical Religion*; 2 vols. Second edition.—And of several Sermons and Essays.

The Rev. **SAMUEL RENSHAW, A.M.**, author of Sermons. 1792.

THOMAS RICKMAN. *On the Style of English Architecture*. 1819.

WILLIAM ROSCOE, F.R.S.L., F.L.S., author of a Scriptural Refutation of a Pamphlet published by the Rev. Raymond Harris, on the illicitness of the Slave Trade, 8vo. 1788.—*The Wrongs of Africa*, two parts, 8vo. 1788.—*The Life of Lorenzo de Medici*, called the Magnificent, 2 vols., 4to. London, 1795-6. Also in 3 vols., 8vo.—*The Nurse*. A Poem, from the Italian of Luigi Tansillo, 4to. London, 1789.—*The Life and Pontificate of Leo X*, 4 vols., 4to. Liverpool, 1805.—*Remarks on the Proposals made to Great*

Britain for a Negotiation with France, 8vo. 1808.—Observations on an Address to his Majesty, by Earl Grey. London, 1810.—Occasional Tracts, relative to the War between France and Great Britain, 8vo. 1811.—Answer to a Letter to Mr. J. Merritt, 8vo. 1812.—Observations on Penal Jurisprudence and the Reformation of Criminals. London, 1819.—On Artificial and Natural Arrangement of Plants. 1810.—On Dr. Roxburgh's Description of the Monandrous Plants of India. 1814.—The Life of Alexander Pope, prefixed to a new edition of his Works. 1824.—And a Botanical Work, in numbers, on the class Monandria, order Scitamineæ. 1824.

THE MISSES ROSCOE. Poems for Youth, by a family circle.

THOMAS ROSCOE, translator of Sismondi on the Literature of the South of Europe.—And the Life of Benvenuto Cellini.

ROBERT ROSCOE, author of a Modern Version of Chevy Chase.

SAMUEL WILLIAM RYLEY, author of the Itinerant, 6 vols. 1817 and 1824.—And several Dramatic Pieces.

JOSEPH SANDARS, author of Hints to Credulity. 1817.—Also several works on Political Economy, the Slave Trade, Corn Laws, &c.

WILLIAM SCORESBY, Jun., F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh, M.W.S., author of an Account of the Arctic Regions, with a History and Description of the Northern Whale Fishery, with engravings, 2 vols., 8vo. 1820.—Journal of a Voyage to the Northern Whale Fishery, with Remarks on the Eastern Coast of West Greenland, with plates and maps. 1822.—The Seaman's Prayer Book, selected chiefly from the Book of Common Prayer, with a Collection of Psalms and Hymns for the Use of Seamen. 1822. Mr. Scoresby is also a contributor to several of the learned philosophical societies and journals.

The Rev. **WILLIAM SHEPHERD**, author of the Life of Poggio Bracciolini, 4to. 1802.—Dialogus Uxor Ducenda, 8vo. Paris, 1802 and 1814.—Systematic Education, 2 vols., 8vo. Written in conjunction with J. Joyce and L. Carpenter.

— **SMYTHE**, author of a Volume of Poems. Dedicated to W. W. Currie, Esq.

EGERTON SMITH, author of several satirical Pieces.

WILLIAM SWAINSON, F.R.S., L.S., M.W.S., author of Zoological Illustrations of new, rare, or interesting Animals, with engravings on stone, by himself, 3 vols., 8vo.—Exotic Conchology, in progress, in numbers, 4to.

J. H. SWALE, author of Geometrical Amusements, in 3 parts. 1821.—And Apollonius, a periodical publication.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, author of a Report on Rail-roads. 1825.

WILLIAM M. TARTT, author of Odes, Sonnets, and other Poems. 1808.—Also America and other Poems. 1820.

General Sir **BANASTRE TARLETON**, author of History of the Campaigns in the Southern Provinces of America. 1780 and 1781.—Also of several Political Pamphlets. 1810 and 1811.

THOMAS STEWART TRAILL, M.D., F.R.S.E., M.W.S., Professor of Chymistry in the Liverpool Royal Institution, and Lecturer in different branches of Natural Philosophy. Several valuable communications, by him, have appeared in the Memoirs of the Wernerian Society, in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, and in other works.

RICHARD WATSON, author of the Divine Authority of the Holy Scriptures Demonstrated. 1823.—Also, of several single Sermons and Pamphlets.

The Rev. **CALVIN WINSTANLEY**, A.M., author of Elementa Grammatica Ciceroniana. London, 1802.—A Vindication of certain Passages in the English Version of the New Testament. 1805.

JOHN ASHTON YATES, author of a work on the Distresses of the Country. 1815.—Also on Colonial Slavery. 1824.

The Rev. **JOHN YATES**, author of various Sermons.

LIVING ARTISTS.

THOMAS ALLPORT, Painter of Flowers.

SAMUEL AUSTIN, Landscapes, in water colours.

CHARLES BARBER, Landscape Painter, in water colours.

PAOLO BEMI, impressions from Medals and Intaglios.

JOHN DONALDSON, Portrait Painter.

SAMUEL EGLINGTON, Painter in Miniature.

EDWARD EYES, Surveyor and Architect.

JOHN FOSTER, Jun., Architect.

WILLIAM FOSTER, Architect.

JOHN GIBSON, Sculptor, Rome.

SOLOMON GIBSON, Sculptor.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, Miniature Painter.

THOMAS HARGREAVES, Painter in Portrait and Miniature.

GEORGE HARGREAVES, Painter in Miniature.

Mrs. HARRISON, Painter of Flowers.

ANDREW HUNT, Landscape Painter.

WILLIAM LOVATT, Painter in Portrait, Miniature, and Enamel.

EDWIN LYON, Sculptor and Painter on Glass.

Miss MILLER, Botanical Subjects.

ALEXANDER MOSSES, Historical and Portrait Painter.

Mrs. NICHOLSON, eminent in Needlework.

S. NICHOLSON, Designer and Engraver.

G. NICHOLSON, Designer and Engraver.

JOHN NIXON, Painter in Miniature.

RICHARD NIXON, Painter in Miniature.

JOHN PENNINGTON, Landscape Painter.

N. G. PHILLIPS, Landscape Painter.

GUST. SINTZENICH, Painter of Flowers.

EDWARD SMITH, Engraver.

WILLIAM SPENCE, Sculptor.

CHARLES TOWNE, Animal and Landscape Painter.

JOHN TURMEAU, Miniature Painter.

DANIEL WILLIAMSON, Landscape Painter.

SAMUEL WILLIAMSON, Landscape and Cattle Painter.

The high interest which Liverpool has excited has induced a number of individuals to collect whatever relates to the history of the town and of Lancashire. The late Mr. Matthew Gregson had accumulated some valuable works of this nature. Mr. Thomas Binns has also obtained many rare and curious illustrations thereof, consisting of scarce and valuable books and prints; the latter form about twenty folio volumes, and already amount to 3,000 prints and upwards, which may prove highly advantageous to that historian who shall dare to undertake a history of a country most rich in interesting and valuable records.

The merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of Liverpool have ever been prompt to testify their sense of gratitude for benefits received. During the late war, they distributed many rewards to captains or commanders of vessels who had distinguished themselves by their gallantry; and,

In the year 1823, they presented to the Right Hon. George Canning, their former member, a candelabrum, forty-two inches in height and upwards of six feet in circumference at its base, of silver, gilt, weighing more than one thousand ounces; the base, in a tripod form, resting upon three dolphins; from which rises a naval column: the whole emblematic of Liverpool and its maritime interests, with an appropriate inscription, forming an elegant centre ornament for splendid occasions.

In the year 1819, they presented to Jonathan Blundell Hollinshead, Esq., their late mayor, an elegant service of plate, consisting of a candelabrum, a pair of soup tureens and covers, and a pair of wine coolers, "in grateful remembrance of his public services." He has been again elected to serve the office of mayor for 1824—1825.

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In February, 1824, they presented to John Gladstone, Esq., M.P., a dinner table service, plates excepted, consisting of twenty-eight pieces: two candelabra, two tureens, two ice pails, four covered dishes, of the largest size, four smaller dishes, "to mark their high sense of his successful exertions for the promotion of trade and commerce, and in acknowledgment of his most important services rendered to the town of Liverpool."

The cost of these several services was defrayed by voluntary subscription.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

ROYAL CHARTERS.

JOHN, King of England, born in the year 1166, conceded Magna Charta to the barons, by compulsion, and was the first monarch who gave a charter to Liverpool; from an ancient translation of which the following clause is extracted: "Knowe yee, that wee have granted to all our faithfull that will any burgage att Liverpooles take, that they have all freedoms and free customes in the towne of Liverpooles that any free borow on the sea hath in our lands.—Sent forth p. Sm. Patchill, att Writ. xxviij die Aug', the xiiij yeare of our raigne." This monarch died in the year 1216.

Henry III granted to Liverpool its second charter, declaring it to be "a free borrow for ever, and the burgesses of s^d borrow have gyld, merchandize, whathouse, and other freedoms and free elections to that gyld belonging, and that none that is not of that gyld any merchandize in the aforesaid borrow shall doe, except the good will of the burgesses. Dated, by the worthy hands of the Father in God, R. Bishopp of Chester, our Chauncellor, att Merlebrigge, the xxiiij of March, in the xiiij yeare of our raigne."

Edward II granted a confirmatory charter: witness, "I, Bishop of Winchester, our most dear brother, John de Warren, Earl of Surry, Henry de Beaumont, Henry de Percy, Ralph de Nevel, steward of our household, and others. Given by our hand, at York, the twenty second day January, in the 6' year of our teign. A.D. 1313."

Henry IV recites the several charters aforesaid, and confirms the same to the said burgesses, their heirs, and successors, in the first year of his reign, the 29th of May, A.D. 1440.

Queen Mary, and Philip of Spain, her husband, inspect the several charters preceding, and confirm the same, in the second and third year of their reign, the 4th of January, A.D. 1554—5.

Charles I, in the second year of his reign, the 4th of July, 1626, ratified and renewed the charters, and added the following clause: " We grant to the mayor, bailiff, and burgesses aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, of whom the said mayor and one of the bailiffs of the town aforesaid, for the time being, we will to be two, upon public notice thereof given for that purpose assembled, may and shall have power and authority of granting, constituting, ordaining, and making, from time to time, any reasonable laws, statutes, constitutions, decrees, and ordinances, in writing, which to them, or the greater part of them, of whom the mayor and one of the bailiffs of the said town, for the time being, we will to be two, shall seem to be good, wholesome, useful, honest, and necessary, according to their sound judgment, for the good rule and government of the town aforesaid, and all and singular the officers, ministers, and artificers, inhabitants and residents whatsoever, within the town aforesaid and the liberties thereof, for the time being, and for showing in what manner and order the same mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and all and singular the officers, ministers, burgesses, artificers, inhabitants, and residents of the town aforesaid, in their offices, functions, ministries, trades, and callings," &c. King Charles I was executed in 1648.

In the year 1684, Chief Justice Jefferies demanded, on the part of the king, a surrender of the charter, which was delivered up to him, and immediately returned to the mayor. This being supposed to be a surrender of the privileges of the town, application was made to King James II for a new charter, which was obtained, and which directed, that the common council "should consist of sixty-one, including the mayor and two bailiffs, and that the council should be elected by such persons as had theretofore been accustomed to elect them." A clause was also inserted, giving the sovereign "a

power to remove all the officers of the corporation at pleasure." This charter of James II was granted A.D. 1685.

The Revolution having taken place in the year 1688, King William III, in the 7th year of his reign, on the 26th of September, 1695, annulled the charter of Charles II, which had been surreptitiously obtained, and granted a new charter, confirming all former privileges, and enacting, " that, upon the removal or death of any of the mayor, recorder, town-clerk, bailiffs, or common council, another fit person shall be elected, by such persons and in such manner, time, and form, as, in that particular, was used and accustomed before the making of the charter of Charles II." It directed also, that the mayor shall be chosen by the burgesses out of the common council.

Application being made to his Majesty,

George II, for a new charter, a new one was granted, under the opinion of the attorney and solicitor generals, confirming all former privileges, and leaving the legislative authority of the municipality in the same situation as it enjoyed under the charter of William III; authorizing, however, the mayor to act as a justice of the peace for four years from the expiration of his mayoralty, and admitting the recorder to appoint a deputy. This charter was granted the 26th of March, in the 25th year of his reign, A.D. 1752.

His late Majesty, George III, confirmed all former charters, and increased the number of magistrates, constituting every person who has served the honourable office of mayor a magistrate for life, if the same continue a member of the common council. It also appoints four of the mayors, who have last passed the chair, to the office of coroners. This charter was granted in the 48th year of his reign, the 19th of January, 1808.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

Account of the present Area of Square Yards of Water, and Lineal Yards of Quayage, from actual admeasurement in the year 1824.

NAMES OF DOCKS.	Present Area of Water.	Present Length of Quays.
	Square Yards.	Lineal Yards.
Prince's	53,333	1,181
George's	24,889	650
Dry	18,300	366
Old	15,955	550
Salthouse	21,833	636
King's	36,900	798
Queen's	47,644	1,075
Half-tide	12,744	423
Canal		
Brunswick		
	231,598	5,679

231,590 square yards of water, equal to 47A. 3R. 15P. statute measure.

DOCK AND LIGHT DUTIES AT THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL, FROM
25TH JUNE TO 24TH DECEMBER, 1824 :

Amount received for duties on tonnage and lights	37,823	4	0
for duties on merchandise.....	32,514	3	1
	£70,367	7	1

No. of Vessels.
5,260

Registered Tonnage.
636,801

Amount received for Dock dues, from the year

1752 to 1799, inclusive 281,569 1 10

Amount received from the year 1800, to Midsum-

mer, 1824, inclusive 1,640,245 10 4

From Midsummer to Christmas, 1824 70,367 7 1

Total receipts since the year 1752 £1,992,181 19 3

The great increase of commerce to the port requires that additional dock room for shipping should be forthwith prepared. Several plans are under consideration for constructing new docks to the north and south of the present range, as well as for making alterations tending to facilitate trade; for which purpose it is in contemplation to apply to Parliament the ensuing sessions.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

Shipping Report from 5th January, 1823, to the 5th January, 1824.

VESSELS ENTERED.

American, from America.	From Europe.	British, from other Foreign Ports.	Total
302	968	1026	2596

Being an increase of 233 vessels above the year 1823.

From Ireland 2863

Being an increase of 1,809 above the year 1823.

From the East Indies (burthen 6,320 tons) 14

Custom-house, 7th January, 1825.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

TABLE XI.

IMPORT OF COTTON WOOL INTO LIVERPOOL IN THE YEAR 1824.

MONTH.	AMERICA.					BRAZIL.				Demerara & Berbice.	West Indies, &c.			EAST INDIES.		Total Monthly, 1824.
	Georgia.	South Carolina.	Northern Ports.	New Orleans.	Total from America.	Pernambuco.	Bahia.	Maranham.	Portugal, Rio, and Para.	Total from Brazil.	Kypt.	Bombay, &c.	Calcutta.			
JANUARY	11162	6056	4348	1971	26157	2461	4005	848	304	8208	528	2442	..	..	..	37425
FEBRUARY	2084	7099	1908	3857	16733	5553	1412	1989	..	8904	80	616	498	..	..	26881
MARCH	14808	14128	3918	8038	41382	6884	1004	7688	2220	18706	2080	1880	944	..	..	65061
APRIL	12371	14800	3554	14067	45892	1006	640	284	590	2470	1260	255	673	1873	145	52656
MAY	5268	5695	1600	6695	20155	3204	2451	5708	683	11206	476	456	..	2271	..	34054
JUNE	6723	14429	3754	16474	41623	3208	6884	7685	180	19266	764	1217	410	1796	2773	60840
JULY	4002	6254	2374	4596	18126	880	4790	5575	1217	12102	289	1216	3022	..	..	60840
AUGUST	2108	4659	3708	6025	16500	..	2230	2773	520	5382	98	1176	886	1843	1000	26837
SEPTEMBER	1001	1828	7287	2197	12353	6443	4193	7698	1770	20084	1370	1610	6777	..	..	42144
OCTOBER .....	..	1166	5917	..	6173	2401	1035	4538	573	8547	136	1046	3466	1855	608	21831
NOVEMBER .....	..	2606	2124	..	4790	5473	6070	1042	1424	14009	235	595	3644	..	..	23213
DECEMBER	1609	1920	1407	..	5080	5607	1112	..	1171	7890	908	108	2392	..	..	15694
Total for 1824	60245	89402	41214	64920	254870	42410	37425	45798	10421	130064	7692	12589	23032	9037	4526	447000

The export in 1823 was 22,000, and this year 20,000 bags, leaving the total quantity taken for home consumption, from Liverpool, nearly 110,000 bags more than last year. This additional

supply, however, cannot be considered as any correct criterion of the increase of consumption, as it is very generally supposed that the stocks in the hands of dealers and consumers at present exceed the quantity held by them this time last year by at least 30,000 bags.

TABLE XII.
GENERAL IMPORTS OF COTTON WOOL FOR THE YEAR 1824.

	America.	Brazil.	Demerara & Berbice.	West India, Spain, Smyrna and Europe.	Egyptian.	Total Long staple.	Bombay and Madras.	Calcutta.	Total Import.
Into LIVERPOOL.....	254870	136054	7692	12559	22622	433797	9637	4526	447960
LONDON	4492	6505	518	6603	10605	28723	28923	6651	64297
GLASGOW.....	23186	...	3879	1454	...	28519	200	...	28719
OTHER PORTS...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total in 1824	282548	142559	12089	20616	33227	491039	38760	11177	540976

The most prominent feature of the cotton trade, for the year 1824, is the deficiency in the supply of the raw material from the United States, amounting to 155,912 bags. This deficiency has, in some degree, been made up by an additional supply of 6,234 from the East Indies, and of 22,622 bags from Egypt, the new cotton colony, which, in 1823, the first year of its export, rendered only 903 bags. The fibre of the Egyptian cotton is reported to be "as fine, long, and strong as any known," but it is still prepared in a slovenly and careless manner.

This diminished import has occasioned the stocks in hand, at the close of the year 1824, to be considerably less than have remained at the same period for many years past. This diminution of stock is found to have been experienced principally in the American sorts.

The prices were tolerably steady and low, until about the month of October, when an advance took place in the better sorts, from which time some considerable speculations appear to have taken place.

Calculations have been made, from time to time, with great labour, to ascertain the annual consumption; but, after all that human ingenuity can effect, very great uncertainty must attach to these estimates, particularly if made from year to year only. The

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method, perhaps, which would approximate nearest to the truth would be to take the average of three, five, or seven years. The consumption of the year 1824, as estimated by one of the most considerable houses in the trade, has been 623,648 bags, or 42,224 weekly.

TABLE XIII.

IMPORTS OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EAST AND WEST INDIA AND AMERICAN PRODUCE INTO LIVERPOOL, IN THE YEARS 1823 AND 1824; WITH THE STOCKS ESTIMATED TO REMAIN ON HAND AT THE CLOSE OF EACH YEAR.

	Packages and Quantities.	IMPORTS from 1st January to 31st December.		STOCKS Computed to be on hand 31st December.	
		1823	1824	1823	1824
ASHES, American	barrels.....	37100	33500	18400	20100
COCOA	brls. and bags	6700	7700	3500	5200
COFFEE	casks	3350	6000	800	2300
	brls. and bags	11850	19000	7000	6000
COTTON	bags, &c.	578300	447700	261000	121000
DYEWOODS, Fustic	tons	2100	1850	1360	800
Logwood	tons	4850	8200	2000	2700
Nicaraguawood.....	tons	1300	1900	300	600
Barwood.....	tons	50	230	1100	600
FLOUR	barrels.....	13800	83000	24000	39000
GINGER, West India.....	brls. and bags	160	300	—	100
East India.....	bags & pkts.	2000	—	18700	tns 280
HIDES, Ox and Cow	number	410000	434000	93000	107000
East India do.	number	100000	72000	85000	11000
Horse, B.A. &c.....	number	431000	490000	275000	357000
INDIGO	serons	770	670	250	100
East India.....	chests	1550	950	650	240
MAHOGANY	logs	5000	4500	—	—
	feet	—	—	270000	246000
MELASSES	puncheons	7200	10600	1400	1000
PALM OIL	casks	7400	7000	—	—
	or tons.....	2750	2700	2100	1700
PEPPER, East India	bags & pkts.	2600	4600	1800	1000
PIMENTO	brls. and bags	2600	4400	1200	2600
RICE, American	casks	12100	14100	4500	4000
East India.....	bags	—	1500	20000	10000
RUM	puncheons	9100	9600	8300	9000
SALTPETRE.....	bags & boxes	16600	18800	9500	7600
SUGAR, British Plant.....	hhds. & tces.	46200	46300	10400	12400
East India.....	bags & boxes	30000	17000	17000	2500
Havanna.....	boxes	8300	10500	750	800
Brazil	chests	700	1400	200	250
	barrels.....	90	50	—	—
TAR	barrels.....	34000	38000	21000	12000
TALLOW	casks	15700	10300	7500	4000
	serons	300	400	—	—
TOBACCO	hogsheads	13000	5200	11000	9240
TURPENTINE.....	barrels.....	71500	100000	14000	41000

A considerable increase appears to have taken place in the deliveries, for home use, of all descriptions of dyewoods in the past year, when compared with those of the preceding. The import of logwood to this port has nearly equalled that of London: the export has been only about one-half, but the deliveries, for home use, from hence, have increased nearly 2,000 tons. Prices have been occasionally much depressed, owing to the heavy arrivals from Campeachy pressing upon the market; but they have latterly recovered themselves, and now rate 10s. to 15s. per ton lower than they were at the close of 1823.

TABLE XIV.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN WHEAT AND FLOUR INTO LIVERPOOL AND LONDON, IN THE PAST FOUR YEARS, WITH THE STOCKS REMAINING ON HAND AT THE CLOSE OF EACH YEAR.

	IMPORTS.							
	1821	1822	1823	1824	1821	1822	1823	1824
	<i>Quarters Wheat.</i>				<i>Barrels Flour.</i>			
LIVERPOOL...	9300	12800	1200	9400	63000	8200	13800	83000
LONDON	25500	13600	2000	5500	9800	2300	6600	17600
	34800	26400	3200	14900	72800	10500	20400	100600
	EXPORTS.							
	1821	1822	1823	1824	1821	1822	1823	1824
	<i>Quarters Wheat.</i>				<i>Barrels Flour.</i>			
LIVERPOOL...	31500	38000	43400	3900	76600	30000	23600	68200
LONDON	92000	80000	35800	3700	28000	9300	4700	14000
	123500	118000	79200	7600	104600	39300	27900	82200
	STOCKS.							
	1821	1822	1823	1824	1821	1822	1823	1824
	<i>Quarters Wheat.</i>				<i>Barrels Flour.</i>			
LIVERPOOL...	137000	120500	77100	82600	55000	34000	24200	39000
LONDON	300000	197000	167000	168800	uncert.	2100	4000	7600
	437000	317500	244100	251400	55000	36100	28200	46600

Of bonded wheat the stocks in Britain remain nearly the same as they were at the end of 1823. The average at present is 64s. 9d.; at the end of 1823, it was 49s. 5d.; and at the end of 1822, 39s. 1d. per quarter.

Of foreign flour the export from Liverpool has been 67,000 barrels to the British Colonies and Brazil, (against 24,000 in 1823,) and the prices of fresh flour are 8s. to 9s. per barrel lower than this time last year. The old stocks of English and Irish wheat in granary have been exhausted here as in other parts of England, and prices have been gradually on the advance since the harvest, which is generally thought to have turned out worse than was expected.

SUGAR.—Imports and stocks in hand of British plantation sugar into the principal ports of Great Britain in 1824, namely,

	Casks imported.	Stocks in hand Dec. 31.
Liverpool	46,300	12,400
London	166,000	42,400
Glasgow	25,500	4,600
Bristol.....	29,000	5,800
	<hr/> 266,800	<hr/> 65,200

The imports of plantation sugar have been somewhat more than in 1823.

Of East India sugar there has been a considerable increase in imports, principally from the Mauritius, and an increase also in the consumption thereof. Liverpool has received only about one-half the usual supply, and the stock is reduced from 17,000 to 2,500 bags.

The export of raw sugar into Ireland has been about 2,000 tons less than in the year 1823, that country having received supplies by direct import.

The home consumption in raw and refined sugars has increased, according to some estimates 7,000, by other estimates 9,000 tons.

There has been a diminution, however, in the quantity of refined sugar exported of about 4,000 tons, as appears by the official returns.

The stocks in hand are estimated to be about equal to those in hand on the 31st December, 1823.

COFFEE.—The imports of this article into Great Britain, in 1824, have exceeded those of 1823, and it has declined in price. These circumstances have occasioned an increased export, but do not seem to have excited an additional home consumption. Whether this is occasioned by the use of the roasted grain, the sale of which is extensively carried on, or by the lower classes of the British population not being accustomed, like those on the Continent, to make coffee their constant dietry, it is not easy to determine. There can be little doubt, that if the duties were reduced, the home trade would be thereby considerably increased. “The duty at present is 200 per cent. on the bulk of coffee imported.”

The imports, in 1824, have been, into

	Casks.	Bris. & Bags.
Liverpool.....	6,000	19,000
London	37,000	97,000
Glasgow	1,100	2,700
Bristol.....	500	500
Total into Great Britain...	44,6000	119,200

RUM.—The total import of rum to Britain, in 1824, has been within 120 puncheons of what it was in 1823. The export has been about 2,500 puncheons, which is considerably more than in 1823, and the quantity taken out of bond, for home consumption, appears to have been about 23,000 puncheons, making a diminution in the present stocks of above 4,000 puncheons. The increase in the home consumption may be partly ascribed to the reduction in the duty, and partly to the advance in the price of corn spirits, consequent on the enhanced value of all descriptions of grain, but the large stock of rum remaining in the kingdom, and the heavy duties which this article still pays, have prevented any general improvement in the market.

LIVERPOOL POSTOFFICE.—There are three general deliveries daily, besides the deliveries three times every week in the summer

and twice in the winter; and besides the deliveries of ship-letters as soon as possible after the arrival of the letter-bags at the Post-office:

Two mails start daily for London and the several places that communicate with the main line, the one at eight and the other at ten o'clock every evening, Friday evening only excepted, and reach the metropolis the following evening.

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday are foreign post nights.

Postage must be paid on letters to all foreign parts, except British America and the British West India islands, previous to such letters being received into the office.

Would it not be of considerable advantage to commerce, if one of the mails for the south could start so as to reach London before noon the following day?

If the inhabitants of the inhospitable polar regions experience the glow of patriotic feeling towards their comfortless abodes, how interesting must it be to those who are natives of Liverpool to retrace, in the preceding pages, its rapid advances to prosperity and its present pre-eminence.

"Breathes there a man of soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"

The recent recognition of the new states of Colombia and Mexico gives additional interest to these details. Hitherto adventures to these countries have been attended with double hazard; future intercourse promises fair for stability and security: they present the most encouraging prospect for the employment of the vast amount of surplus capital now in the market. Increasing demands for British manufactures will be experienced in these extensive districts, which are capable of producing cotton and sugar in return; and, hereafter, may enable Great Britain to counteract the narrow policy of the North American councils, more worthy of the times of the Hanseatic league than of the expansive views which distinguish the commencement of the nineteenth century.

The value of South American commerce may be estimated by the following statements of cotton goods only exported in the year ending the 31st December, 1824, from Great Britain to

	Cotton Goods, Calicoes, Prints, &c. Yards.	Hosiery, Caps, &c. No.	Thread and Sewing Cotton. Lbs.
Mexico.....	3,946,345	106,208	2,640
Chile and Peru.	15,361,736	529,704	14,006
Colombia	3,692,398	161,712	9,034
Buenos Ayres..	13,928,187	559,452	1,144

It is not for mortals to dive into futurity : all they can dare is to conjecture as to the probability of events ; and, thus surveying the world, we behold America, by vast and rapid strides, attaining a distinguished rank among nations, extending her commerce on every side, strengthening her navy, improving her agriculture, establishing manufactories, building cities, and in every possible way enlarging her influence. Turning eastward, we view Russia catching the spirit of improvement now in progress in the world, endeavouring to civilize her savage hordes, to extend her dominions, and dictate to Europe. Southward, we see France recovering from an abject state, exhibiting her ancient love of military glory and her ambitious projects. How far all these combined influences may militate against the prosperity of Great Britain is worthy of consideration.

If every acre of the habitable globe were in a high state of cultivation, and the millions of its inhabitants fully supplied with British manufactures, anticipating rival nations competing with us in commerce, we might have some cause for dread ; but, when we calculate how large a proportion of the earth is yet uninhabited, estimate the probable effects of the march of intellect, the ardency of enterprise, and the enlarged views of political economy which are opening, may we not triumphantly inquire, WHAT HAS BRITAIN TO FEAR ?

ERRATA.

Page	Line	
16	20	For <i>vortexes</i> , read <i>vortices</i> .
59	9	For 1794, read 1749.
140	22	For <i>principally</i> , read <i>solely</i> .
383		last line, for . <i>Three</i> , read , <i>three</i> , and place a : at week.
337	10	For 1786, read 1783.
	20	For 1783, read 1784.

